Report from Dr. Charles S. Johnson
1947-48

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1947-48 OF THE CHAIRMAN

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Your Committee, in addition to its meeting just before the membership meeting in 1947, met February 25, 1948, and September 15, 1948.

The Executive Committee took the following major actions:

Arranged the appointment of a three-man advisory committee in an effort to replace in part the work of an associate director.

Explored with care the proposal to establish a national advisory committee. Many names were selected, and the committee is prepared to further this move when the finances of the Council appear more stable.

Arranged that the several state divisions and affiliated interracial committees be asked to contribute their ideas for program for the Council for 1949.

Appointed a finance committee composed of Mr. Paul Williams, Dr. Charles Johnson, Mr. J. M. Tydings, Dr. Will W. Alexander, and Mr. John Wheeler.

Explored the question of an honor award and left decision as to selection of persons to be honored at some future date to the Executive Committee.

Reviewed and approved the efforts of the staff to obtain a commitment from the Southern Governors in February for a positive and constructive program of action in the field of civil and human rights.

Approved the development of a manual for community self-surveys.

Approved the preparation of a manual for newspaper offices on "Race in the News."

Approved the preparation of a pamphlet on southern state legislation in the field of farm land leases.

Issued with its approval the September 15 statement on civil rights

called "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy" as its recommendation on the Council's stand with regard to the civil rights program.

Recommended continuance of the present executive director and secretary-treasurer for 1948.

Retained a new auditor.

Recommended to the Board and to the membership an increase in dues to $3.00 a year. Subscription to New South to be $1.50; joint membership $4.00. Half of all memberships from states with state divisions to be returned to those divisions.

Arranged the tentative selection of additional Fellows.

As to two or three directions from the Board, no action was taken:

The Board meeting of November 11, 1947 had ordered that "a committee of the Board be appointed to go into the whole matter of segregation and the type of statement to be made on the cost, injustices, and suggested improvements with the consultation of Dr. Ira Reid; and that the committee estimate the cost of such a publication."

The executive director delayed any recommendation to the Executive Committee on this until he could himself review the mass of material collected earlier and is still delinquent in this matter. It is suggested that the services of the new advisory committee will make possible an early analysis of the material and report to the Executive Committee.

The Board also recommended that a variety of standing committees from the Board and from the membership be appointed to work constantly with the staff on various stages of the program. A careful analysis of the Board membership has been made to this end, but the executive committee has not pressed selection of such standing committees.

The annual meeting of November 12, 1947, had instructed the staff to produce a pamphlet on vocational education in agriculture and industry. No action has thus far been taken on this.

The membership meeting also instructed the Executive Committee to set up a committee to go in person for a hearing with the administrators of the Veterans' Administration and with the President of the United States, on shortcomings of the Veterans' Administration in the matter of the employment of Negro personnel and on enlargement of services to Negro veterans. The executive director from time to time made efforts to obtain sufficient facts to enable a useful presentation, but found it impossible to get them without very expensive travel to all of the southern state capitals and to many offices of the Veterans' Administration. In the absence of funds to do this, the matter was allowed to wait. It may well be that the recent Executive Order attempting to establish fair employment practices within the federal government will have the desired effect on the personnel policies of the Veterans' Administration.

Needless to say, a great part of the time of each meeting of the executive committee was taken up with efforts to raise funds.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles S. Johnson, Chairman
Executive Committee

Annual Report 1949

HOW THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL BEGAN

SRC is only a little more than five years old, but it has behind it the experience and good-will of twenty-five years of interracial activity. One of the parent organizations of SRC was the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, formed shortly after World War I to deal with the alarming racial tensions and Kluxism which were sweeping the South. The Commission, and its affiliate the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, are credited with many of the most important gains in race relations made between the two World Wars.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the need began to be felt for a new approach to a broader democracy. Race prejudice and discrimination in the South are symptoms of deep, underlying social and economic ills; the only real solution lies in bringing the entire population abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. Therefore, what was needed was not an exclusively "race-relations" organization, but one that would concern itself with the whole frontier of Southern progress. It was out of this philosophy that the Southern Regional Council was born.

Another completely separate series of events also contributed to the Council's birth. In 1942, a group of Southern Negro leaders came together in Durham, N. C., and drafted a statement setting forth what the Negro expected of the post-war South. The "Durham Statement" was widely hailed as an historic document and served as the basis for subsequent conferences between white and Negro leaders. The final result of these conferences was the chartering of the Southern Regional Council "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

HOW SRC IS ORGANIZED

SRC is a distinctively Southern organization -- in the tradition of the region which produced Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. Its membership, which extends into each of the thirteen Southern states, includes Negroes and whites, men and woman, rural and city people, businessmen and farmers, professional and labor people. It has strong ties, through both membership and financial support, with the various religious faiths and denominations.

This democratic pattern runs through the entire structure of the organization. The president is a leading Catholic layman. The chairman of the Executive Committee is a distinguished Negro university president. The general counsel is a Jewish lawyer and civic leader. The two field secretaries are active church women, one a Methodist, the other an Episcopalian. And the regional office staff in Atlanta includes both Negro and white employees, who work together without distinctions of any kind. Thus the Council is uniquely fitted to serve as an authentic voice of the region.

In eleven of the thirteen Southern states, there are state-wide units of SRC. Six of these are full Divisions, with local chapters in many towns and cities. The remaining five are state interracial committees which are affiliated with the Council.

SRC belongs to its members. Policy is shaped annually at a meeting of the general membership. As of February, 1949, there were slightly more than 3,000 members. This represents a steady increase over the few years of the Council's existence, but the day is not yet in sight when the organization will be self-supporting. In addition to individual dues and contributions, the Council has received financial support from the Methodist Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Catholic Committee of the South, the Julius

Rosenwald Fund, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and the Marion R. Ascoli Fund. The present challenge is that of rallying new support to the Council from people who understand and value the organization's program. This is largely a problem of making our work widely known, for we are confident that there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who would be willing to help.

WHAT SRC DOES

1. Information program. Makes available the facts about the South through pamphlets, newspapers, speakers.
2. Negro policemen. The regional office has assembled material on the successful use of Negro policemen in the South, and members have used the material to secure their employment in such cities as Atlanta, Memphis, Nashville, Conway (S.C.), and Columbia.
3. Southwide Meeting on Human and Civil Rights. 400 church, civic, and labor leaders from all over the South came together in a white Atlanta church in 1948 and devised ways to strengthen rights at the local level. Persons attending represented eleven Southern states, 52 towns and cities, and 72 organizations. More than twenty follow-up meetings have taken place throughout the South.
4. Anti-Klan Activity. The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation has aroused public opinion against the Klan, pressed for local ordinances to curb it, and worked diligently to get anti-Klan legislation passed by the General Assembly.
5. Community improvements. SRC groups and members have secured improved facilities for Negroes in many communities. These include parks, swimming pools, schools, paved streets, sanitary facilities, housing, and recreation centers.

6. Advisory Service. SRC serves as consultant to private and official agencies. The Florida Division and the Kentucky Division, in particular, have rendered valuable service to official state bodies.

CURRENT SRC PLANS

1. Southwide Meetings. In the past, SRC has staged highly successful regional conferences of sociologists, editors, and community leaders; these served to build up an informed, unified body of opinion within those groups. Now plans are underway for other similar meetings. The women of the South have always been a valuable resource for regional progress; under Mrs. Tilly's leadership, a Southwide meering of women leaders is being arranged. Another important resource is our young people, and within the year SRC hopes to be able to bring together the youth leaders of the region for study and planning.

2. Home Town Self-Survey. No amount of expert surveying has ever provided a substitute for informed citizen activity. The purpose of the self-survey is to get citizens themselves digging out the facts about their communities, and then setting out to get improvements. This method was highly successful in Jacksonville, Fla., where it has already yielded close to a hundred specific improvements. SRC is promoting the use of the self-survey in towns throughout the South. It offers a manual for the guidance of citizen groups and the services of a qualified advisory person.

3. Other. A manual on the handling of race in the news for Southern newspapermen....A radio forum on Southern problems....A study of ways to get

fair employment....Concentration on the task of getting Negro representation on official bodies....Continuing the regular functions of servicing state groups, issuing timely information to the public, securing additional Negro policemen, cooperating with other organizations in constructive projects.

August, 1950

MEMORANDUM ON THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Southern Regional Council has by now some respectability in years. It goes back to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1920 out of the racial troubles that came after the first World War. In the civic restlessness which came with the onset of the second war, the friends of the old Commission's work, with many others, set up in 1944 the Southern Regional Council. Its stated goal is to obtain by research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all the people of the region.

Let it be said at the begining that the Council is a practical organization. It works within a region having the broadest range of conditions, from plantation feudalism to Oak Ridge industrialism. It is composed for the most part of middle-class people -- some 3,500 dues-paying members. They are nearly all well educated, and they hold responsible positions in their own communities. They are ministers, or teachers, or college presidents, leading church women, or business men, or doctors, and so on. Probably about half of them are white and half are Negroes. They are people whose conscience goads them to work and sacrifice for a better South. They are not people who move incautiously or who think dogmatically, and they are aware from daily contact of the burden of poverty and prejudice which the South still carries.

They have wanted an organization which would express modern

democratic, equalitarian points of view and which would, by display of fact and by action, better matters, broadly and in detail, all over the South.

In the South today, and in the world today, such an organization rightly has its internal strains. Some within it, and many outside it, would like the Council to take sweeping stands. Thus far, it has seemed that, as to most of the members, what is wanted is much more of what has been done in the past.

The day-to-day activities of the Council, both the Atlanta office and the local membership, have covered a broad range. A monthly publication, New South, keeps members and friends informed about current problems and progress. In addition, the Council has prepared and distributed pamphlets, runing to hundreds of thousands of copies, which set out the facts about Southern health, housing, education, law enforcement, race relations, and so on; many of these are widely used in schools and colleges throughout the region. We have made our files available to the press, public and private agencies, and individuals who need to be informed; hardly a week goes by that we are not called on to provide the background for an article or news story that will reach a large public. We have made public, too, the results of careful investigations of incidents involving mob violence.

The Council's members are useful in their communities in countless ways. They press for better schools and recreational facilities, impartial justice, fairer administration of public services, and generally those things which make for a common citizenship. Quite importantly, they provide a Southwide network of conscientious people who are alert to the signs of violence and know what to do to avert it.

These are some of the steady, continuing functions of the Council. Added to them are the specific projects which are develped to meet

special need or special opportunity. In the past, the Council has kept an ear close to the ground. Whenever it has seen a chance to speed growth and equality, it has pushed hard at that point. Here are examples out of the last few years.

The old interracial commission pushed South rn towns and cities to take on Negro policemen. The betterment is obvious. Politics and prejudice stood in the way. In 1947, after correspondence with chiefs of police all over the South, we published a table of Southern places that use Negro police. There were 41 cities in 10 States, and a total of about 125 Negroes on the police forces. We printed also comments from police chiefs in various cities and the story of how it had worked out in Greensboro, North Carolina. That publication has been circulated in city after city over the South as the issue came to decision. By late 1949, the number of cities had grown to 62 and the number of Negroes on the forces had grown to 338. We are making our annual inquiry of police forces just now, but our latest figures already show 410 Negro policemen in 78 cities, and every Southern State now uses them. We know, of course, that we did not get all these cities and towns to engage Negro policemen. The thing that tipped it in most places was the Negro vote. But we supplied the facts, we robbed the prejudiced of their arguments, and in place after place we converted a hope into a documented case for progress. It has been interesting to see the regularity with which people in the to ns where the issue come up write to us and ask for the materials that will enable them to persuade a reluctant police committee of their City Council.

On civil rights, the report of President Truman's Committee had a bad press in the South. Yet the document was certainly one whose lessons

the South had to learn. We went patiently about the job. We prepared a simple digest of the Report and have sold many thousands of copies of it each year. We did an accompanying manual called "The Condition of our Rights" to back up points in the Report with facts from Southern places. The Report has been the main subject of two Southwide meetings of church women which we arranged. We did some hard thinking and printed "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy" as an expression of our Executive Committee. Several Southern papers carried the whole long document infull, and most noticed it. We have not calmed the tempest, but we continue to show wh t things will calm it.

Negro office-holding. Last year the Governor of North Carolina took the unprecedented step of appointing a Negro to the State School Board. He happened to be the former Associate Executive Director of S.R.C. The appointment was of the very greatest significance, as the precedent, if followed, could work wonders in releasing the civic energies of the Negroes of the South, and in building among both races a responsible and understanding commong citizenship. Our Executive Committee wrote in praise of this act to each of the Southern Governors, and published the letter widely. In other States, and in various cities, the precedent broadens (all too slowly). We cherish each gain, list them all, and preach to the whole South the justice and wisdom of building in this way true democracy.

Self-surveys The local fact-finding survey is an old device, but the Council has added a new twist, and it works. We get our friends in a town to form, with the greatest care, a local, bi-racial committee. The committee then itself goes out and counts the houses and views the plumbing. It writes up the schools and the parks and the busses and the sewers. It

prints a report (which the town really notices) and it makes itself a follow-up committee, to meet every six months and cross off the recommendations that have been accomplished, and decide on the next things to push for. Read what the Chairman said in Greenville, South Carolina, when the committee there had just finished its survey:

"The best thing about the survey was that it got people together. We didn't know each other well enough. Now we do. Meeting and working together -- not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose -- has been a release and a relief."

We have published a manual for such surveys, we pull and tug to get new towns to take it up. Rock Hill, South Carolina, seems about to do one. Madison, Georgia, and Earlington, Kentucky, and Shreveport, Louisiana, have done full or partial surveys. We hope many more towns will take it up. The Council simply shows how.

Race in the News. A couple of years ago we saw signs that some Southern newspapers would like to do a decant job in handling news about Negroes. None of the papers quite knew how. We wrote out to certain members, and asked for good and bad clippings. We saved them for a year, in a cardboard box. Then we got an able young journalism teacher to take the box home, dump it on his bedroom floor, and sort out five piles of clippings. They turned out to be the five main ways to do harm with a newspaper in a bi-racial society. He wrote it up in a booklet, called Race in the News. It's in newspaper language, and it's persuasive, and it has a helpful dash of wit. When it had been in print three days the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association asked us for enough copies for them to send one to every daily paper in the South. We complied! Time and Newsweek took it up. We begged ninety dollars, and sent a copy of the booklet to each of the 2,000

county weekly newspapers in the South. Then we got local committees of our friends to call on editors, and be sure the pamphlet got read.

The change, in a year's time, is remarkable. The papers print pictures of Negroes not in the hands of the law. They use courtesy titles. They say Negro and not negro. They hunt for news of Negro activities. They accord dignity. Many papers do as they always did, but in most cities one or the other of the papers has ceased to be a daily fountain of prejudice, and is spreading acquaintance and respect.

Small-Town slum-clearance. This is a Federal program, enacted in 1949, and put about as Government procedure in June, 1950. We took the fourteen pages and boiled them down to two, and printed that as a flyer. We sent it out to all our members, and got churches and lodges and unions to send it to their members. Probably the war will cut down the program, but we are sure that in hundreds of small town influential people who would like to get better housing instead of slum shacks do now know what can be done, and how.

Professional Associations. We have watched for years the slow broadening of the principle that profession knows no color. The social workers saw it first, then the nurses, then the librarians. This year the Florida Medical Society opened up. We wrote out to people whom we could trust, and found the facts on each of seven major professional associations in each of the thirteen Southern States. Then we made it into a simple chart, and printed it, and got it out to our members and to the papers. It is just out, and we don't know what the effects will be. But we think it will do quite a lot to speed up the letting down of that heavy barrier to equality.

School facilities. Two years ago a series of Federal court de-

cisions in Virginia made it perfectly clear that the law required entirely equal facilities wherever a State tried to maintain separate schools. We got the dramatic events in King George County, Virginia, carefully described by the Secretary of the race relations department of the Virginia Council of Churches. Then we calculated the cost of equal facilities, State by State, and printed that with the King George story. We sent it to every County Superintendent of Schools in the South. It certainly put them on notice that they had a very heavy expense coming up, and it argued also for agreement with Negro citizenship as to a program to follow. It was the law, and the Judge, and the able Negro attorneys who fought through the cases that did the real job. All we did was describe what happened, and tell what it meant. But we got the facts out, to the right people, in a way they could understand.

These are examples of the way we have worked. The method can be criticized as too little-planned, too-much-improvised. Also, that too little dent is made. On making program to suit need, we plead guilty. It is probable that the secret of the Council's acceptance and use is this very quality of attempting the practical, the reasonable, the possible. That is still a compromise that has to be struck every day in the South if things are to go forward. The Council's staff is not without its members who would enjoy the luxury of glad statements of freedom to come; meanwhile, they bend to get more for more people now.

On too little dent, we plead poverty, and the difficulty of organizing support without field staff.

A word on organization. Our members are widely scattered over the South. In eight of the States they have come together additionally as

State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council. In a ninth we have a strong chapter in the principal city and hope soon to have a Division. In three others we work in close association with surviving quasi-independent State interracial committees. Thus, we can touch by mail or by phone in twelve Southern States an organized body of people of our opinions. It is not claimed that these State Divisions are strong; they are not, and they ought to be.

The Council is governed by an able and representative Board, with quarterly meetings of the Board's Executive Committee. We are strictly non-political, and enjoy the U. S. Treasury's official letter of tax exemption, dated July 28, 1947.

Here comes a war. If not World War Three, then World War Two-and-a-Half. Most of the things that accompany a regular war: privations, danger, patriotic exhortations, manpower shortage, a fluid population, overcrowding, military service, partial inflation, and so on. That always means strain, change, growth, new and difficult situations. The aftermath of World War I gave birth to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It was started by people who tried to put down the race riots that followed that war. The Southern Regional Council was set up in '43-'44 out of the restlessness brought on by mobilization and war again.

This time, we are in for years of strain as this mainly Caucasian country pits its way of life against Communist revolution among dark-skinned peoples. Strain will grow apace at home. And ultimate peace and success will be greatly influenced by the way these strains within the South find release.

The adjustments are going to be pretty severe, and they will be

made in many fields. Politics, education, government (including State and local), entertainment and recreation, private and public services to an unsegregated army, employment, travel, agriculture; in all these there will be innovation, growth, friction, and countless occasions for the courageous and prompt exercise of the best and most enlightened opinion our towns can muster. We know part, at least, of what to expect, and we know whom to be in touch with -- ahead of time, while each matter is hot, and afterwards!

The Council since its beginning in 1944 has lived as to perhaps three-fourths of its money on sizable foundation grants. In average years, it spent about $55,000, of which thirty-five or forty thousand came from foundations, and the rest was raised here and there from churches and as membership dues or from the sale of pamphlets and subscriptions. Here are charts to show how much money it has had and where the money has come from. Observe that we are pulling hard to get individual contributors to make up for the lack of foundation sums, but can hardly do the job in less than two or three more years.

We are weakest now in field organization. Our best way to fix that would be to be able to allot each of our State Divisions enough money to pay part of the salary of a State Secretary. That person could raise the rest of the money needed, and meanwhile get local interracial work tuned up for its best use. Such a program would cost $18,000 or $20,000 a year, and that sum ought to be available for at least three years. In addition, this head office in Atlanta starves along, begging two, five, or twenty dollars from this poor hard pressed person or that. Try as we have, we can't find the way to tap large sums in the South. To keep the heart of the movement going, we need at the minimum another $10,000 a year, That's altogether

$28,000 or $30,000 a year, for three years.

Here is the one movement of its kind in the South which is believed in and trusted by the cream of Southern leadership. It is eager, experienced, and poor. And the need for its best work is here now.

SRC 20

November, 1950

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work and sacrifice for a better South. They are not people who move incautiously, or who think dogmatically, and they are aware from daily contact of the burden of poverty and prejudice which the South still carries.

They have wanted an organization which would express modern democratic, equalitarian points of view and which would, by display of fact and by action, better matters, broadly and in detail, all over the South.

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62 and the number of Negroes on the forces to 338. We have just printed our 1950 review; the figures show 427 Negro policemen in 77 cities, and every Southern State uses them. We know, of course, that we did not get all these cities and towns to engage Negro policemen. The thing that tipped it in most places was the Negro vote. But we supplied the facts, we robbed the prejudiced of their arguments, and in place after place we converted a hope into a documented case for progress. It has been interesting to see the regularity with which people in the towns where the issue comes up write to us and ask us for the materials which will enable them to persuade a reluctant police committee of their City Council.

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Self-surveys. The local fact-finding survey is an old device, but the Council has added a new twist, and it works. We get our friends in a town to form, with the greatest care, a

local, bi-racial committee. The committee then itself goes out and counts the houses and views the plumbing. It writes up the schools and the parks and the busses and the sewers. It prints a report (which the town really notices) and it makes itself a follow-up committee, to meet every six months and cross off the recommendations that have been accomplished, and decide on the next things to push for. Read what the Chairman said in Greenville, S. C., when the committee there had just finished its survey:

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Small-town slum-clearance. This is a Federal program, enacted in 1949, and put about as Government procedure in June, 1950. We took the fourteen pages and boiled them down to two, and printed that as a flyer. We sent it out to all our members, and got churches and lodges and unions to send it to their members. Probably the war will cut down the program, but we are sure that in hundreds of small towns influential people who would like to get better housing instead of slum shacks do now know what can be done, and how.

Professional associations. We have watched for years the

slow broadening of the principle that profession knows no color. The social workers saw it first, then the nurses, then the librarians. This year the Florida Medical Society opened up. We wrote out to people we could trust, and found the facts on each of seven major professional associations in each of the 13 Southern States. Then we made it into a simple chart, printed it, and got it out to our members and to the papers. We don't know yet what the effects will be. But we think it will do quite a lot to speed the letting down of that heavy barrier to equality.

School facilities. Two years ago a series of Federal Court decisions in Virginia made it perfectly clear that the law required entirely equal facilities wherever a State tried to maintain separate schools. We got the dramatic events in King George County, Va., carefully described by the Secretary of the race relations department of the Virginia Council of Churches. Then we calculated the cost of equal facilities, State by State, and printed that with the King George story. We sent it to every County Superintendent of Schools in the South. It put them on notice that they had a very heavy expense coming up, and it argued also for agreement with Negro citizenship as to a program to follow. It was the law, and the Judge, and the able Negro attorneys who fought through the case that did the real job. All we did was describe what happened and tell what it meant. But we got the facts out, to the right people, in a way they could understand.

These are examples of the way we have worked. The method can be criticized as too little planned, too much impro-

vised. Also, that too little dent is made. On making program to suit need, we plead guilty. It is probable that the secret of the Council's acceptance and use is this very quality of attempting the practical, the reasonable, the possible. That is still a compromise that has to be struck every day in the South if things are to go forward. The Council's staff is not without its members who would enjoy the luxury of glad statements of freedom to come; meanwhile, they bend to get more for people now.

On too little dent, we plead poverty, and the difficulty of organizing support without field staff.

A word on organization. Our members are widely scattered over the South. In nine of the States they have come together additionally as State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council. In three others we work in close association with surviving quasi-independent State interracial committees. Thus, we can touch by mail or by phone in twelve Southern States an organized body of people of our opinions. It is not claimed that these State Divisions are strong; they are not, and they ought to be.

The Council is governed by an able and representative Board, with quarterly meetings of the Board's Executive Committee. We are strictly non-political, and enjoy the U. S. Treasury's official letter of tax exemption, dated July 28, 1947.

Here comes a war. If not World War Three, then World War Two-and-a-Half. Most of the things that accompany a regular war: privations, danger, patriotic exhortations, manpower

shortage, a fluid population, overcrowding, military service, partial inflation, and so on. That always means strain, change, growth, new and difficult situations. The aftermath of World War I gave birth to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It was started by people who tried to put down the race riots that followed that war. The Southern Regional Council was set up in '43-'44 out of the restlessness brought on by mobilization and war again.

This time, we are in for years of strain as this mainly Caucasian country pits its way of life against Communist revolution among dark-skinned peoples. Strain will grow apace at home. And ultimate peace and success will be greatly influenced by the way these strains within the South find release.

The adjustments are going to be pretty severe, and they will be made in many fields. Politics, education, government (including State and local), entertainment and recreation, private and public services to an unsegregated army, employment, travel, agriculture; in all these there will be innovation, growth, friction, and countless occasions for the courageous and prompt exercise of the best and most enlightened opinion our towns can muster. We know part, at least, of what to expect, and we know whom to be in touch with -- ahead of time, while each matter is hot, and afterwards!

The Council since its beginnings in 1944 has lived as to perhaps three-fourths of its money on sizable foundation grants. In average years, it spent about $55,000.00, of which thirty-five or forty thousand came from foundations, and the

rest was raised here and there from churches and as membership dues or from the sale of pamphlets and subscriptions. We are pulling hard to get individual contributors to make up for the lack of foundation grants, but can hardly do the job in less than two or three years more.

We are weakest now in field organization. Our best way to fix that would be to be able to allot each of our State Divisions enough money to pay part of the salary of a State Secretary. That person could raise the rest of the money needed, and meanwhile get local interracial work tuned up for its best use. Such a program would cost $18,000.00 or $20,000.00 a year, and that ought to be available for at least three years. In addition, this head office in Atlanta starves along, begging two, five, or twenty dollars from this poor hard-pressed person or that. Try as we have, we can't find the way to tap large sums in the South. To keep the heart of the movement going, we need at the minimum another $10,000.00 a year. That's altogether $28,000.00 or $30,000.00 a year, for three years.

Here is the one movement of its kind in the South which is believed in and trusted by Southern leadership. It is eager, experienced, and poor. And the need for its best work is here now.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

50 for '51

A PLAN FOR THE SOUTH

AND HOW YOU CAN HELP

THERE IS A DEEP AND G
AMONG SOUTHERNERS

that they should support the South's own effort to care for its people's needs. The SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, as a body of Southerners of both races, works responsibly at this job.

In the coming months, the Council hopes to increase its work at the community level, to give more strength and guidance to state and local committees. To achieve this aim and to carry on the existing program in the fields of race relations, health, education, agriculture, and economic development, the Council must have help. It must have a broad base of support from those who believe in its objective: "Equal opportunity for all the South's people."

TO HELP GET THIS NEEDED SUPPORT, the Southern Regional Council is turning to its members and friends in the thirteen Southern States. More personally, it is turning to *you*.

The plan is as simple as A B C:

A A Sustaining Member of the Southern Regional Council is one who pays dues of ten dollars or more.

B The Council is asking that 50 persons in each of the thirteen Southern States agree to raise $100.00 by January 1, 1951—preferably by getting ten Sustaining Members.

GROWING CONVICTION

C

If each States does its share, the Council's continued effectiveness wil be assured.

NOW MORE THAN EVER an organization is needed which represents all the people and works on our mutual problems in mutual understanding. This is an invitation to you to play a part in that effort — to be one of the fifty in your State, one of the 50 for '51.

First of all, you will want to sign up yourself. If you have already paid your regular dues for the current year, that amount will be credited toward your sustaining membership.

Next, get nine of your friends to join, too, on the envelope membership blanks provided. Mail in each membership as soon as you get it. Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are deductible for income tax purposes.

Remember, January 1, 1951, is the date by which the 50-for-'51 campaign should be completed. But there's no need to wait. The time to get started is now.

THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT. Not a big job, but an important one — an opportunity for you to take the lead in shaping a better future for the South.

50 for '51

YOUR RECORD OF PERSONS INVITED TO BECOME SUSTAINING MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

See SRC origins & aims

The South of the Future

A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council December 12, 1951

EIGHT years ago, the Southern Regional Council was born out of the conscience and high resolve of a democratic nation at war. Today, in another period of international tension, we are faced with a renewed challenge to provide leadership and direction in a troubled region. It is essential that we assess clearly and wisely the role that the Southern Regional Council is to perform in this critical time.

We do not believe in the exclusive validity of any single approach or any single organization. There is not only room, but a desperate need for a wide variety of programs concerned with broadening democracy through legal, economic, legislative, religious, and educational means. Moreover, such programs are needed on all levels — national, regional, state, and local. Every group, like every individual, should chart its course with due regard for the special contribution it is fitted to make.

THE ROLE APPROPRIATE to the Southern Regional Council is evident in its origin and make-up. The Council's main asset is and has always been the people of the South who understand and want the full practice of democracy, and who at the same time know intimately the old evils that burden the South, and their causes. From such people is the Council's membership drawn. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern

thought and conscience; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to agencies outside the region.

The Council seeks to be a practical organization, emphasizing working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. Indeed, that philosophy is basic to an organization which hopes to open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice.

The Council, by its very nature, is not a "mass pressure" organization. The number of persons in the South who are able and willing to reject the taboos on interracial effort in their own communities is growing, but it has not yet reached mass proportions. Meanwhile, the Council's membership can function effectively as enlightened citizens acting through the civic life of their communities in behalf of our common principles. Their methods are the established ones of conference, fact-finding, and persuasion.

The Council takes no part in political activity. However, it can and does consult with public agencies and officials and makes its influence felt for truly representative government.

THE COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS may be briefly summed up as follows:

To serve as a meeting ground for citizens of all races, occupations, and religious persuasions.

To present the facts about the region, and their implications, through newspapers, radio, magazines, pamphlets, and other public media.

To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots, and hate organizations.

To provide a program adaptable to local need in both the relatively backward and the relatively advanced areas of the South.

To translate appropriate research findings from universities and other centers to the practical situations with which the

action program will be concerned.

To give special emphasis to the development of leadership among promising young Southerners of all races.

To convene, by interest group, key persons in the various fields of Southern life, so that steps to genuine integration may be representatively agreed upon.

To stimulate local initiative to work for local solutions in full democracy, so that legislation and judicial rulings may be translated into justice for the individual in his everyday life.

The basic machinery necessary to enable the Council to work effectively at these tasks is: (1) trained, competent, professional persons of both races working in each Southern state as agents of improvement in public life; and (2) staff in a central office of the Council to direct and service the field people.

THE DECLARED PURPOSE of the Southern Regional Council is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." This objective has lost none of its timeliness since it was first adopted. Although the past eight years have brought notable progress in the South, the job remaining is a vast one, and the pressures of national and international events demand an even speedier advance. Many of our institutions continue to make unfair and unwarranted distinctions between citizens solely on the basis of race. Outmoded traditions, unjustified fears, and ancient prejudices continue to exact a heavy toll on the unity, productiveness, and integrity of our society.

It is the ultimate hope and aim of the Council that it may help in bringing solution to regional problems that transcend the question of race — problems economic, social, ethical, which affect impartially people of all races. But, for the present, the unique liability under which the South labors arises out of an unreasoning racial disharmony. The first task of informed and conscientious Southerners is to strive

to create here the atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist. Only when that goal has been attained will the energies of enlightened men be fully released for the great task of realizing all our potential resources, natural and human.

THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE, toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

Equal opportunity, truly defined, includes all this and more. We have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly. Nor do we imagine that the Southern Regional Council can play more than a modest but creditable part toward its achievement. Yet it is the ideal toward which we strive and, short of which, we have a duty to remain dissatisfied. For it is nothing less than the American ideal.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. • Atlanta 3, Georgia

The South of the Future

A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council
December 12, 1951

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The role appropriate to the Southern Regional Council is evident in its origin and make-up. The Council's main asset is and has always been the people of the South who understand and want the full practice of democracy, and who at the same time know intimately the old evils that burden the South, and their causes. From such people is the Council's membership drawn. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and conscience; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to agencies outside the region.

The Council seeks to be a practical organization, emphasizing working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. Indeed, that philosophy is basic to an organization which hopes to open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice.

The Council, by its very nature, is not a "mass pressure" organization. The number of persons in the South who are able and willing to reject the taboos on interracial effort in their own communities is growing, but it has not yet reached mass proportions. Meanwhile, the Council's membership can function effectively as enlightened citizens acting through the civic life of their communities in behalf of our common principles. Their methods are the established ones of conference, factfinding, and persuasion.

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The basic machinery necessary to enable the Council to work effectively at these tasks is: (1) trained, competent, professional persons of both races working in each Southern state as agents of improvement in public life; and (2) staff in a central office of the Council to direct and service the field people.

The declared purpose of the Southern Regional Council is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." This objective has lost none of its timeliness since it was first adopted. Although the past eight years have brought notable progress in the South, the job remaining is a vast one, and the pressures of national and international events demand an even speedier advance. Many of our institutions continue to make unfair and unwarranted distinctions between citizens solely on the basis of race. Outmoded traditions, unjustified fears, and ancient prejudices continue to exact a heavy toll on the unity, productiveness, and integrity of our society.

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The south of the future, toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

Equal opportunity, truly defined, includes all this and more. We have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly. Nor do we imagine that the Southern Regional Council can play more than a modest but creditable part toward its achievement. Yet it is the ideal toward which we strive and, short of which, we have a duty to remain dissatisfied. For it is nothing less than the American ideal.

DECEMBER, 1951

Vol. 6 No. 12

New South

Lice Policy statements

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A Statement of Policy and Aims Of the Southern Regional Council

Toward the South of the Future

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This statement of policy and aims was adopted at the eighth Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council, held in Atlanta on December 12. New officers, elected on the same date, are announced on page 8. Further details of the Annual Meeting, including changes in the Board of Directors, will appear in the January NEW SOUTH.

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A Program for Race Relations

By Harry A. Ashmore

IT HAS long been held that if you scratch a newspaper editor, you find a politician — and this, I suppose, lies behind the invitation to address you today. Certainly editors and governors have a great deal in common, even those governors who occasionally are moved to denounce "them lying newspapers."

Any editor, as you all know, knows exactly what's wrong with his state's government, and what should be done about it. He says so with smug persistency every day on his editorial page. And any governor, as my colleagues and I are fully aware, knows exactly how a newspaper should be operated. Some of the most profound lectures on the shortcomings of the daily press I have ever heard have been delivered in press conferences in various executive suites.

It has been my good fortune to have been in residence in most of the states here represented. I have worked on newspapers in three — my native South Carolina, North Carolina, and Arkansas. By courtesy of the United States Army, I have lived for varying periods in Texas, Louisiana, West Virginia and Virginia. I have covered stories at one time or another in most of the Southern and border states.

Mr. Harry A. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, delivered this address at the Southern Governors Conference in Hot Springs on November 12. Although NEW SOUTH would differ on some points — most notably with respect to federal regulation of employment practices — we believe that the address merits wide attention and respect. The Southern Governors would be well advised to think deeply on Mr. Ashmore's constructive recommendations.

I present these credentials by way of testimony that I am a Southerner not alone by accident of birth, or by virtue of having had two Confederate grandfathers, but by choice. And I present them because experience has taught me that they are a necessary prelude to any rational discussion of the subject I am about to introduce — race relations in the South.

BOMBAST AND MAUNDERING

I know of no subject that has produced more pure bombast, more fuzzy moralizing, or more sentimental maundering than this. For generations most Americans — Northern and Southern — have approached the profoundly complex problem of race relations in an emotional lather, and have spoken of it in terms of verities. There are deep well-springs of prejudice on both sides of the question, of course, and in recent years there have been added sharp and practical political considerations. Yet, surely, if there is any major question in American politics that — and I intend no pun — cannot be reduced to black and white, it is this.

The problem is still, as it has always been, primarily a Southern problem for the elemental reason that the greatest concentration of Negro population is here in this region. There have been changes in the pattern, of course; census figures show that the process of out-migration has continued and even stepped up since World War II, and there is doubtless some wry satisfaction for most of us in the fact that some of those who have so piously condemned the South are about to have an opportunity to study the problem on their home grounds. But none of these changes is of sufficient magnitude to guarantee that the problem will automatically solve itself. We here in the South will have to live with it, and wrestle with it, for generations to come — and we should under-

stand by now that we will not have the privilege of doing so without outside interference.

We have good cause to resent many of the strange manifestations of national concern over the racial problems of the South. We are not unaware that back in the late twenties professional politicians of both parties made the discovery that the race issue was about as handy a device as a ward heeler could wish. The promise to guarantee equality in all things by federal fiat has a direct appeal to the Northern Negro minorities who can, under certain circumstances, wield the balance of power in pivotal states. Moreover, it has a sentimental appeal to most whites who live outside the region.

THE NEGRO AS ABSTRACTION

To many millions of Americans — and to me these have always been the most irritating of the lot — the Negro has always been a sort of abstraction, a social worker's case history representing Something that Something Should Be Done About. For these doubtless sincere people, living in communities where Negroes are too few to constitute a social problem, condemnation of the South has been a sure way of making a fine, humanitarian gesture without cost to themselves.

Yet when we have recognized all this, we must also recognize that there are sound reasons why the pressure against Southern institutions has steadily mounted. It has been more the product of history than anything else. Gunnar Myrdal has cited the Negro's presence in the United States as an American dilemma, and in a larger sense this is an exact definition. Certainly, the plight of the Negro in a society which has never really made room for him is a matter of proper concern for every American, whatever limitation there may be upon his understanding of what the condition really is and how it came into being.

The Negro represents a conspicuous failure of the national system we have recently defended in a very warm war, and which we are now defending on a global front against a totalitarian power which has made good use of that failure in its propaganda. In all honesty, we cannot refuse to recognize that the Negro, more often than not, has been the exception to this nation's ethical and moral code, and even to our religious precepts.

We must recognize, too, that the problem has not been confined to matters directly involved in the relationship between the races. Here in the South, it spilled far beyond those bounds to shape most of our social and political institutions and to affect — usually adversely — the economy of the region. Until very recent years the Negro has been a negative quantity in the South, but no less a potent one. It would be a vast oversimplification to say that the Civil War stemmed directly and solely from slavery, yet it is fair to say that slavery was the great emotional issue of the time and the one that in the end precluded settlement of other regional differences short of war.

So has it been in the years since 1865. The one-party system is the direct product of the effort to disfranchise the Negro in the years following Reconstruction. The high cost of segregation has held back the overall development of our educational institutions. The presence of a large mass of unskilled, low-paid workers has materially retarded the economic progress of the region despite our great natural advantages.

THE WHITE SOUTH'S CONCERN

My own concern over these matters does not stem from sentimental concern over the black man's burden. I suggest, rather, that these are matters that should be of vital concern to the white South. And I suggest finally that they do not in the aggregate constitute a problem that is any more likely to yield to impassioned denunciation of our outside critics, fancy political maneuvering, or partisan secession than it did to armed rebellion.

That seems to me to be the political reality of the situation in which the South finds itself in the critical year 1951. We went through a tragic and divisive internal political struggle in the region in 1948 — and if race was not in fact a prime factor it was, as in 1860, the emotional issue of the hour. The makings of another great political rebellion are here in this room and again it is the peculiar institution of the one-party South — with its roots in the basic problem of race relations — that is

its cause. I am not personally concerned with these matters and I have no intention of dwelling upon them. I bring them up simply to illustrate my major point — that it is vital for Southerners of all political persuasions to develop a positive course for dealing with the peculiar circumstances out of which our peculiar institutions have grown.

'SOCIAL SEGREGATION'

I am under no illusion that this will be easy. We must begin with the proposition that the institution of social segregation exists in the South because it is considered essential by the vast majority of the white population, which is, of course, a large majority of the total population. Segregation is not, of course, an invention of the South or its sole property; it exists wherever Anglo-Saxon peoples live in close proximity with a colored race and it varies in degree in direct proportion to the numerical relationship. It was adequately explained, with no attempt at justification, by a Connecticut man who had the difficult task of heading the Union occupation forces in my home town of Greenville, South Carolina. Major John William De Forest, U. S. A., after struggling for two years with Reconstruction, wrote in his journal:

> "Not for generations will the respectable whites of the South, any more than those of the North, accept the Negroes as their social equals. That pride of race which has marked all distinguished peoples . . . that sentiment which more than anything else has created nationality and patriotism, has retreated to the family, but it guards the last stronghold with jealous care. Whether the applicant for admission be the Chinaman of California or the African of Carolina, he will for long be repulsed."

That too, is part of the reality — the reality which we in the South instinctively understand, and which most of those in the North either fail to understand or would ignore.

The practical problem before the South, then, is to preserve social segregation while at the same time meeting the conditions of a Constitution and a national tradition which demand that full civil liberties and full equality of opportunity be extended to all citizens without discrimination. If I read the election returns correctly, a considerable majority of the people of the United States have come to believe that this cannot be done, and therefore now to support, or at least accept, a federal program of legislation which is clearly aimed at the immediate end of segregation. Southerners in Congress have so far been able to stave off enactment of FEPC, anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and the rest — but, after all, their pot-licker recipes won't hold out forever.

So far we have attempted to meet the constant assault on segregation largely by negative means. We have fought back, sometimes successfully, but our weapons have been those of an embattled political minority and they are poor things at best. Some of us have suffered under the fatal delusion that we are victims of an evil conspiracy, and that if we could only remove a few key men from power our troubles would be over. This is nonsense, and it can be very dangerous nonsense.

PROTECTORS AND ENEMIES

For every genuine radical or cynical political opportunist who exploits the race question for his own ends, there are ten thousand sober, sincere, essentially conservative Americans who have accepted the proposition set forth in the civil rights program proposed by President Truman and embodied in the platform of the Republican Party. And the more we strike back in blind reaction to their demands, the more convinced they become that we are all misbegotten racists who will respond to nothing less than federal coercion. It is the melancholy truth that some of those who — I suppose, sincerely — have cast themselves in the role of protectors of Southern institutions are in fact the region's most dangerous enemies.

What, then, is this positive and realistic program of which I speak? It seems to me to begin, of necessity, with a proper definition of civil rights. As I understand them, civil rights involve the right to vote, the right to serve on juries, freedom of worship, protection of person and the like. These rights have been blurred, unfortunately, by the constant effort to project them into economic fields, and particularly by the fallacious theory that the right to a job should be included among them.

And we in the South, have compounded the confusion and weakened our own position when, in arguing against what has come to be called a federal civil rights program, we have too often failed to make the necessary distinction between such impractical and dangerous experiments as FEPC and proper federal safeguards for the rights of Negro citizens.

The hard fact of the matter is that the Negro in the South has already come within sight of obtaining his proper civil rights. More than 700,000 Negroes were qualified to vote in the Southern states in 1948, and so far as I know most of them did so without real hindrance. There are, of course, still areas in the region where the Negro is denied the ballot by extralegal means, but the federal courts have struck down the last effective barriers to his full and free participation in the government under which he lives. There are, I suppose, still a good many Southerners who resent this, but there are few who do not accept it — and a considerable majority, I believe, has come to recognize it as an inevitable and not entirely unwelcome development.

RIGHT TO VOTE

The right to vote is by far the most important of the civil rights, for the others stem from it. As the Negro attains an effective, if a minority voice, in public affairs in the South the protections and benefits of the law will be extended to him as a matter of course. He has been denied a proportionate share of public funds in such fields as education in the past not because the dominant whites deliberately sought to deprive him, but because there was never enough to go around and the Negro was unrepresented in the halls where such decisions are made.

So it has been in other important areas of governmental activity during all the years of the Negro's second-class citizenship. We know that he has not always stood in full equality before the law. And we know too that there has been deliberate economic exploitation behind the cloak of segregation — not as much as our critics have charged, certainly, but enough to seriously weaken the South's case when we argue that segregation does not necessarily mean discrimination.

We have made progress in race relations in recent years. The present-day argument over lynching, for instance, is academic; the South, largely on its own, has effectively rooted out that indefensible crime. So it is with the continuing debate over the poll tax, which has been repealed in most of the states and is no longer an effective barrier to the ballot in the others. But it is also true that many of these changes have been thrust upon us from without and, particularly in the political arena, we have consistently failed to provide the effective leadership that our own tradition demands.

CIVIL WAR AFTERMATH

I have no intention of indulging here in a lengthy review of our post-Civil War history. Suffice it to say that in the first days after Appomattox there was a general willingness among Southern leaders to admit the Negro to full citizenship. Robert E. Lee spoke to that point, and it was General Ben Hill of Georgia who remarked that he had rather have the support of a Negro whose vote could not be bought, than a white man whose ballot was for sale. Emerging abruptly from slavery, the Negro was not equipped for a rational exercise of his new franchise, and his situation was complicated — through no real fault of his own — by the excesses of Reconstruction and the bitterness it engendered. Thus there came about the long twilight period in which the Southern Negro was no longer a slave and not yet a citizen — the period that now, for better or for worse, is drawing to a close.

I am not one to argue that every Negro in the South is yet properly equipped to fully assume these new duties and responsibilities. That is one of the most serious problems now facing the responsible political leaders of the South — the problem of integrating this new mass of voters into the body politic without severe dislocation. On the face of it, the Negro's past has endowed him with a full set of prejudices of his own, which means that he is a likely target for the emotional appeals of the demagogue.

Yet the remarkable fact is that no block Negro vote has yet emerged in the South, and even in 1948 — when Negroes for the first time since Reconstruction were sub-

jected to a calculated pie-in-the-sky appeal by the Henry Wallace Progressives — the minority race refused to be stampeded. This is certain evidence, I think, that there still exists a great reservoir of good will which centers around the average Negro's faith that the white South will, of its own volition, extend to him in due course the rights and protections of full citizenship.

While that attitude endures — and only a fool would argue that it is not imperiled today — it behooves the Southern majority to get on with the difficult and complex task that is its heritage. Considered in true perspective, the changes in the pattern of race relations in a generation are as remarkable as they are hopeful.

SEGREGATION NOT ABSOLUTE

Recent events have demonstrated that the wall of segregation is not absolute. Here in Arkansas we were the first to admit Negroes to the graduate schools of our university. We did so, not as a flambouyant gesture of political reform, but in practical recognition of the fact that we now have Negro students who are equipped for graduate study, that the state as a whole needs their services, and that we could not economically provide such education on a segregated basis. This does not mean, of course, that Arkansas is ready to abandon segregation at lower levels of education, or is likely to be for many years to come. It does mean that we have discovered, as have the citizens of other Southern states, that alteration of the pattern in a single instance does not mean automatic destruction of the whole.

It seems to me, indeed, that only through a pragmatic, objective re-examination of the relationship between the races can we expect to maintain segregation at the most important level — as a guarantee against forced intermingling of the races. We must recognize, first of all, that in fundamentally public activities — and the test here would be their support by tax funds — the Negro must either be treated without official prejudice or in absolute, incontrovertible fact be provided with separate but equal facilities.

When we have done this, we can argue — and I think be heard sympathetically — that we have met the stated commitments of citizenship, and we may then insist that all matters involved in the private relationship between the two races are, and should be, beyond the reach of the law. That, it seems to me, is a true Jeffersonian concept — a conservative concept if you will — in that it clearly defines the things that are Caesar's, and insists that all other matters shall be determined by individual citizens acting in their own way and in their own time.

When you apply this principle to the federal civil rights program, as an example, you will see that it immediately runs counter to the only really oppressive measure in that assorted kit — FEPC. No Southerner, it seems to me, can argue in good conscience that the Negro has had or now has full equality of economic opportunity. Moreover, it seems to me in the immediate self-interest of the South as a whole to work toward opening up new avenues of employment which will utilize to the fullest the skills of our Negro citizens and in the process raise their standard of living.

PRIVATE RELATIONSHIPS

But, even while thus agreeing with the stated objective of FEPC, we may still argue in good conscience that the method it envisions is both impractical and wrong in principle. The relationship between employer and employee is and must continue to be a private one. We may, as individuals, consider an employer's choice of employees foolish or even morally wrong — but his right to make it in his own way and according to his own lights must be inviolate if our other individual freedoms are to endure.

But we must recognize that we in the South have also violated this principle, and done so often. For instance, some states and many cities still have laws forbidding un-segregated audiences even on private property. Here, it seems to me, we have projected the authority of the state into a field of private relationship as certainly as the FEPC advocates would project it into private employment. The right of any group to practice segregation must be matched by the right to abandon it by consent of its own members. If we insist that intermingling of the races shall not be forced by law, it follows that we must also

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Wright Is New SRC President; Dent, Mynders, Hancock Elected

Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls, N. C., succeeded Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va., as president of the Southern Regional Council following the Annual Meeting of December 12.

Newly elected vice-presidents are Dr. A. W. Dent president of Dillard University, New Orleans; Alfred D. Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times; and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Baptist minister and professor at Virginia Union University, Richmond. Carter Wesley, newspaper publisher of Houston, was re-elected to another term as vice-president.

Mr. Wright, an attorney, lived until recently in Conway, S. C. He has played an active part in the civic affairs of South Carolina and has held office in various organizations concerned with health, education, and welfare. A former chairman of the South Carolina Division of the Council, he has served for a number of years on the Council's Board of Directors and Executive Committee. In accepting office, Mr. Wright declared that Mr. Williams, in his six years as president, "set an example in leadership and achievement for years to come." Mr. Williams will continue in the Council as a member of the Board.

The three newly elected vice-presidents have long been among the Council's most active and valuable Board members.

Race Relations Program

(*Continued from Page* 7)

concede that it shall not be forbidden by law. If a man's right to choose his own company is to endure it must not be truncated because a majority may not approve of his choice. This, it seems to me, is the very essence of that concept of individual freedom to which all Southerners pay homage.

I happen to be one who believes that segregation in the relationships that are essentially private in character can endure in the South without violation of any of the real civil rights of members of either race. Yet I recognize that all too often in the past segregation has meant the denial of essential human dignity to members of the Negro minority. This, it seems to me, should be a matter of direct concern to any Southerner who holds public office — for practical as well as moral reasons. By and large the relationship between the races has been good over the years, but if it is to continue so a great responsibility falls upon the dominant whites, who control the sources of power in the region. We cannot turn our backs upon injustice simply because a black man is its victim, nor can we find a safe retreat in the sort of legalistic buck-passing that recognizes the existence of an evil but insists it is somebody else's responsibility.

In this way — and only in this way — can we find a tenable position in the larger community that is the United States. Our argument that the racial problems peculiar to the South must be left to the South for solution rests of necessity upon a clear demonstration that we are aware of them and that we are making a positive approach to their settlement.

I am, perhaps, guilty of over-optimism, but it has always seemed to me that somewhere there must be an area of compromise where men of good will on all sides of this pivotal question can gather in good conscience and work toward a rational program that will preserve the best of our past and provide a solid base upon which we may build in the uncertain future.

Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax-exempt.

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Published by
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER, 1951

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 9, 1954

Mr. Stephens Mitchell
603-4-5-6 Peters Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I regret that absence from the University has somewhat delayed my reply to your letter of August 4.

I can see no justification for calling the Southern Regional Council the "successor" to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. I am very sure that there was no organizational connection of any kind at the time of the setting up of the council.

I was never in any way connected with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. I was interested in the Southern Regional Council in its early stages. I am sure that the events and the successive steps leading up to its organization are familiar to you and do not need any re-statement.

I must add that I have had no active relationship to the Council now for some years. Its development has been quite different from what I had anticipated. In my mind, and I think in the minds of others, it was projected initially as an organization for the study of Southern regional problems, economic, social, perhaps political, in a broad, inclusive sense; while bi-racial in its membership, it was not to be concerned solely or even primarily with "race relations." Its sponsorship and its initial membership, as I recall them, included a widely representative group of business and professional men. While there may have been some overlapping with the membership of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, I am sure that the purposes of the two organizations were quite different and the leadership was not the same.

I do not intend to be adversely critical of the Southern Regional Council when I say that the narrowing of its interests and its focusing on the problems of race relations have to me been disappointing. I think, too, it has lost the active support of a good many of those initially interested. These developments have probably been inevitable, partly at least because of financial difficulties. I personally regret that the Council has not been able to carry out its orginally intended comprehensive purposes. I cannot, however, either on the basis of my

Mr. Stephens Mitchell

understanding of its original aims nor its subsequent work, find any justification for characterizing it as "subversive," or as the successor to the dubious Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

I have written at greater length than you would wish, but a briefer statement would not, I think, make my personal attitude clear.

Sincerely,

Goodrich C. White

Goodrich C. White
President

GCW:bsh

Dear Morris

This answer is clear, but I do not see that it does anything but state that I know the answer to the question I asked. The second paragraph might answer the question except for the word "organizational

Yours

Stephens Mitchell

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

Aug ~~April~~ 13, 1954

Mr. Stephens Mitchell, Chairman
Fulton County Abram for Congress
Mitchell and Mitchell
603-4-5-6 Peters Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am sorry to have delayed my reply to your inquiry.

One way of indicating how solid and constructive the Southern Regional Council has been is to remind you that, just before he died, Senator Broughton gave very serious consideration to becoming President of the Council. As you know, he had also been Governor of North Carolina and was chairman of the Committee of the South, which was responsible for a number of notable studies of Southern economic policies and resources.

The Southern Regional Council, you remember, was an extension and expansion of the Southern Committee on Interracial Co-operation, sponsored by your great Atlanta leaders, Bishop Wilmer, Ashby Jones, Plato Durham, Will W. Alexander, among others. I was President of the Council in the 1940's and was criticized a great deal for not going along with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which, in my judgment, not only did not have stable leadership, but in the beginning and later presented the wrong sort of front.

I am writing this hurriedly simply as quick testimony to the effect that the Southern Regional Council not only is not, in any way, related to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, but stands somewhere at the opposite pole of the Conference in its structure and methodology.

Cordially yours,

HOWARD W. ODUM

Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 14, 1954

Mr. Stephens Mitchell,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Owing to the fact that your letter of August 4 was forwarded to me here, I have been considerably delayed in replying.

As one of those who issued the call for the meeting at which the Southern Regional Council was organized in 1943, I wish to declare categorically that this organization was not formed as successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare with which I have never had any relationship whatever. The Southern Regional Council came into existence as a result of a belief shared by many individual Southerners — some of these being persons of distinguished leadership — that such a Council could make a real contribution to the life and progress of our Southern States in our time. It is a thoroughly patriotic organization, loyal to the ideals and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Sincerely yours,

J. McDowell Richards

C
O
P
Y

Columbia Theological Seminary
Office of the President
Decatur, Georgia

Chicago, Ill.
August 14, 1954

Mr. Stephens Mitchell
Atlanta, Georgia

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Sincerely yours,

/s/

J. McDowell Richards

Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist
RECTOR'S OFFICE
Savannah, Georgia

August 6, 1954

Mr. Stephens Mitchell,
603-4-5-6 Peters Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Stephens:

The enclosed statement, reprinted from SOUTHERN FRONTIER, sums up most accurately the beginnings of the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. As representative of Bishop O'Hara I attended the Atlanta and Richmond Conferences and likewise the Charter Meeting of the Council, which was held subsequently in Atlanta.

There was absolutely no connection between the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL and the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. Remotely the inspiration for the formation of the Council was the well-thought-out, balanced and constrained statement of the meeting, now known as the Durham Conference of Southern Negroes. Ralph McGill's editorial on the Durham statement, indicating that the White South could ill-afford to disregard the Durham statement, led to the formation of an invitation committee, composed deliberately of white Southerners. This committee of which Bishop O'Hara was a member issued invitations to a meeting, which was held at the Piedmont Hotel. From this meeting came the Atlanta statement, which in turn led to the Richmond meeting.

For a number of years I served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Council. Paul Williams, former member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Catholic Men, served two terms as President of the Council.

While I have not been active in the Council in recent years, but still continue as a member, I have no reason to believe that the Council has changed from its original purpose and design.

Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist
RECTOR'S OFFICE
Savannah, Georgia

I am pleased to send you this information and if I can help further, please do not hesitate to command me.

My best wishes to your candidate, Morris Abram. I always found him impressive in my few meetings with him, when we served the Council together.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

T. James McNamara

(Rt.Rev.Msgr.) T. James McNamara

enclosure.

To HSF from GSM 8/26

This flyer from the old Southern Frontier is what Msgr. McNamara gave me and said he had sent a copy of it to Stevens Mitchell.

hm

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS ORGANIZED

. . . *Outgrowth of Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences*

A group of Southern Negroes, acting as individuals but holding positions of influence in their race, held a conference in Durham, N. C., October 20, 1942. They met to discuss the Southern Negroes' status and the changes which, in their opinion, would benefit not only Negroes themselves but the South and the Nation. In December, the results of this meeting were given to the public in a statement which has become known as the "Durham Statement."

Since only Southern Negroes had participated in the conference and in the drafting of the statement, Southern white people could not ignore it. Whether or not there was agreement on their part with what the statement contained, they were impelled to make some formal reply. This reply, signed by more than three hundred Southern white people, was prepared at a conference in Atlanta, April 8, by a hundred and fifteen citizens of ten states. Like the Negroes, they spoke only as individuals, though each held some position of influence in Southern life. Their reply is known as the "Atlanta Statement."

Out of these two conferences grew a third. This one differed from its predecessors in that it was bi-racial in character and composed of delegated individuals. The "Richmond Statement" was made by the Collaboration Committee of Negro and white delegates of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences meeting in Richmond, Virginia, June 16, 1943.*

The Collaboration Committee appointed twenty-two white persons and nineteen Negroes to act for them in deciding the next step to be taken. This committee meeting in Atlanta, August 4, recognizing that conditions growing out of the war called for a new approach to the problems of the South's bi-racial society, resolved itself into the Southern Regional Council and instructed the Co-Chairmen, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Howard W. Odum, to proceed immediately to perfect the organization. Something of the policy and the philosophy of the Southern Regional Council is found in the resolution adopted unanimously by the committee.

*These three statements printed in one pamphlet may be procured for five cents by writing to the *Southern Frontier*.

Resolution Launching the Southern Regional Council

We are gathered together here in solemn assembly, conscious of our heritage and opportunity. In the name and spirit of America and all her resources and institutions we covenant together in harmony and unanimity to make this day, or what this day should bring to pass, epochal in a new purpose, a new understanding, and a new fellowship.

In the name and spirit of America's science and education we seek to find and to tell the truth. In the name and spirit of America's democracy we seek the way of equal opportunity. In the name of America's patriotism, we strive for loyalty to the American dream, for leadership to guide, and for statesmanship adequate to carry the burden of the new America. In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship. In the name of humanity, we propose to substitute the measures of the good society for the old biological struggle for physical survival. In the name and spirit of all these and the living reality of a complex world, we dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

Four ways there are, and perhaps more, of approaching these laudable and attainable ends. First, we agree upon a new declaration of American principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society. We recognize fully that in the present crisis this covenant is as important as the earlier compacts of the forefathers, and that the framework within which we covenant together must comprehend a concept and a charter which guarantees equality of opportunity for all peoples. This means more specifically as bearing upon the burden of our present counseling that the Negro in the United States and in every region is entitled to and should have every guarantee of equal opportunity that every other citizen of the United States has within the framework of the American democratic system of government.

Second, we dedicate ourselves unswervingly to the successful achievement of this task. Since in the order of all nature and creations and of the growth and development of the people and society there are always certain features peculiar to each society; since in the order of democracy there are certain elemental principles of self-government that are inherent in each folk and regional society; and since in both the physical and cultural heritage of the South there are certain cumulative and tragic handicaps that represent powerful factors in the situation, we appeal to the Nation, in covenant with the South, to exercise a wisdom and maturity through which methods, procedures, and rates of change may be worked out in the spirit of, and in conformity with, the principles of our American democracy.

Third, to the end that there will be actual realistic accomplishments rather than mere words and that there may be possible ways and means of actually insuring progress in all approaches to these goals of equal opportunity, we urge the South to pool its efforts and set up a strong, unified, Southern Regional Council, constituted of representatives of both races and of private and public groups. Such a council, in subscribing to the new declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all other available agencies and individuals in private and in public life and especially with a similar national group when established.

Fourth, since the crisis is not only southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well, and since the central purpose of the new council is cooperation and the building of active good will, we urge the formation of a National Committee on race and regional development, constituted of representatives of all races and of public and private groups. Such a committee, subscribing to the declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all available agencies and individuals in private and public life.

We recognize the sweep and power of the emotions in time of war and crisis and the rights and tendencies in the democratic way of life for thousands of individuals and groups to agitate, organize, and promote their own peculiar programs. This is and must be the essence of a democracy. But it is also the way of democracy to focus upon fundamentals and to give opportunity to responsible leadership through the orderly agencies of government and of private citizens. To this end no greater service can be rendered to the Nation than to covenant together in responsible organizations, to provide leadership and clearing house, and to avoid conflicts, waste and overlapping, on the one hand, and, on the other, to minimize the harmful influence of irresponsible forces in this great hour of need for good will and for effective ways of doing what is needed. We feel that in these councils may be approximated needs more nearly than in any other ways that now appear.

The Nation is committed now to what is generally called, both in private business and in public life, post-war planning to the end that we may be ready for the demobilization and reintegration of our millions of returning soldiers into the best possible American way of life. Recognizing that the problems of the folk and of race constitute a more difficult problem than that of physical planning, by the same token we urge all the more the obligation to apply to this great area of our democracy the best the sciences, social sciences, the humanities, and religion can do in the realistic working out of next steps.

To this end, the present membership of the Continuation Committees of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences is hereby constituted the nucleus of the new Council; and the officers are authorized (1) to take immediate steps for the legal incorporation of the Council; (2) to appoint immediately the necessary staff personnel to implement this program, and (3) to enlarge the present membership in order to make it fully representative of all the interests encompassed by this program.

It is also respectfully urged that the President of the United States appoint a National Committee such as is suggested above.

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Mrs. M. E. Tilly
(SRC)
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta

Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool
(Housewife, UCW)
1475 Ezra Church Dr., N.W.
Atlanta

Mrs. R. L. Barber
(Housewife)
602 Third St.
Moultrie

Dr. W. H. Borders
(Minister)
1426 Mozley Dr., S. W.
Atlanta

Dr. T. H. Brewer
(Doctor)
1025½ First Ave.
Columbia

(Continued)

Mrs. Stewart Colley
(United Church Women)
Grantville

Mrs. J. W. Daniel
(Housewife)
Claxton

Mr. W. C. Ervin
(Educator)
Paine College
Augusta

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
(Active Voters Pres.)
Thomaston

Dr. Waights Henry, Jr.
(Educator)
President
LaGrange College
LaGrange

Dr. H. C. Holland
(Minister)
First Methodist Church
Athens

Mr. W. S. Hornsby
(Insurance Exec.)
1518 Twiggs St.
Augusta

Dr. M. L. King
(Minister)
1407 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta

Rev. G. R. Madson
(Minister)
1111 Palmyra Rd.
Albany

Dr. Benjamin Mays
(Educator & Minister)
President
Morehouse College
Atlanta

Dr. D. P. Melson
(Minister & Teacher)
LaGrange College
LaGrange

Mrs. Spann Milner
(United Church Women)
1109 W. Peachtree
Atlanta

Dr. H. V. Richardson
(Minister)
President
Gammon Theological Sem.
Atlanta

Dr. Rembert Sissons
(Minister)
Ponce de Leon &
Briarcliff
Atlanta

Dr. John B. Tate
(Minister)
Peachtree & 5th
Atlanta

Mr. A. T. Walden
(Attorney)
Walden Bldg.
Atlanta

Mrs. George L. Westcott
(Housewife)
504 S. Thornton St.
Dalton

Rev. Samuel Williams
(Minister)
Mitchell at Haynes
Atlanta

CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL UNITS

Rev. G. R. Madson
1111 Palmyra Rd.
Albany

Dr. E. C. Peters
Pres. Paine College
Augusta

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick
(Minister)
234 Dearing St.
Athens

CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL UNITS (cont'd)

Mr. Paul Tenenbaum
(Businessman)
Dalton

Rev. James C. Crabbe
(Minister)
Rt. 1
Rome

Mr. Hammond Johnson, Jr.
(Businessman)
Gainesville

Dr. D. P. Melson
(Educator)
LaGrange College
LaGrange

Dr. George Shirley
(Minister)
Thomasville

Rev. G. A. Sewell
(Minister)
657 Spring St.
Macon

Mrs. Emmett Johnson
(Educator)
Wesleyan College
Macon

Rev. James Welden
(Minister)
2724 Oak Grove Rd.
Decatur

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. G. Clary - Chairman
Dr. McDowell Richards
Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Mr. Robert Cousins
Dr. Benjamin Mays

SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE

Rev. James Welden - Chmn.
Dr. M. L. King
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Dr. Monroe Swilley

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Dr. Lester Rumble - Chmn.
Dr. Rembert Sisson

eab/
10/6/55

FILE COPY

THE ATTACK ON

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

and

THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

A Brief Statement on the
History and Aims of
The Southern Regional Council
October, 1955

THE ATTACK ON FREE OPINION

Last March the Southern Regional Council declared:

"There is presently a concerted attempt by official leadership (in the deep South) to stamp out independent thought and stifle all dissent with respect to school segregation...."

In recent weeks, the attempt to intimidate and silence those who believe in an enlightened, law-abiding approach to race relations has gone into high gear. Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook took up the attack in a diatribe aimed mainly at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In the course of his speech, Mr. Cook also attacked the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation.

The object of this side attack on two constructive Southern organizations was to frighten off the thousands of religious, civic, labor, and business leaders who have joined together to work positively at the South's most urgent problem. It is revealing that, although the work of these two organizations goes back 35 years, Mr. Cook has only now chosen to strike at them.

Every intelligent person will recognize this cynical attack for what it is. Mr. Cook hints darkly at "subversion," "sinister manipulation," and"leftwing associations." There is on the statute books of Georgia a strong law providing severe punishment for anyone guilty of subversive conduct or association. As the chief legal officer of the state, Mr. Cook should be expected to act through the process of law, safeguarding the rights and reputations of good citizens. But Mr. Cook knows his charges are false. Neither the Southern Regional

Council nor the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation has ever been listed or accused of disloyalty by the U. S. Attorney General or any other official body. So Mr. Cook must resort to smear and innuendo in the public forum.

This, in brief form, is the story of the Southern Regional Council. Many Southerners may disagree with the Council's point of view. But no fair-minded person, in full possession of the facts will doubt that it is an honest and patriotic organization, responsible in both its methods and its aims.

HOW THE SRC BEGAN

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have a history of 35 years of constructive activity. The Commission was founded in 1919 by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Among them were Dr. M. Ashby Jones, prominent Baptist minister, Mr. John J. Eagan, businessman and philanthropist, Dr. Plato Durham, dean of the Emory University Theology School, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, the Commission's director. Its work in behalf of sound race relations was acclaimed by the South's leading newspapers, religious leaders, and by many public officials. It provided a meeting ground where the best people of both races could work together to dispel prejudice, tensions, and violence. It made possible, through persuasion and education, much of the interracial progress of which Southerners today can be justly proud.

Early in the 1940s, leaders in the Southern interracial movement joined together to revitalize their efforts. As a result, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged in 1944 with the newly formed Southern Regional Council. The organizing meeting of the Council was held in response to a "call" issued by some of the South's finest leader-

ship, including:

C. H. Gillman, Georgia Director, C.I.O.
George L. Googe, Southern Director, A.F.L.
M. Ashby Jones, Baptist minister
Ryland Knight, Baptist minister
Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta
Bishop Arthur J. Moore, The Methodist Church
Ralph McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution
Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian minister
Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta
Dean S. Paden, President, King Hardware Company
J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Bishop John Moore Walker, The Protestant Episcopal Church
Goodrich C. White, President, Emory University

Following the deliberations of this group and a subsequent conference with Southern Negro leaders, the SRC was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Ralph McGill, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina.

Since this auspicious beginning, the Council's membership has included distinguished Southerners, white and Negro, in all walks of life. Dr. Odum was the first president of the organization. He was succeeded by Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., a prominent Catholic layman and co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South. Mr. Williams served as president for six years -- from 1945 until 1951. He was succeeded by Mr. Marion A. Wright, widely known as a South Carolina attorney active in civic and educational affairs, now living in Linville Falls, N. C.

The Council's present and past board members number well over 150. The quality of its leadership may be measured by the list of members of the Executive Committee over the past 12 years, appearing on page 9.

HOW SRC WORKS

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners representing the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. The members listed on page 10, are respected residents of their states and their communities. These people are the Southern Regional Council. They make the policies and review all activities at an annual meeting. They elect an Executive Committee which meets at least every three months to give closer direction to the organization. And full reports of all activities are sent to the members quarterly. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

WHAT SRC HAS DONE

The Council works through the sound methods of education, fact-finding, and persuasion. It seeks no legislation, it carries on no court action, and it uses no "pressure group" tactics. It collects the facts about racial problems and progress in the South and makes these facts available to private citizens and public officials. NEW SOUTH, the Council's monthly publication, has built an unchallenged reputation for reliability and accuracy. Following are some of the areas with which the SRC's educational program has been concerned:

* Employment of Negro policemen in Southern communities.

* Newspaper handling of racial news.

* Community self-surveys, in which local people study their problems as a basis for achieving local solutions.

* Conferences of leading white and Negro Southerners with common concerns and a common desire to further democratic practices in their areas of interest -- health, housing, education, etc.

* Voluntary decisions to open professional associations, private colleges, public libraries, and the like to all qualified persons without respect to race.

* Impartial enforcement of the law and administration of justice in the South.

* Orderly adjustment at the community level to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court holding public school segregation unconstitutional.

AFFILIATED STATE ORGANIZATIONS

With the aid of a grant from the Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council is assisting interracial organizations in 12 Southern states. Each of these organizations has its own membership, officers, and staff. In each case, people of the state involved make their own decisions as to policy and program. Affiliation with the Southern Regional Council is voluntary, and the purpose of the short-term financial aid from SRC is to help the state groups become strong, self-sustaining bodies.

The affiliated organization in Georgia is the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Georgia Committee has a long and distinguished history, having operated continuously since 1919. Its directors and officers include some of Georgia's most respected clergymen, church women, and civic leaders. Its executive director is Dr. Guy H. Wells, President-Emeritus of Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville. A list of the Georgia Committee's board members appears on page 11. To suggest that people of such intelligence and character would lend themselves to an unworthy cause is insulting

to them and absurd on its face.

CHURCH SUPPORT

Church people have always been the moving force in the Southern interracial movement. This is as true today as it was 35 years ago. All of the major religious groups represented in the South have taken their stand in favor of the principle embodied in the Supreme Court's segregation ruling. The court ruling was endorsed by the Southern Baptist Convention, many of the Southern conferences of The Methodist Church, the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, the Province of Sewanee (Southeastern) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Catholic Bishops of the South, the various Jewish religious and fraternal groups, and virtually all of the other denominations found in the South. It is only natural that many religious Southerners should seek to put the principles of their faith into everyday practice.

The Southern Regional Council and the affiliated state groups have enjoyed both financial and moral support from religious bodies representing the three major faiths.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Council, received the 1953 Annual Award of the Catholic Committee of the South "for his significant contribution to the welfare of the South."

COMMUNISM AND RACE RELATIONS

Those who seek, for political or other reasons, to fan the fires of racial prejudice have set out to brand interracial progress as "communist-inspired." By this means they hope to confuse the public and discredit the growing number of individuals and organizations who believe in equal citizenship for all.

Not only is this phony "anti-communism" vicious; it offends the intelligence of every thinking person. The international communist movement has one, and only one, interest in our racial problems -- that is, to exploit them throughout the world. Some two-thirds of the people of the earth are dark-skinned, and the communists are trying desperately to win them with the claim that our kind of democracy is available only to white persons. If there were no racial discrimination or segregation in this country, the communist movement in Asia and Africa would lack its must effective weapon.

A perfect example of this fact is the reaction of Soviet Russian officialdom to the Supreme Court decision. For days, the government-controlled Russian press made no mention whatever of the decision. When at last they could ignore it no longer, they announced defensively that the decision meant nothing -- that it would never be implemented. This is precisely the argument that Attorney General Cook and his fellow demagogs make so noisily. Unwittingly perhaps, but undeniably, they do a great service to the cause of communism every time they raise their voices on behalf of "white supremacy."

Individuals and organizations that work responsibly and conscientiously for the growth of democracy in the South and the Nation are the opponents that the communists really fear. Yet it is precisely these individuals and organizations that Mr. Cook and his kind seek to defame and discredit. What could please the communists more than to get the credit for every effort to make our American ideal a working, living reality? What could please them more than a campaign to arouse suspicion and hatred of those citizens who work intelligently for a more just, democratic, and Christian society? How they must delight in the

irony of such Americans being stigmatized as servants and dupes of the communist cause!

No informed person believes that the communists want to see Negroes accorded equal rights and dignity or that they want to see our racial problems solved through the orderly processes of the law and constructive community action. The communists want to see us hopelessly bogged down in our prejudices and our fears. They want to see us defying the law of the land, whipping up racial hatred for political purposes. In this respect, they have a common purpose with Attorney General Cook and his kind.

TO KEEP OPINION FREE

The Southern Regional Council is a realistic organization. It was organized by Southerners and is run by Southerners who have lived with the problems of our region and know them well. Therefore, the Council recognizes the difficulties inherent in the changes now required of the South. But the people who make up the Council and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation believe that we can and will -- as, indeed, we must -- make the transition to a society in which citizenship is not qualified by race.

The issue here is not whether everyone can agree with this point of view -- obviously many do not. The issue is whether or not citizens can voice this and other legitimate opinions without suffering abuse at the hands of irresponsible officials.

The answer must be "yes" if we are not to have thought-control in the South. The power of state officials is great, and if misused it is dangerous to all. If any citizens can be penalized for legitimate opinions honestly held, then all citizens can be penalized at the pleasure of a few.

MEMBERS OF SRC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PAST AND PRESENT

Name	Identification*	Term of Office
Mr. Morris Abram	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.	1954-1955
Mr. Francis R. Bridges	Tallahassee, Fla.	1944-1944
Mrs. Cassandra M. Birnie	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.	1952-to date
Mr. Paul R. Christopher	Labor official, Knoxville, Tenn.	1951-to date
Dr. Rufus E. Clement	Pres., Atlanta University	1944-to date
Dr. A. W. Dent	Pres., Dillard Univ., New Orleans	1952-to date
Mr. John A. Griffin	Educator, Emory Univ., Ga.	1952-to date
Mr. Leonard Haas	Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.	1944-to date
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton	Exec. Sec., Atlanta Urban League	1951-1951
Dr. Gordon B. Hancock	Educator, Richmond, Va.	1944-to date
Dr. Charles S. Johnson	Pres., Fisk Univ., Nashville,Tenn.	1944-1952
Dr. Guy B. Johnson	Educator, Chapel Hill, N. C.	1948-1951
Mr. C. H. Gillman	Labor Official, Atlanta, Ga.	1946-1950
Rt.Rev.Msgr.T. James McNamara	Savannah, Ga.	1944-1951
Mr. Alfred Mynders	Editor, Chattanooga Times	1952-1954
Rev. V.J. O'Connell, S.M.	New Orleans, La.	1952-1952
Dr. Howard W. Odum	Educator, Chapel Hill, N. C.	1944-1945
Mr. Edmund Preston	Richmond, Va.	1945-1945
Mr. Homer P. Rainey	Educator, Stephens College, Mo.	1944-1944
Rev. J. McDowell Richards	Pres., Columbia Theol. Sem.,Decatur	1954-1955
Dr. Harry V. Richardson	Pres., Gammon Theol. Sem., Atlanta	1952-to date
Capt. Frank W. Spencer	Businessman, Savannah, Ga.	1946-1946
Dr. Harold L. Trigg	Pres., St. Augustine's College, Raleigh	1947-1951
Mr. Carter Wesley	Newspaper publisher, Houston, Tex.	1944-to date
Mr. John H. Wheeler	Banker, Durham, N. C.	1949-1951
Miss Josephine Wilkins	Civic leader, Atlanta, Ga.	1944-50-54-55
Mr. Paul D. Williams	Textbook publisher, Richmond, Va.	1945-1951
Mr. Marion A. Wright	Attorney, Linville Falls , N. C.	1950-to date
Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.	Newspaper publisher, Norfolk, Va.	1944-1949
Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean	Dean of The Oratory, Rock Hill, S.C.	1953-to date
Rev. Andrew S. Turnipseed	Mobile, Ala.	1953-1954

*NOTE: Organizations and institutions shown are for purposes of identification only and represent the identification of the listed individuals at the time of their service on SRC's Executive Committee.

Rev. 10/25/55

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Atwood, R. B.	Educator	Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.
Aycox, Mrs. Nanie B.%	"	Texas Southern Univ., Houston, Tex.
Barbare, Ralph	"	Winthrop Training School, Rock Hill, S.C.
Bates, Mrs. L.C.%	Civic Leader	1804 Bishop Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Bates, Mrs. W. F.	Church Leader	125 Atkins St., N. Little Rock, Ark.
Beckman, F. Woods#	Businessman	5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville, Tenn.
Birnie, Mrs. C.M.	Attorney	864 Hunter St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Bond, Ulysses S.	Businessman	Madison, Arkansas
Brazeal, B.R.%	Educator	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
Brooke, W. C.#	Clergyman	Box 208, Staunton, Va.
Burney, I. H.	Ins. Exec.	P. O. Box 660, Jacksonville, Fla.
Carter, Hodding	Editor	Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.
Christopher, Paul R.	Labor Leader	216 Flatiron Building, Knoxville, Tenn.
Clary, G. E.#	Clergyman	63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Clement, R. E.	Educator	Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Clingman, Rt. Rev. C.	Bishop	421 South Second St., Louisville, Ky.
Crate, Mrs. James S.#	Civic Leader	2410 Inwood Dr., Houston, Tex.
Crossman, Jerome	Businessman	3400 Republic Nat'l Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.
Darragh, Fred#	Businessman	1401 East 6th St., Little Rock, Ark.
Davidson, Herbert M.	Editor	Daytona Beach News Journal, Florida
Dent, A. W.*	Educator	Dillard Univ., New Orleans, La.
D'Orlando, Albert#	Clergyman	1806 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, La.
Duncan, O. D.	Professor	Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.
Ellison, J.M.%	Educator	Virginia Union Univ., Richmond, Va.
Evans, J. Claude#	Clergyman	P. O. Box 867, Columbia, S.C.
Finner, Paul F.#	Professor	930 West Park, Tallahassee, Fla.
Friedman, S. Thomas	Soc. Worker	1110 Bissonet, Houston, Tex.
Gomillion, C. G.%	Educator	Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.
Griffin, John A.	Professor	Emory Univ., Emory Univ., Ga.
Hammer, Philip	Planning Consultant	70 Fairlie St., Atlanta, Ga.
Hancock, Gordon B.*	Professor	P. O. Box 6056, Richmond, Va.
Hunter, Duncan#	Clergyman	Alexander City, Ala.
Johnson, A. L.%	Educator	Prentiss N & I Inst., Prentiss, Miss.
Johnson, Charles S.	Educator	Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn
Johnson, Guy B.	Professor	Univ. of N.C., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Lanier, R. O'Hara	Educator	Tex. Southern Univ., Houston, Tex.
Larkins, John R.%	Soc. Worker	Bd. of Charities & Soc. Welfare, Raleigh, N. C.
Lewis, Dr. Elsie%	Educator	Tenn. A & I, Nashville, Tenn.
Looby, Z. A.	Attorney	419 Fourth Avenue, N., Nashville, Tenn.
Mantinband, Charles#	Rabbi	808 Mamie St., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Mays, B. E.	Educator	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

McCann, John	Businessman	231 Baronne Street., New Orleans, La.
McDowell, E.A.	Professor	So. Bapt. Theol. Sem., Wake Forest, N.C.
Milner Clyde	Educator	Guilford College, N.C.
Milton, L.D.	Banker	Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Mitchell, G.S.#	Exec.Dir.	SRC, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Moron, A. G.	Educator	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Paul, Mrs. Marion%	Civic Leader	2324 Washington St., Columbia, S.C.
Penick, Rt. Rev.E.A.	Bishop	802 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N. C.
Perry, W. H.#	Educator	2320 West Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Rayzor, Mrs. J. N.	Civic Leader	3207 Groveland Lane, Houston, Tex.
Reddix, J. L.	Educator	Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi
Richardson, H.V.	Educator	Gammon Theol. Sem., Atlanta, Ga.
Rinehart, Hollis	Attorney	Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.
Robinson, Mrs. E. U.	Church Leader	Gallatin, Tenn.
Rousseve, Numa J.%	Businessman	4636 Willow St., New Orleans, La.
Richards, J. M.	Educator	Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.
Sanders, Irwin T.%	Professor	1350 Fontaine Rd., Lexington, Ky.
Shaw, Charles A.	Ins. Exec.	2206 Dowling St., Houston, Texas
Shean, Very Rev. M.V.	Clergyman	Box 895, Rock Hill, South Carolina
Smith, J. Edwin	Attorney	505 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, Tex.
Stroud, Mrs. Tommie	Civic Leader	2524 Old Oaks Drive, Waco, Texas
Sytz, Miss Florence	Professor	Tulane School of Social Work., New Orleans La.
Thomas, L. E.	Attorney	1035 N. W. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.
Tillman, Mrs. J. Fount	Church Leader	Lewisburg, Tenn.
Trenholm, H.C.%	Educator	Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.
Turnipseed, A. S.	Clergyman	251 Island Ct., Mobile, Ala.
Weiss, Morton	Businessman	182 Marietta St., Atlanta
Wellons, R.D.#	Educator	Pembroke College, Pembroke, N. C.
Wesley, Carter*	Publisher	Box 3086, Houston, Tex.
Wheeler, John H.	Banker	Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C.
Wilkins, Miss Josephine	Civic Leader	c/o Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
Williams, Paul D.	Businessman	3320 Gloucester Rd., Richmond, Va.
Wright, M. A.*	Lawyer	Top Knot, Linville Falls, N. C.
Young, Thomas W.	Publisher	Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

SYMBOLS

* SRC Officer
\# Ex-Officio
% State representative

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

April 25, 1956

TO: GSM

FROM: HCF HCF

RE: Background sketch on SRC

We are getting a good many requests for history and background of SRC. Here is a six page screed I have put together from various historical documents. The idea is to mimeograph it for general use, though it could be printed later on if that seems warranted.

I would like your reaction before mimeographing. In particular, we need to revise the paragraph on financial support starting on page 4 to include labor help, and probably to revise the selection of other donors. You are the one to say how that should be done.

p 2. Can you drop the word "attack" — something in the idea otherwise nothing

GM.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL

COUNCIL

LIST OF ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FROM 1944 TO APRIL, 1956

Name	Address	Length of Service
Abram, Morris B.	Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.	1949-52 1953-1956
Alexander, Will W. (Dec'd)	Route 3, Chapel Hill, N. C.	1944-52
Ames, Mrs. Jessie D.	Box 73, Tryon, N. C.	1944-49
Anderson, Rev. Olof	4213 Church Way, Louisville, Ky.	1955-Present
Armwood, Levin W.	1704 Academy St., Jacksonville, Fla.	1954-55
Ashmore, Harry S.	Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.	1951-54
Atwood, Rufus B.	State College, Frankfort, Ky.	1945-Present
Aycox, Mrs. Nanie B.	Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas	1954-Present
Barbare, Ralph	Winthrop Training School, Rock Hill, S. C.	1953-55
Bates, Mrs. Daisy (L.C.)	Little Rock, Arkansas	1955-Present
Bates, Mrs. W. Floyd	Little Rock, Arkansas	1953-Present
Beckman, F. Woods	Knoxville, Tennessee	1953-Present
Beittel, A. D.	Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama	1949-51
Birnie, Mrs. C. M.	864 Hunter St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.	1949-55
Bond, Ulysses S.	Madison, Arkansas	1953-Present
Bond, Horace M.	Lincoln University, Penna.	1944-45
Brav, Rabbi Stanley	9 Avon Fields Place, Cincinnati	1945-48
Brazeal, B. R.	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.	1953-Present
Bridges, Francis	Tallahassee, Florida	1944
Brimm, Hugh A.	Louisville, Kentucky	1954-55
Brooks, W. Carroll	Staunton, Virginia	1955-Present
Brown, Dr. Charlotte H.	Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.	1944-53
Brown, Wilson M.	Richmond, Virginia	1947-51
Brunini, Rt. Rev. Msgr.J.	B. Jackson, Mississippi	1956-Present
Bryant, Mrs. Myra J.	431 12th Terrace, N. Birmingham, Ala.	1956-Present
Burney, I. H.	Jacksonville, Fla.	1954-Present
Burnham, Louis	Birmingham, Alabama	1945-49
Butler, A. T.	Columbia, S. C.	1949-53
Carter, Hodding	504 Arnold Avenue, Greenville, Mississippi	1945-Present
Christopher, Paul R.	216 Flatiron Building, Knoxville, Tennessee	1949-Present
Clark, Felton	Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1946-50
Clary, Rev. George E.	610 Victory Drive, Savannah, Georgia	1949-Present
Clay, Miss Emily H.	1020 Granada St., Clearwater, Florida	1946-49
Clement, A. J., Jr.	Charleston, S. C.	1953-55
Clingman, Bishop Charles	421 South 2nd St., Louisville, Kentucky	1945-48 1953-Present
Coker, James L.	Sonoco Products, Hartsville, S. C.	1949-54
Cole, William E.	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	1944-50
Clement, Rufus E.	Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia	1944-Present
Comer, Donald	Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Alabama	1949-50
Crater, Mrs. James S.	2410 Inwood Drive, Houston, Texas	1949-Present
Crossman, Jerome K.	Dallas 1, Texas	1954-Present
Dabbs, James M.	Mayesville, South Carolina	1947-Present
Dabney, Virginius	Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia	1944-51
Daniel, R. P.	Florida Nat'l Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.	1945-49
Darragh, Fred	Little Rock, Arkansas	1954-Present
Davidson, Herbert	News-Journal, Daytona Beach, Florida	1948-Present

W. G. Henry, Jr.
W. C. Henson.
R. Beverly Herbert
Mrs. R. T. Hollis
Asbury Howard
Giles A. Hubert
Walter J. Hughes
Mrs. H. A. Hunt, Sr.
R. L. Hunt
John W. Inzer
Luther P. Jackson
W. C. Jackson
Howard E. Jensen
Charles S. Johnson
Guy B. Johnson
Smith L. Johnston
David D. Jones
M. Ashby Jones
Thomas E. Jones
Bernard J. Kane
Lloyd N. Killam
Willis J. King
Ryland Knight
R. O'Hara Lanier
J. R. E. Lee
J. Leonard Lewis
Mrs. G. W. Long
Nat G. Long
Z. Alexander Looby
J. R. McCain
Frank McCallister
Mrs. Mary M. McCoy
H. L. McCrorey
Ralph McGill
Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan
T. James McNamara
Edward G. Mackay
William H. Marmion
Mrs. Attwood Martin
David Marx
Miss Lucy R. Mason
Armand May
Benjamin E. Mays
Haskell M. Miller
Mrs. J. W. Mills
William Mitch
Roscoe C. Mitchell
Samuel C. Mitchell
Arthur J. Moore
Josiah Morse
Mrs. Audley Morton
Edward F. Murphy, S. S. J.
N. C. Newbold
Mrs. Bertha P. Newell
Howard W. Odum
Gerald P. O'Hara
L. F. Palmer
F. D. Patterson
Raymond R. Paty
J. M. Payne
A. M. Pennybacker
J. W. Perry
E. C. Peters
E. M. Preston
Hubert Quillian
Arthur Raper
Homer P. Rainey
Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Miss Florence M. Read
Ira DeA. Reid
J. Calvin Reid
J. McD. Richards
James L. Robb
G. D. Rogers
J. Alvin Russell
R. L. Russell
C. A. Scott
James E. Shepard
Philip E. Shulhafer
Mrs. A. W. Simkins
W. A. Smart
C. C. Spaulding
Mrs. Alex W. Spence
Robert A. Spicely
Ludd M. Spivey
Edgar B. Stern
Mrs. A. H. Sterne
Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens
J. G. Stuart
Willis A. Sutton
Henry H. Sweets
James T. Taylor
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
H. Councill Trenholm
Harold L. Trigg
H. St. George Tucker
Mrs. R. L. Turman
Mrs. W. A. Turner
J. A. Valentine
King Vivion
A. T. Walden
John Moore Walker
Forrester B. Washington
W. D. Weatherford
Kendall Weisiger
Carter Wesley
Goodrich C. White
W. M. Whitehead
M. F. Whittaker
Miss Josephine Wilkins
Mrs. M. R. Wilkinson
F. C. Willcoxon

May 1, 1951

Early State Councils

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AND AFFILIATED INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

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V. Chairman: President H. C. Trenholm, State Teachers College, Montgomery
Secretary: Dean C. G. Gomillion, Box 31, Tuskegee Institute
Treasurer: A. D. Shores, 1630 Fourth Avenue, North Birmingham

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*Chairman: Rev. W. W. Wilke, 2100 Wolfe Street, Little Rock
V. Chairman: Charles Hicks, State Department of Education, Little Rock
Secretary: Rev. Charles C. Walker, 1211 Chester Street, Little Rock
Treasurer: Mrs. Floyd Bates, 125 Atkins Street, Rose City, North Little Rock

FLORIDA
*Chairman: William W. Gibbs, 815 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
*V. Chairman: Herbert Davidson, News-Journal, Daytona Beach
Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. William C. White, Okeechobee

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*V. Chairman: Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work, Atlanta
Secretary: Mrs. Herman Heyman, 1271 Oxford Road, N.E., Atlanta
*Treasurer: L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Company, 212 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta
Executive Secretary: Mrs. M. E. Tilly, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta

KENTUCKY
*Chairman: J. M. Tydings, The Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge
V. Chairman: President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort
Secretary and Acting Treasurer: Mrs. Hortense Young, 818 South 6th Street, Louisville

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*Acting Chairman: Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S.J., Loyola University, New Orleans
V. Chairman: C. W. Fogleman, 1503 Oakland Street, Pineville
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Inez D. Jenkins, Southern University, Baton Rouge

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V. Chairman: Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, 1525 Robinson Street, Jackson 26
Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells, 1114½ Lynch Street, Jackson

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS (Affiliated)
Chairman: Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, Touro Synagogue, New Orleans 15
*V. Chairman: Dr. Albert W. Dent, Dillard University, New Orleans 19
Secretary: Mrs. Harry B. Kelleher, 2007 Palmer Avenue, New Orleans
Treasurer: Dr. Harold N. Lee, Newcomb College, New Orleans 18

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*Chairman: Rev. Leon Russell, Jarvis Memorial Methodist Church, Greenville
Secretary-Treasurer: C. C. Spaulding, Box 201, Durham
Chairman of the Board of Finance: Gurney P. Hood, Box 951, Raleigh

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*Chairman: James M. Dabbs, Route 1, Mayesville
1st V. Chairman: Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson, State A & M College, Orangeburg
2nd V. Chairman: J. E. Blanton, Box 99, RFD 1, Cordova, Orangeburg
Secretary: Miss Rebecca Reid, 29 East Calhoun Street, Sumter
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Membership Secretary: Miss Wil Lou Grey, 1815 Divine Street, Columbia

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*Chairman: Alfred Mynders, The Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga
*V. Chairman: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville
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*Chairman: Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston
V. Chairman: W. R. Banks, Prairie View
V. Chairman: Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 West 14th Street, Huntsville
Treasurer: Mrs. J. L. Brock, 609 North Washington Street, Bryan

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
Director: Rev. C. Emerson Smith, 109 West Grace Street, Room 202, Richmond
*Chairman: President John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond 20
V. Chairman: J. Earl Moreland, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland

* Also member of Board of Directors

May 8, 1956

TO: HCF

FROM: GSM

Mrs. Tilly came in with admiration for the historical mimeo'd leaflet. She noted that the list of callers of the SRC founding meeting excluded Mrs. Ames, Miss Wilkins, and Mrs. Tilly. I explained that I had thought that the actual invitation as historically issued did not contain those names.

Her concern she says is to work into some subsequent edition recognition of the key part Mrs. Ames, at any rate, had played in getting things going.

eab/

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

16 May 56

Dear Harry —

I have just read your brief History of SRC and find it admirable. It will help interpret our organization in a sound manner.

May I make one suggestion? It would be strengthened by a good summary at the close; it ends too abruptly.

Fred.

May 29, 1956

TO: GSM

FROM: HCF

RE: Dr. Dent's comments on mimeographed history of SRC

The details of the old Commissions' origins are lost in obscurity, but at some early point the identification of Alexander, Jones, Eagan and Durham as the kingpins was made and that formulation has been handed down from publication to publication even unto our latest mimeographed document. However, clearly the Negro leaders mentioned by Dent were involved early in the game; they are reported in a 1922 article as being two of five Negroes on the fifty-eight member Commission. I see no reason why we might not include their names in a general statement of those who played an essential part of the formative years of the Commission. Suggest you write Dr. Dent to that effect. After you have answered it, please return Dent's letter and the attached magazine article to serve as reminders when we revise.

HCF:mbo

File - Hist. & Aims of SRC

June 4, 1956

Mr. A. W. Dent
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dent:

You are quite right, and we will get the brief history altered before it gets to any printing stage. What happened was that sentences from publications in the early 'twenties (!) were living on in later things.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc and original incoming to HCF

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

RECEIVED MAY 25 1956

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

HCF - for advice to gen

May 22, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Last night I had an opportunity to read the mimeographed statement of the Origins and Aims of the Southern Regional Council. It is a good statement and I am sure that it will be useful. However, there is one question which I should like to raise. On the first page where the founding of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1919 is mentioned, the names of Messrs. Jones, Egan and Durham are mentioned as having been among those associated with Dr. Alexander. It is my impression that from the very out-set Dr. Alexander conferred with some Negroes such as John Hope and Robert Moton. If the record indicates that there were any Negroes involved, it would be well to include one or two of their names at this point. Historically it would look better if the record showed that even as early as 1919 Dr. Alexander was able to get whites and Negroes to work together toward the achievement of the objectives of the Commission. I may be in error in thinking that Hope and Moton were included in the initial planning. If I am, I think the statement is good as it is.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

June 22, 1956

To: FER

From: HCF

In regard to the attached letter, I suggest you write Marks that information about the "Southern Patriot" can be best obtained from SCEF. Nobody is an "authorized spokesman in the field of human relations."

As to distinguishing between us and SCEF, the following occurs to me:

1. SCEF was an outgrowth of and is a successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. We are an outgrowth of and successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The two movements have different traditions, which you are familiar with.

2. SRC is tax exempt; SCEF lost its tax exemption a few years ago.

3. SRC is trying to build state membership organizations. SCEF, to the best of my knowledge, is a self-perpetuating board and has no affiliates or general memberships.

4. There are differences in tone and approach which can hardly be fittingly evaluated by us. Perhaps the best way to do it is to compare the publications of the two organizations.

5. We are entirely separate movements, going our separate ways without either coordination or friction.

HCF:mbo

MEMORANDUM

November 26, 1956

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Southern Regional Council entered, as of October 1st, the third year of its state-organization program. The main emphasis during this grant period has been on the development of integrated, professionally staffed organizations in each of the twelve Southern states. In addition, the Council has carried on varied program activities through its regional staff. Following is a brief run-down on the main activities of the Council and where they stand today.

1. State Organizations

SRC has placed considerable emphasis upon the development of strong, staffed organizations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Integrated lay Boards of Directors plan program, raise funds, and guide the work of professional staff. In Arkansas, Kentucky, and Texas these state affiliates of the Council have had a direct part in bringing about desegregation. There, and also in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, it has been possible to work directly with either state or local school authorities. Several of the state organizations have created local chapters or affiliates in various communities. The work in the hard-core states of Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi has been to a considerable extent a holding action, with SRC affiliates serving as a channel of communications between the racial groups. Most of the state organizations, in spite of the difficulties of the times in the South, continue to grow in membership, in fund-raising abilities, and in productive program activities.

2. Women's Work

Under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Tilly, this effort has brought together Southern church women of the several faiths and denominations for the sharing of ideas and convictions and joint planning in the field of race relations. Such meetings have been held on both region-wide and statewide bases and have confirmed our belief that the women of the South -- most particularly the church women -- continue to play a unique part in giving vitality to the conscience of the region. On October 30-31 more than 100 leaders in church women's work over the region convened in Atlanta. The object was to arm this key leadership with resolution and specific ideas that they may translate into action in their states and communities. Follow up statewide meetings are planned to carry these plans to the local level.

3. Clearinghouse

Since the Council has a full-time concern with Southern race relations and extensive informational resources, it has been able to assist and advise many other agencies that have a subsidiary concern with these matters. The Council is called upon with increasing frequency for information and advice to religious, labor, civic, and professional organizations carrying on programs in the South. Closely related to this function is that of supplying knowledgeable speakers and resource people for conferences, workshops, and the like. On October 24, the Council sponsored a meeting of representatives from religious and human relations agencies with staffed programs in the field of race relations. Agreement was reached on several strategic communities where local efforts of the various agencies might be concentrated. These include Charlottesville, Virginia, Miami, Florida, Nashville, Tennessee, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and a piedmont city of North Carolina.

In addition, the Council has had a close advising relationship with such groups as the YMCA and YWCA; the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian

social action agencies; the American Friends Service Committee; the several Jewish "defense" agencies, and others.

4. Information

The Council has one professional staff member charged with the responsibility of maintaining reference files based on newspaper clippings, first-hand reports, and other materials that document current developments in Southern race relations. In the course of a year, we service some hundreds of mail requests for information, as well as requests made in person by a variety of visitors to the Council's offices. We are particularly called upon for both facts and interpretation by journalists, Southern and non-Southern. As a further medium of disseminating facts the Council publishes a monthly bulletin New South and special pamphlets. These publications aim to supply general informational background and specific program material for persons interested or active in the race relations field.

5. Fact-Finding

For the past several months, the Council has carried on a special fact-finding program. Its purpose is to assemble and disseminate those facts that will assist in diagnosing the ills of the region and devising effective action programs. The first completed project was a survey of specific instances of desegregation since the Supreme Court decision of May 1954; the findings were published, along with those of a similar survey of the non-South, by the Fund for the Republic, under the title Integration North and South.

A second project is a state-by-state survey of the status of Negro voters in the twelve Southern states; the findings are almost all in, and a region-wide report will be released by the Southern Regional Council within a few months.

A third study, also nearing completion, is a detailed analysis of Southern industrialization in the last ten years and its implications for

racial developments.

Additional field studies deal with the growth of pro-segregation movements in the South and race relations within the trade unions. In the coming period, the Council's information staff will be heavily concerned with the reporting and interpretation of these and other findings through newspapers, magazines, television, and through appropriate organizational channels.

Already the fact-finding results have been drawn on for major briefing to the following:

a. Emmet Hughes for a full-dress treatment in Fortune of the Negro's economic status.

b. Harper and Bros. publishers for a proposed book treatment of desegregation "success stories" in the South.

c. The New York Times for a roundup of integration progress since May 1954, and an upcoming article on the organized pro-segregation movement.

d. The New York Post for a 16-article series on the White Citizens Councils.

e. The Department of Justice for a broad-gauged investigation of the Negro voter in the South.

f. Daily newspaper features on Negro voting in Kentucky, Georgia, and North Carolina.

g. The Associated Press (Newsfeatures) for articles on desegregation, Deep South opinion, economic reprisals, and the social sciences and segregation.

h. Time and Life Southern bureaus for various articles on Southern racial developments.

i. The Christian Science Monitor - editorial briefing.

j. News releases on the Council's integration and voting surveys received nationwide publicity.

6. Consultant Services

Under the direction of Mr. John Hope II, the Council has assembled a team of able social scientists experienced in action programs. The skills and insights of these consultants have been made available to the state groups affiliated with the Council and have greatly assisted these affiliates in planning sound organizational and program activities. We now contemplate broadening this consultative function and making it available to interested private agencies and public bodies, such as school boards, which are concerned with desegregation and related processes.

In seeking to help meet the need of these groups, SRC will undertake to "tailormake" services to need. For example, if a community wants the advice of a school superintendent who has experienced school integration, a knowledgeable high-school principal, a specialist on law-enforcement problems, a public relations expert, or what not, we will try to line up the right one. Similarly with private groups and their needs for specialized counsel.

In the program to date, serving SRC's affiliates, we have used the following consultants:

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Mr. Harry J. Walker, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Lee Coleman, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
Mr. Kenneth Clark, Northside Center, 31 W. 110th Street, New York City
Mr. William Jones, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. Hylan Lewis, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

7. Foreign Visitors

The Council plays host to a steady stream of visitors from other countries travelling under State Department and private fellowships or exchange programs. During recent months, the Council has made its staff and facilities available to visitors from India, England, the Netherlands, Belguim, Indonesia, South Africa, Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and other nations. The Council has

a vital role to play in this field, since it provides, almost uniquely, the example and insights of white and Negro Southerners working together in a spirit of equality. We are able to demonstrate convincingly to emissaries from other lands that, however severe our racial problems, indigenous people are working to solve them.

* * *

FILE COPY

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9 - Labor
10 - Bus.

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* * *

original copy signed by Incorporators in safe - See Cha

THE ORIGIN OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

:

A Statement by the Incorporators

Within the past few years, we have noted from time to time the circulation of inaccurate and unfounded reports concerning the origins of the Southern Regional Council. It has been charged, for example, that the Southern Regional Council is the successor to the controversial Southern Conference for Human Welfare. More recently, a witness before a State legislative committee has alleged that the Council was founded by one James E. Jackson who has since been convicted for his activities in the Communist Party. These charges have absolutely no basis in fact and serve not only to bring discredit on the Southern Regional Council but to injure the reputations of the responsible men and women whose efforts led to the establishment of the Council.

As incorporators of the Southern Regional Council, we feel that it would be helpful for us to give this accurate account of the way in which the Council came into being. Having participated in these formative developments, we speak of them from first-hand knowledge.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, itself founded in 1919 by prominent Southern churchmen, was the parent body of the Southern Regional Council. As early as 1939, the leaders of the Commission began to explore the possibility of a re-organization that would permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. In October 1940 the Commission instructed its Executive Committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the Commission and

other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South." These are matters of official record.

Meanwhile, a group of Southern Negro leaders met in Durham, North Carolina, on October 20, 1942 to set forth "what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation," and to enlist the aid of interested white Southerners. To consider the statement of the Durham conference, a group of Southern white leaders met in Atlanta in April 1943. They found the Durham statement "so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum," that they pledged their cooperation. "The need," they declared, "is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

Representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences met in Richmond in June 1943 to work out further details. As a result of these deliberations and those of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Southern Regional Council was incorporated on January 6, 1944. The incorporators were the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, then Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, Bishop Arthur J. Moore of The Methodist Church, Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University.

On February 16, 1944, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met in Atlanta at a special meeting and took the following action:

"It being made to appear to the meeting that all of the Commission's obligations and liabilities have been fully discharged, and further that

the Southern Regional Council, having been duly incorporated to carry on the work with ideals and programs similar to those of this Corporation:

"It was, upon motion duly made and seconded - Resolved that the Corporation transfer and convey to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a corporation of Fulton County, Georgia, all of its property of every nature whatsoever and wherever situated, absolutely and in fee simple."

It should be noted that the leadership which called together the April 1943 meeting out of which the Southern Regional Council grew was made up of some of the South's finest citizens. The Committee which issued the call to the meeting was as follows:

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, The Methodist Church
Ralph McGill, Editor, The Atlanta Constitution
Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian Minister
Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta
Dean S. Paden, President, King Hardware Company
J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Bishop John Moore Walker, The Protestant Episcopal Church
Goodrich C. White, President, Emory University
C. H. Gillman, Georgia Director, C.I.O.
George L. Googe, Southern Director, A.F.L.
M. Ashby Jones, Baptist Minister
Ryland Knight, Baptist Minister
Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta

It may also be noted that the first president of the Southern Regional Council was Dr. Odum and that he was succeeded in 1945 by Mr. Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Virginia, a prominent Catholic layman and co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South, who served continuously in that position until 1951. He was succeeded by Mr. Marion A. Wright, the current president.

It should be clear from this account that the Southern Regional Council was in no way the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It should also be clear from the quality of the persons who gave

leadership to these developments that it would have been utterly impossible for any Communist or any Communist ideas to have played the slightest part in the formation of the organization. Although there is room for much honest disagreement in the complex field of race relations, there is no basis for any charge that the Southern Regional Council was founded by other than responsible, patriotic Southerners devoted to American principles.

Rufus E. Clement

Ralph McGill

Arthur J. Moore

4/21/57

Copy Sec

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 23, 1957

Mr. Ralph McGill
The Atlanta Constitution
Ten Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

You perhaps have recently seen newspaper statements to the effect that the Southern Regional Council was organized by communists or communist sympathizers. In order to correct the record on this matter, the board of the Southern Regional Council is asking that the three living incorporators, you, Bishop Arthur Moore, and I, provide the Council with a true statement of its beginnings. I am pleased to enclose with this note such a statement. If you agree with it, will you please sign it, keep one copy for your files and send the original to Bishop Moore for his signature. Bishop Moore will then return it to the Southern Regional Council office.

Please feel free to raise questions about it or make such changes as you think should be made before you sign it. I would appreciate it if you would initial any changes you see fit to make.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the endorsement which the CONSTITUTION gave me in my race for re-election in the recent Primary election.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ RUFUS E. CLEMENT

REC:d
Enclosures

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

THE ORIGIN OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

A Statement by the Incorporators

Within the past few years, we have noted from time to time the circulation of inaccurate and unfounded reports concerning the origins of the Southern Regional Council. It has been charged, for example, that the Southern Regional Council is the successor to the controversial Southern Conference for Human Welfare. More recently, a witness before a State legislative committee has alleged that the Council was founded by one James E. Jackson who has since been convicted for his activities in the Communist Party. These charges have absolutely no basis in fact and serve not only to bring discredit on the Southern Regional Council but to injure the reputations of the responsible men and women whose efforts led to the establishment of the Council.

As incorporators of the Southern Regional Council, we feel that it would be helpful for us to give this accurate account of the way in which the Council came into being. Having participated in these formative developments, we speak of them from first-hand knowledge.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, itself founded in 1919 by prominent Southern churchmen, was the parent body of the Southern Regional Council. As early as 1939, the leaders of the Commission began to explore the possibility of a re-organization that would permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. In October 1940 the Commission instructed its Executive Committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the Commission and

other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South." These are matters of official record.

Meanwhile, a group of Southern Negro leaders met in Durham, North Carolina, on October 20, 1942, to set forth "what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation," and to enlist the aid of interested white Southerners. To consider the statement of the Durham conference, a group of Southern white leaders met in Atlanta in April 1943. They found the Durham statement "so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum," that they pledged their cooperation. "The need," they declared, "is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

Representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences met in Richmond in June 1943 to work out further details. As a result of these deliberations and those of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Southern Regional Council was incorporated on January 6, 1944. The incorporators were the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, then Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, Bishop Arthur J. Moore of The Methodist Church, Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University.

On February 14, 1944, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met in Atlanta at a special meeting and took the following action:

"It being made to appear to the meeting that all of the Commission's obligations and liabilities have been fully discharged, and further that

the Southern Regional Council, having been duly incorporated to carry on the work with ideals and programs similar to those of this Corporation:

"It was, upon motion duly made and seconded - Resolved that the Corporation transfer and convey to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a corporation of Fulton County, Georgia, all of its property of every nature whatsoever and wherever situated, absolutely and in fee simple."

It should be noted that the leadership which called together the April 1943 meeting out of which the Southern Regional Council grew was made up of some of the South's finest citizens. The Committee which issued the call to the meeting was as follows:

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, The Methodist Church
Ralph McGill, Editor, The Atlanta Constitution
Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian Minister
Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta
Dean S. Paden, President, King Hardware Company
J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Bishop John Moore Walker, The Protestant Episcopal Church
Goodrich C. White, President, Emory University
C. H. Gillam, Georgia Director, C.I.O.
George L. Googe, Southern Director, A.F.L.
M. Ashby Jones, Baptist Minister
Ryland Knight, Baptist Minister
Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta

It may also be noted that the first president of the Southern Regional Council was Dr. Odum and that he was succeeded in 1945 by Mr. Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Virginia, a prominent Catholic layman and co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South, who served continuously in that position until 1951. He was succeeded by Mr. Marion A. Wright, the current president.

It should be clear from this account that the Southern Regional Council was in no way the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It should also be clear from the quality of the persons who gave

leadership to those developments that it would have been utterly impossible for any Communist or any Communist ideas to have played the slightest part in the formation of the organization. Although there is room for such honest disagreement in the complex field of race relations, there is no basis for any charge that the Southern Regional Council was founded by other than responsible, patriotic Southerners devoted to American principles.

Rufus E. Clement

/s/ RUFUS E. CLEMENT

Ralph McGill

/s/ RALPH McGILL

Arthur J. Moore

/s/ ARTHUR J. MOORE

THE ORIGIN OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

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A Statement by the Incorporators

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On February 16, 1944, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met in Atlanta at a special meeting and took the following action:

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Rufus E. Clement

Ralph McGill

Arthur J. Moore

4/21/57

Dr. Cary B. Wilmer, 98 Dies at Home in Tampa

Dr. Cary Breckinridge Wilmer, 98, rector emeritus of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and the church's pastor from 1900 to 1924, died Sunday at his home in Tampa, Florida.

Dr. Wilmer had lived in Tampa since his retirement in 1932.

He served his first ministry at Ocala, Fla., in 1884-1890. He served churches in Cincinnati and Fernbank, Ohio, and as superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum, Lynchburg, Va., before coming to Atlanta in 1900.

FORMER RECTOR DIES
Dr. C. B. Wilmer

TAUGHT AT SEWANEE

He left Atlanta after 24 years' service to become professor of practical theology at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., where he stayed until his retirement. Until recent years, Dr. Wilmer had returned to Atlanta frequently during summer months as guest minister.

He was a native of Williamsburg, Va. He attended William and Mary College and Kenyon College and received his D.D. degree in 1906 from the University of the South.

He was a charter member of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. He was a frequent contributor of religious articles to magazines and was a collaborator on several books. In 1919-1940 he wrote regular columns for The Atlanta Journal Sunday Magazine.

6 TIMES DELEGATE

Dr. Wilmer was a delegate six times to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a special speaker for the YMCA with the American Extraditionary Forces in France in 1919.

A son, Cary B. Wilmer Jr., Atlanta, was a reporter on The Constitution in 1928-30 and 1938-40.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p.m. Tuesday at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Wilson W. Sneed, St. Luke's rector, and the Rt. Rev. Randolph R. Claiborne, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta, will officiate. Burial will be in Westview Cemetery.

Survivors other than his son include a stepson, Phil Ammons, Tampa, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. John D. Wing, Winter Park, Fla.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

REGARDING:

Origins and Aims - programming, etc.

DATE

February 10, 1958

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Nat'l. Conf. of Christians and Jews, Inc.
Gordon W. Lovejoy - Ltr. dtd. January 29, 1958

(Not printed at Government expense)

SRC Origins + Aims

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Southern Regional Council

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1959

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, a sense of fairness impels me to insert the following editorials from two respected southern papers. These editorials from the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Chattanooga Times discuss certain attacks on the good name of the Southern Regional Council and deserve the careful attention of every fairminded citizen regardless of his views:

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Aug. 21, 1958]

A RACE AGENCY AND THE FACTS

Inaccurate statements as to its origins of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta appeared recently in the Times-Dispatch, and should be corrected. They appeared—inadvertently, we are sure—in one of the series of articles by Edward B. Simmons, of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times, concerning Communist efforts to incite racial strife in the United States.

Mr. Simmons stated in the article appearing in our paper on August 5 that the Southern Regional Council, established in Atlanta in 1944, was an "offshoot of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was dissolved in 1948 after twice being described by the Federal Government as Communist front." He also said: "The Communist Daily Worker openly boasted that James E. Jackson, chief of the southern branch of the U.S. Communist Party, was a cofounder of the regional council."

Taking these two charges in order, the Southern Regional Council was not an offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was established in response to an appeal from respected southern Negro leaders, who met at Durham, N.C., in October 1942, on the call of Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of the Virginia Union faculty here, and Dr. P. B. Young, of Norfolk, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. These Negro leaders did not ask for the elimination of segregation in the schools or anywhere else; they asked that "separate but equal" be made a reality.

Responding to their appeal, a group of white leaders met in Atlanta in the spring of 1943, and expressed a desire to cooperate. Out of this grew the Southern Regional Council. The council was the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by leading churchmen. To repeat, it not only was no offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; it was criticized in some quarters because it was more conservative than that organization and suspected of being in competition with it.

We must remember, too, that when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was established in 1938, it was not suspected of having any Communist connections, and many well intentioned and patriotic southerners participated in its early meetings. A number of these later joined the Southern Regional Council when they discovered the true purposes of the Conference for Human Welfare.

As to the allegation of the Communist Daily Worker that James E. Jackson, chief of the southern branch of the U.S. Communist Party, was a cofounder of the Southern Regional Council, there is nothing to support this.

A James E. Jackson is listed as having attended the Durham meeting of Negro leaders in October 1942, but is not mentioned by the Norfolk Journal and Guide as having been on the committee which drew up the statement then issued. Jackson did not participate in the meetings of white and Negro leaders in 1943 and 1944 which led to the establishment of the Southern Regional Council, and he was not at any time an officer, director, or member of that agency. The Daily Worker's statement that he was a founder is as unreliable and inaccurate as nearly everything else in that Communist sheet.

The late Dr. Howard W. Odum, noted and respected member of the University of North Carolina faculty, was the first president of the council. He was succeeded in 1945 by Paul D. Williams, prominent Catholic layman of Richmond and cofounder of the Catholic Committee of the South, who served until 1951. Mr. Williams was succeeded in that year by Marion A. Wright, South Carolina attorney, former chairman of the South Carolina Library Board and past president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

It should be emphasized that SRC worked within the framework of "separate but equal" for 7 years, and did not announce for integration until 1951.

While we disagree strongly and completely with its present position on this issue, we feel obligated to point out, in fairness, that it was in no sense Communist in its origins. The Southern Regional Council was established because of a sincere desire on the part of white and Negro leaders in the South to eliminate many of the disabilities and discriminations from which Negroes were suffering.

It was hoped that if these could be substantially lessened, the colored South would not look to the colored North for leadership. Insufficient progress was made, unfortunately, and the NAACP moved in and launched its drive for the complete elimination of segregation—sooner than it probably would have done if SRC's accomplishments had been larger.

That is where we stand today.

[From the Chattanoga (Tenn.) Times, Dec. 20, 1958]

MATTHEWS AND THE SRC

The Arkansas Legislative Council, concluding that a Communist plot is substantially responsible for the Little Rock desegregation crisis, has aired some charges so grossly unjust as to recall the McCarthyist nightmare.

There was J. B. Matthews, himself a former Communist-front leader, declaring that the Southern Regional Council had Red sympathizers in its ranks.

Just 20 years ago, Mr. Matthews was accusing Shirley Temple of aiding the Bolsheviks. The former chief counsel of the Dies committee is primarily remembered, however, for his July 1953 article in the American Mercury labeling "at least 7,000 Protestant clergymen" as "party members, fellow travelers, espionage agents, partyline adherents, and unwilling dupes." The protest,

from President Eisenhower and others, was so strong that Senator Joe McCarthy, who by then had carried his campaign of vilification directly to the White House, was forced to fire Mathews, whom he had just hired as executive director of his subcommittee.

In the Little Rock hearings, other familiar names in the business of smear were trotted out. The Southern Regional Council was a frequent target, though no one dared go so far as to impugn its motives as a whole.

The SRC, as is well known, is made up of foremost southern educators, clergymen, business, labor, and professional leaders. A discussion and research group, it was organized in 1943, as a result of Negro leaders' efforts to see that the "separate but equal" doctrine in southern education be made a reality. It grew also out of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by leading churchmen.

Since then it has favored gradual compliance with the Supreme Court's decision, but even so staunchly segregationist a newspaper as the Richmond Times-Dispatch recently said: "The Southern Regional Council was established because of a sincere desire on the part of white and Negro leaders in the South to eliminate many of the disabilities and discriminations from which Negroes were suffering."

Now the Arkansas Legislative Council, with never a peep about the role of its own Governor Faubus, concludes on the word of former Communists, who are professional name-callers, and others, most of them from out of the region, that little more than a Red plot is the cause of their difficulties.

500090—69801

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959

22 Richmond Times-Dispatch

DAVID TENNANT BRYAN, *President and Publisher*

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, *Editor* JOHN H. COLBURN, *Managing Editor*

Thursday, August 21, 1958

A Race Agency and the Facts

Inaccurate statements as to its origins of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta appeared recently in THE TIMES-DISPATCH, and should be corrected. They appeared—inadvertently, we are sure—in one of the series of articles by EDWARD B. SIMMONS of the New Bedford, Mass., *Standard-Times* concerning Communist efforts to incite racial strife in the United States.

MR. SIMMONS stated in the article appearing in our paper on August 5 that the Southern Regional Council, established in Atlanta in 1944, was an "offshoot of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was dissolved in 1948 after twice being described by the Federal Government as 'Communist front.'" He also said: "The Communist *Daily Worker* openly boasted that JAMES E. JACKSON, chief of the Southern branch of the U. S. Communist party, was a co-founder of the Regional Council."

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Responding to their appeal, a group of white leaders met in Atlanta in the spring of 1943, and expressed a desire to cooperate. Out of this grew the Southern Regional Council. The Council was the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by leading churchmen. To repeat, it not only was no "offshoot" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; it was criticized in some quarters because it was more conservative than that organization and suspected of being in competition with it.

We must remember, too, that when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was established in 1938, it was not suspected of having any Communist connections, and many well-intentioned and patriotic Southerners participated in its early meetings. A number of these later joined the Southern Regional Council when they discovered the true purposes of the Conference for Human Welfare.

As to the allegation of the Communist *Daily Worker* that JAMES E. JACKSON, chief of the Southern branch of the U. S. Communist party, was a "co-founder of the Southern Regional Council," there is nothing to support this.

A JAMES E. JACKSON is listed as having attended the Durham meeting of Negro leaders in October, 1942, but is not mentioned by the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* as having been on the committee which drew up the statement then issued. JACKSON did not participate in the meetings of white and Negro leaders in 1943 and 1944 which led to the establishment of the Southern Regional Council, and he was not at any time an officer, director, or member of that agency. The *Daily Worker's* statement that he was a "founder" is as unreliable and inaccurate as nearly everything else in that Communist sheet.

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It should be emphasized that SRC worked within the framework of "separate but equal" for seven years, and did not announce for integration until 1951.

While we disagree strongly and completely with its present position on this issue, we feel obligated to point out, in fairness, that it was in no sense Communist in its origins. The Southern Regional Council was established because of a sincere desire on the part of white and Negro leaders in the South to eliminate many of the disabilities and discriminations from which Negroes were suffering.

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That is where we stand today.

(Not printed at Government expense)

file - SRC - "Origins & Aims"

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Origins and Aims—Report on Negro Voters

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 26, 1957

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, at various times in the past I have quoted the publications of the Southern Regional Council. The Southern Regional Council is composed entirely of southerners, men and women of good will of both races in the South. It is in no sense a lobbying organization. I have been able to obtain material it provides through the Library of Congress, at my request.

I think the statement which has been prepared on the origins and aims of the Southern Regional Council should be printed in the RECORD at this point so as to indicate the high qualifications of the council and its emotional attachment to the South. So I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the statement be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL: A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGINS AND AIMS, APRIL 1956

"The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God." (From a Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council (1951).)

SRC AND THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have a history of 35 years of constructive activity.

In the troubled days following World War I, race conflict and the lawlessness of terror organizations reached such proportions that the need for new techniques of restoring harmony could not be ignored. To meet this need, interracial committees were formed in cities and towns throughout the South. It was found that by bringing together influential members of both races grievances could be aired, mutual problems discussed, and a meeting of minds effected. This method had such beneficial results that interracial committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early twenties. Their influence became southwide through the formation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a central organization with headquarters in Atlanta.

The commission was founded in 1919 by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Among them were Dr. M. Ashby Jones, prominent Baptist minister, Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, Mr. John J. Eagan, businessman and philanthropist, Dr. Plato Durham, dean of the Emory University Theology School, Dr. Robert Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, the commission's director. Its work in behalf of sound race relations was acclaimed by the South's leading newspapers, religious leaders, and by many public officials.

The commission helped organize, extend, and guide the work of State and local interracial committees. It assisted them in making their influence felt by newspapers, civil authorities, churches, school officials, police administrators, and health officers. It gave much attention to factual analysis of the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence. Its auxiliary, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, did much to educate public opinion in the causes and possible remedies for such violence.

From these early activities, the commission built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset through the years. The traditional barrier between the races was broken down to allow an interchange of ideas and mutual trust. The notion of cooperative action by people of good will, both white and Negro, took root and has continued to grow. In its 25 years of operation, the commission made the meeting of white and Negro citizens for the discussion of common problems an accepted practice almost everywhere in the South. It marshalled thousands of southern church people in opposition to lynching and other injustices, brought new light to bear on race relations, issued 2 million copies of pamphlets and leaflets, and symbolized the faith of the southern white people and Negro people in the processes of mutual agreement and cooperation.

Transition to SRC

In 1939 the leaders of the commission began to explore the possibility of expanding the activities of the organization to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. In October, 1940, the commission instructed its executive committee to "take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South."

Meanwhile the efforts of other progressive southerners were leading them to a similar purpose. The first movement in that direction took place when a group of southern Negro leaders met in Durham, N. C., on October 20, 1942, to set forth just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the postwar South

and Nation, and to enlist the aid of interested white southerners. The result of this historic conference was a comprehensive statement covering the following areas: Political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, and social welfare and health. Many social thinkers regarded the Durham statement as the most hopeful pronouncement on race relations that had come out of the South in the last 75 years.

In April 1943 a group of southern white leaders met in Atlanta to consider the statement of the Durham conference. These white leaders found the statement so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and so demonstrative of good will, that they gladly pledged their cooperation. "The need," they concluded, "is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

SRC organized

Representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences met in Richmond in June 1943, to work out further details. The Durham statement was adopted as a general guide to action, and a continuing committee was appointed to devise practical means of approach. The organizing meeting of the council was held in response to a call issued by some of the South's finest leadership, including C. H. Gillman, Georgia director, CIO; George L. Googe, southern director, AFL; M. Ashby Jones, Baptist minister; Ryland Knight, Baptist minister; Rabbi David Marx, The Temple, Atlanta; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, the Methodist Church; Ralph McGill, editor, the Atlanta Constitution; Stuart R. Oglesby, Presbyterian minister; Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, bishop of Savannah-Atlanta; Dean S. Paden, president, King Hardware Co.; J. McDowell Richards, president, Columbia Theological Seminary; Bishop John Moore Walker, the Protestant Episcopal Church; Goodrich C. White, president, Emory University.

Following the deliberations of this group and a subsequent conference with southern Negro leaders, the SRC was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore; Ralph McGill; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. At the charter meeting, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met and formally merged its program and assets with those of the council. A strong and democratic council had been established to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

Since this auspicious beginning, the council's membership has included distinguished southerners, white and Negro, in all walks of life. Dr. Odum was the first president of the organization. He was succeeded by Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., a prominent Catholic layman and cofounder of the Catholic Committee of the South. Mr. Williams served as president for 6 years—from 1945 until 1951. He was succeeded by Mr. Marion A. Wright, widely known as a South Carolina attorney active in civic and educational affairs, now living in Linville Falls, N. C.

How SRC works

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 southerners representing the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 States of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. They make the policies and review all activities at an annual meeting. They elect an executive committee which meets at least every 3 months to give closer direction to the organization. And full reports of all activities are sent to the members quarterly. The council is nonprofit, nonpolitical, and nondenominational.

Financial support for the council has come from many different individuals and organizations. Some of the organizations are: the Julius Rosenwald Fund, General Education Board, the Fund for the Republic, Division of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Catholic Committee of the South, Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Ashby Jones Memorial Fund, Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Marshall Field Foundation, the Doris Duke Foundation, various trade unions, and some business firms. Individuals support the council through contributions, legacies, and payment of membership dues.

What SRC does

The council's present functions may be summarized as follows: (1) Clearinghouse and coordinating work with numerous agencies working on southern problems; (2) research and survey to determine the facts and the state of public opinion as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational activities through a monthly bulletin, the New South, and through pamphlets, press, radio, television, conferences, and personal contacts; (4) consultative services to private and official agencies; (5) promotion of specific programs of action through the council staff and affiliated State organizations.

Following are some of the areas with which the SRC's educational program has been concerned:

Employment of Negro policemen in southern communities.

Newspaper handling of racial news.

Community self-surveys, in which local people of both races study their problems as a basis for achieving local solutions.

Conferences of leading white and Negro southerners with common concerns and a common desire to further democratic practices in their areas of interest—religion, health, housing, education, etc.

Voluntary decisions to open professional associations, private colleges, public libraries, and the like to all qualified persons without respect to race.

The right to vote without racial discrimination or intimidation.

Impartial enforcement of the law and administration of justice in the South.

Orderly compliance at the community level with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court holding public school segregation unconstitutional.

Church support

Church people have always been the moving force in the southern interracial movement. This is as true today as it was 35 years ago. All of the major religious groups represented in the South have taken their stand in favor of the principle embodied in the Supreme Court's segregation ruling. The Court ruling was endorsed by the Southern Baptist Convention, many of the southern conferences of the Methodist Church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (southern), the Province of Sewanee (southeastern) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Catholic Bishops of the South, the various Jewish religious and fraternal groups, and virtually all of the other denominations found in the South. It is only natural that many religious southerners should seek to put the principles of their faith into everyday practice.

The Southern Regional Council and the affiliated State groups have enjoyed both financial and moral support from religious bodies representing the three major faiths.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the council, received the 1953 annual award of the Catholic committee of the South "for his significant contribution to the welfare of the South."

Affiliated State organizations

With the aid of a grant from the Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council is assisting interracial organizations in 12 Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Each of these organizations has its own membership, officers, and staff. In each case, people of the State involved make their own decisions as to policy and program. Affiliation with the Southern Regional Council is voluntary, and the purpose of the short-term financial aid from SRC is to help the State groups become strong, self-sustaining human relations agencies.

Toward the South of the future

The Southern Regional Council's main asset is and has always been those southerners who believe deeply in democratic practices, and who know firsthand the problems of the region. On such people rest the hopes of the South. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the Nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and con-

science; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to national groups.

The Southern Regional Council and its affiliates seek to be practical organizations, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. They hold the belief that every community must ultimately find its own answers within the framework of law and conscience. They offer no master blueprint, no sovereign remedy for the South's human problems. But they do offer a method—that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, following the statement with respect to the Southern Regional Council, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a most extraordinarily able survey the Southern Regional Council has made, which is just off the press, under date of July 18, 1957. Again I wish to emphasize I have obtained the material at my request from the Library of Congress to show that it was in no sense forced upon me, so to speak.

The survey deals State by State with the various ways in which Negroes are prevented from voting in the South. I highly commend this factual account to the Members of the Senate, as we debate part IV of the bill.

There being no objection, the survey was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH—PART OF A REPORT OF A SURVEY BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

(Furnished on his request to Senator DOUGLAS by the Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service)

DISCRIMINATION AND INTIMIDATION

Just as the main segregationist movement has switched from the white sheet of the Ku Klux Klan to the white collar of the citizens council, so has the pattern of discrimination against the Negro southerner changed in recent years.

In no field is this gradual shift to subtler methods seen more clearly than in a study of Negro registration and voting. Killings, beatings, the dragging of Negroes from their homes in the middle of the night—these are now rare occurrences, compared to previous decades.

Overt violence is, in brief, the exception rather than the rule for racist dealing with assertive Negro citizens. The threat of violent tactics, however, is kept alive in some areas by anonymous telephone calls to Negro leaders. Crosses still are burned, jobs threatened. Occasionally, homes are shot into or bombed.

But, today, with less obvious means employed generally, Negroes interested in voting are far more likely to be barred by a question on the Constitution than by a rope or whip.

Alabama

The Alabama consultant directed a field survey in each of the counties in his State. According to these reports:

Negroes might be treated courteously, as in Bullock County, Ala., where the board of registrars has received Negro applicants pleasantly, let them fill out forms, then told them they didn't pass—with no reasons given. In this county, with 5,423 Negroes of voting age, only 6 were registered in the summer of 1956. In 1953, more than 100 attempted to register; in 1955, only 20 even tried, and of these 19 were refused. One of the six registered succeeded only on his seventh trip to the board.

In other counties of central Alabama, like Bullock, Negroes encounter greater difficulty. This is the black-belt section of the State, so-called because of the dark rich soil, an area where 15 counties have populations over 50 percent Negro.

Among these is Dallas, where only 275 of the 18,132 Negroes of voting age are registered.[1] In 1956 alone, at least 350 were turned down. Some reported that they filled out questionnaires 3 or 4 times but still were not sent registration certificates. Many reported they were given no help in filling out forms although white applicants were. One Negro teacher who registered was fired allegedly for being "too smart;" this frightened many other teachers.

Marengo, another county in the Alabama black belt, simply seems to have stopped registering Negroes. Of 10,223 eligible, 170 were registered before the Supreme Court decision calling for an end to segregated schools. This, plus formation of a local citizens council, is reported to have hardened the lines of white resistance to Negro equality and to have put the brakes on Negro registration.

In Monroe County, Ala., where 140 of the 5,914 Negroes of voting age are registered, other hopeful applicants said more often than not they found the board of registrars had "misplaced the application forms" or told them to return later. Registrars in Hale County, where 130 of 7,036 eligible Negroes are on the voting roll, have turned down 300 in the past 2 years for "failure to fill out forms correctly."

One Negro teacher in Alabama said she was refused because she didn't know the address of her estranged husband. Many Alabama boards require two voters to vouch for all Negro applicants and some require Negroes to produce white character witnesses. Registrars in one county where about 2 percent of nearly 7,000 Negroes over 21 have registered announced that a "good white man" must accompany Negro applicants.

In a black-belt county which is somewhat less than 50 percent Negro, registrars closed their office when a group of Negroes appeared. Other Negro applicants said they were told when the board would meet but then found no one present on arrival. A Negro leader who encouraged other Negroes to vote reported he was threatened anonymously by telephone and told to stop his activities or he would be run out of town. Only about 200 of over 5,000 Negroes have registered.

A Negro leader in Coosa County, Ala., also said he was threatened. Crosses were burned in front of the homes of two leaders of a Negro voters' drive in Choctow County. In the latter, 112 of 4,819 Negroes of voting age are registered; 28 said they were turned down on their first try, but accepted the second time. Most of those initially refused are teachers; maids and yardmen have found it somewhat easier to enroll.

Birmingham and surrounding Jefferson County present one of the gloomiest pictures for Negroes in the South. In no other major city of the region has it been so difficult for them to vote. Only about 7,000 of 121,510 Negroes over 21 are registered; at least that many more have been turned down. Instead of the standard form and the character witnesses, Jefferson County registrars have employed another method unique in the State: Added questions about government. They might ask on what date the 10th amendment to the Constitution became effective, what was the 14th State to be admitted to the Union, on what date did Oklahoma change from a territory to a State? They have recognized no limits to their power to interrogate. While Negroes have been the board's main target, white union members, particularly if they wear overalls or work clothes, have reported that they sometimes find registration difficult or impossible. Negroes appearing before the board often have been questioned for from 35 to 40 minutes; they have had to line up separately, and the longer the line the longer the questioning.

Strong, in his study of Jefferson County, described the method used by registrars to avoid suits with the following hypothetical case: a person who failed to satisfy the board was told orally he did not qualify; the applicant then secured an attorney and filed a suit, which was a signal for the board to register the plaintiff. His suit collapsed and no court has an opportunity to pass on section 33 of the Alabama Code and the "qualified to register" phrase.[2]

In Macon County, Ala., home of famed Tuskegee Institute, many college trained Negroes have found the barriers impregnable. Negroes outnumber white persons about 5 to 1; of the 14,526 of voting age, 1,100 have reg-

[1] Registration figures used are those of 1956.

[2] Donald S. Strong, Registration of Voters in Alabama (Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama).

istered. By contrast, the Associated Press reported in April 1956, that 2,700 out of a total Macon County white population of 5,000 had registered, or that fewer than 100 white persons over 21 had failed to do so. An Alabama observer said that the board of registrars would sit until all white citizens interested had registered and then resign. In any event, for the major part of 1956, there was no board in the county, for 2 of the 3 members resigned and it takes at least 2 to transact business. This was at least the third time in a decade this had happened.

North Carolina

In North Carolina, as in other States with literacy laws, the registrar has considerable latitude. He can have the applicant copy indicated sections of the State constitution or he can dictate. Some Negroes have protested the use of dictation, since a registrar often reads too fast or uses a particularly difficult section. However, the State board of elections has upheld a registrar's right to use this means of testing.

A Negro attorney in a rural eastern county of North Carolina said that in certain precincts of this and adjoining counties, "It takes a white man only a few minutes to get registered, but it may take an hour for a Negro. Actually, the latter is given an academic rather than a literacy test. In this county, the tests are tough and the literacy rate low, which doubly handicaps the Negro. The tests given here actually require an interpretation of law."

A Negro college graduate in North Carolina who attempted to register for the May 1956, primary said he was turned down because he could not write a section of the State constitution from memory. Some registrars who want to disqualify Negroes have asked for a definition of such words as "ordained," "sovereignty," "posterity," etc. The replies often do not satisfy the registrar.

But there are counties throughout the State, including the rural piedmont and eastern sections, where literacy requirements are ignored for anyone, white or Negro, who wants to register. In others, only Negroes are required to do some reading. In some rural North Carolina counties, Negroes can register with a minimum of trouble only if sponsored by white persons.

Louisiana

Louisiana applicants for registration have been given a rather complicated form and the law has barred any help in filling it out. In most instances, completion is regarded as evidence of literacy although the registrar may, if he wishes, examine an applicant. There has been wide variation in the practice of helping applicants and in the strictness with which forms are scrutinized for mistakes. In some parishes, Negroes have found it almost impossible to satisfy the high standards demanded of them. In others, both Negroes and whites have been permitted to copy from previously completed forms and mistakes have been overlooked.

If a person is unable to complete the form satisfactorily, he still may qualify in some parts of Louisiana. In a number of parishes many white and Negro illiterates have registered under the physical disability provision of the State constitution. This makes it possible in some instances to control their ballot, because such registrants are entitled to ask for assistance in voting. Practice varies widely with respect to registration of illiterates but, as a rule, where literate Negroes have found it easy to qualify, illiterate Negroes also have met few obstacles.

Under one Louisiana statute which adds to the difficulties of Negro voting, two bona fide registered voters can challenge by affidavit the right of a person to be registered. The person challenged has to respond within 10 days by appearing before the registrar to prove his right to remain on the voting list. If a person fails to appear, his name is removed automatically. Citizens council groups have purged several hundred Negroes from voting lists through this device in more than a dozen parishes, including Natchitoches, Webster, and La Salle. They are able to learn which Negroes have registered under another Louisiana law which permits any 25 registered voters, by application, to copy or photostat registration records.

The Colfax Chronicle, county weekly of Grant Parish, reported (October 12, 1956) that members of the citizens council worked in the registrar's office that week in a frank effort to disfranchise the county's 864 Negro voters. The Chronicle also reported:

Their action followed a White Citizens Council meeting in Dry Prong attended by State Senator William Rainach and other Louisiana segregation advocates. W. J. B. Jones of Colfax County, WCC president, said the group voted unanimously to try to purge Negro voters. Louis Earl Stevens, council secretary, subsequently estimated that at least 90 percent of the Negro registrants were challenged in Grant Parish.

Where, instead of writing out colored on registration blanks the applicant simply put "C," the applications were challenged as being incorrect. Each Negro's age in years, days, and months was refigured and often found off by a day or so. The Chronicle checked the first 100 white registrations in one ward and found only one card which would meet the standards set by the WCC for Negroes. Four, including the superintendent of schools, figured their ages incorrectly. In a further check, the Chronicle discovered that not a single member of a citizens council committee had filled in correctly all the blanks. Needless to say, only the Negroes were challenged. Of the more than 700 Negroes purged 2 weeks before the November general election, 399 had cleared the challenges a week before the deadline.

The Chronicle commended Registrar Maxine Mosley for her fairness in dealing with the Negroes challenged.

Not all members of the white community supported the purge effort. District Attorney Sam L. Wells said he would be a witness and sign affidavits for those challenged registrants whose place of residence he knew of his own personal knowledge. J. M. Straughan of route 8, Colfax, wrote the Chronicle:

"I'm a southerner born and raised right here in central Louisiana and I am opposed to integration as strongly as any southerner could be. But what has integration got to do with the removal of Negroes from the registration rolls. I for one, will be glad to sign an affidavit for those colored voters I know to help keep them from being imposed on."

On February 25, 1957, the Justice Department made public some FBI findings on registration of Negroes in Louisiana. Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, said the FBI material indicated that testimony by Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. Gremillion to a House Judiciary Subcommittee "might have left a misleading impression in a number of respects." Olney's statement was in a letter to Chairman EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, who presided at hearings in which Gremillion testified against the Eisenhower administration's civil-rights proposals.[3]

Olney said that Gremillion had mentioned "some difficulty with respect to voting" in Ouachita Parish, but contended this was "more or less an exception."

In fact, Olney asserted, the FBI investigated the handling of registrations in 10 Louisiana parishes and found that 8,552 Negroes were challenged when they tried to register in 1956.

Olney said that in Ouachita Parish there were some 4,000 registered Negro voters in the early fall of 1956 but that after a purge in October "there were in excess of 3,000 Negro voters deprived of the right to vote in the general election of November 6."

The Justice Department official challenged a number of Gremillion's statements, including his claim that registrants had a free choice in selecting the section of the United States Constitution they wished to interpret as part of their test.

"In none of the 10 parishes is there any evidence that the registrar permitted the applicant to choose which clause of the Constitution he wished to interpret," Olney said.

"Specifically, in the case arising from Ouachita Parish, the investigation by the FBI disclosed that the registrar of voters in examining applicants used a card on which was written an excerpt from the Constitution, which card was given to the registrar by the Citizens Council of Ouachita Parish."

Gremillion had told the committee that when a registered voter was challenged, the registrar sent a record of the challenge to the registrant, including a reply form, giving him 10 days to appear and establish his right to remain on the rolls by presenting statements from three voters registered in the same parish.

Olney said this did not appear to be the general practice in the parishes investigated. In six, he added, registrars "did everything to discourage the filing of reply affidavits

[3] Associated Press, Washington, D. C., February 27, 1957.

in the statutory form and generally refused them when offered." He told Chairman CELLER that the FBI found instances of registrars refusing to accept white persons as supporting witnesses for Negroes on grounds they were of a different race.

There appeared to be a concerted effort in October 1956 by white citizens councils in Louisiana and other Southern States to get Negro registrants off the rolls or to prevent their registration, Olney added.

"With respect only to cases which have been investigated by the FBI," he continued, "the following numbers of Negro voters were challenged in each of the following parishes:

"Bienville, 560; Caldwell, 330; De Soto, 383; Grant, 758; Jackson, 953; La Salle, 345; Lincoln, 326; Ouachita, 3,240; Rapides, 1,058; and Union, 600."

However, there still are areas in Louisiana where there are no Negro registrants to challenge. For example, in one parish, which is over 50 percent Negro, none of the 4,500 Negroes of voting age had registered at the time of the 1956 general election. Only one had tried in recent years. A local priest recounted the Negro's experience: when he appeared, the registrar immediately took him to the sheriff, who asked, "Aren't you happy here? Is something wrong with the way things operate around here? If you aren't happy perhaps we could arrange for you to leave." The hapless Negro promptly assured the sheriff of his happiness and allowed that his attempt to register had been a tragic mistake. He remained in the community but his wife lost her job.

There are no Negroes registered in Tensas, East Carroll, Madison, and West Feliciana Parishes, all counties with populations over 50 percent Negro. "In these parishes," the Louisiana consultant said, "subterfuge is unnecessary to discourage Negro registration. Negroes know they should not and cannot register and therefore rarely attempt to do so."

In the general election in November 1956 Louisiana voters defeated a proposed constitutional amendment designed to help the Citizens Council cut Negro voting even more. The measure was drafted by the legislative watchdog committee on segregation which previously had won approval easily for its proposals. The amendment, which was turned down by an unofficial total of 190,410 to 178,833, required certain administrative steps before a voter losing his registration could take the matter into court. Thus, said the Associated Press in a dispatch from Baton Rouge, it would have set up "administrative barriers to a Federal court action."

South Carolina

In South Carolina the prevalence of discriminatory tactics in some counties where Negroes are in the majority is quite evident. Registration books are moved from place to place to keep Negroes from getting a certificate; they are given literacy tests that have little to do with reading and writing the State constitution, as required by South Carolina law; Negroes complain that if a number go together to register in some counties, clerks will pass only one or two and tell the rest the books are closed for the day. In a few counties, Negroes who had been certified have complied with demands of employers and other white persons that they remove their names from registration books. Some have said they were threatened with harm for attempting to vote, and many landlords reportedly have warned their Negro tenants that if they registered they would be fired.

Calhoun County, S. C., with more than twice as many Negroes as whites—10,449 to 4,304—has no Negroes registered, although 4,437 of them are of voting age. "Any Negro who tries to get a registration certificate is called a smart Negro and sooner or later leaves the community," a field consultant said.

McCormick County, S. C., where the population split is 5,998 Negroes, 3,589 whites, also has no Negroes registered out of the 2,625 over 21. All Negroes who had registration certificates in 1948 had their names purged from the voting list. The majority of Negroes in the county are sharecroppers; reportedly, they could not sell their produce until their names were removed.

In another South Carolina county, Abbeville, where only 15 of the 3,687 Negroes of voting age are registered (as compared to 6,000 of the 8,951 whites), an atmosphere of fear was found. Three years ago a Negro cottonwood worker was said to have been beaten at night for voting. Since then, Negroes have not taken part in elections and almost all of those who had registration certificates have lost them.

Texas

Intimidation as a means of limiting Negro voting in Texas was found to be relatively rare. Recent violence in the State usually has been aimed at school integration, notably in Mansfield. There have been occasional reports of local discrimination against potential Negro voters, generally in the form of a segment of the white population playing on the ignorance of the poorly educated among the Negroes—to imply, for example, that property taxes must have been paid to vote. But, by and large, the poll tax remains the only obvious deterrent.

Virginia

While discrimination in applying provisions of the Virginia poll tax and registration law is not found generally in that State, nevertheless it has been reported in certain counties and a few cities. Some Negro leaders feel that poorer white citizens often experience the same difficulties as do Negroes.

The poll tax can be an effective barrier for the politically uninformed, the educationally handicapped, and the socially disadvantaged. Just the use of words confuses many of the poorly educated who often do not know that in paying their Virginia capitation tax they have paid their poll taxes. Some tax collectors reportedly have discouraged voting by telling Negroes they do not have to pay poll taxes. Many Negroes have reported they did not receive poll-tax bills along with their property-tax notices, as did their fellow white citizens. These and similar methods have been employed to discourage Negroes from paying their poll taxes in some counties and it often seems that only those who know the legal requirements and insist on paying can win their right to register.

As for registration itself, Negroes sometimes encounter further barriers in Virginia. The same discriminatory methods of administering literacy tests found in other States turn up here and there in the State, where in some counties Negroes have to meet all the technical requirements of grammar, punctuation, and handwriting in filling out their application forms; they alone are given reading or education tests, or have to complete printed forms containing legal phraseology. Some white registrars will see white applicants at any time but are busy or ill or do not have their books when Negroes appear. When registrars operate in their homes, this presents a particular problem because of the long-standing southern custom of Negroes appearing in white homes only in a servant capacity.

Florida

In 1940, Florida had 51 counties with no Negroes registered, by 1946, only 4, and 10 years later only 2. However, the number of counties in which Negroes are registered gives an exaggerated picture of the extent of Negro registration. In some counties Negro electors constitute a small proportion of those on the voting lists. This is seen, for example, in the following counties:

County	Negro population over 21	Negro percentage of total population	Number of Negroes registered, 1956
Flagler	872	45.6	13
Gadsden	10,930	56.1	3
Liberty	333	18.1	1
Taylor	1,945	30.5	77

In the counties where Negro suffrage is limited most sharply, fear is a major deterring factor. In parts of the State, indirect methods are used to discourage Negro voters and the open threat has been reported, too. In one county, the first Negro registrants in history were subjected to several forms of intimidation—cross burnings, bomb-throwings and shots fired into their homes. All but one of the registrants in this county withdrew their names from the rolls.

In another Florida county, in the plantation section, it was reported that Negroes, most of whom live in rural areas, are not permitted in the business district on election day. In still another county one supervisor of registration has told Negro applicants, "Come on in and register," while sitting with his legs stretched across the door. Other Negroes complained that loungers around a courthouse told them, "Go ahead and register if you can take what comes afterward."

Georgia

Field studies were made in a number of Georgia counties representative of the various subregional areas of the State. One of these is Early, located in the extreme southwest portion of Georgia on the Alabama line. It is in a cluster of counties considered the hard core of the State in terms of resistance to integration. In such counties as Early, Miller, Seminole, and Decatur, the Negro population is from 30 to 50 percent of the total. In other southwest counties such as Clay, Calhoun, Baker, Dougherty, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Lee, Sumter, Webster, and Stewart, the Negro percentage of the total population is over 50 percent. The means of excluding Negroes as registrants in these counties is similar to that reported in other areas of the South. In some, there is the ever present threat of racial violence, which erupts on occasions. Often, police brutality against Negroes indicates to them they cannot depend upon law enforcement authorities to offer them protection if they try to vote. In recent years, economic pressures have been directed against Negroes militant enough to demand educational and political equality.

In some instances, Georgia sheriffs, instead of the boards of registrars, question prospective Negro registrants about the Constitution. Sheriffs, being white and also the "law," Negro applicants thus receive two warnings at one time.

In Early County, only 226 Negroes of the 4,790 over 18 (the legal voting age in Georgia) are registered. Many others who went to the courthouse to register said they later were summoned to appear there before the board of registrars to answer questions. The majority of those who showed up were disqualified and those who did not were removed from the list automatically. This is an effective method of disqualifying Negroes there who often think of going to the courthouse for any reason with misgiving. They know they are not expected to drive their cars up to the courthouse square to park.

Separate ballot boxes for white and Negro votes continue in use in many Georgia counties. This practice of separating ballots on a racial basis is an indirect technique of disfranchising some of the Negro voters who are unwilling to take a chance on having white persons discover how they voted.

Often, racial incidents have an effect both in the community involved and in adjacent counties. There is disagreement on the extent to which they deter registration, but fear of violence is bound to condition the thoughts and actions of some. In Walton County, Ga., many Negroes interviewed said there is more fear of lynching outside the county than inside. This county was the scene of an unsolved daylight lynching in 1946 of 4 Negroes—2 men and 2 women, 1 of whom was pregnant. One Negro in Walton said he did not think that Negroes generally are afraid to register there. He added that the so-called leading Negroes are afraid but the Negro working by the day isn't. Negro teachers and ministers seem to be afraid because of what they may lose; but what it is, I don't know."

Arkansas

In Arkansas, on rare occasions, clerks in the sheriff's office may tend to discourage poll-tax payments through various means of discourtesy. For the most part, however, the poll tax is more important in Arkansas as a source of revenue than as a device for the disfranchisement of the Negro. In 1956, voters rejected an amendment to repeal it. Some important Negro leaders opposed its abolition. They believed that if the State dropped the poll tax it might adopt registration procedures requiring the filling out of forms or answering of questions and that Negroes then would experience far more difficulty than at present.

Mississippi

Finally, Mississippi. All forms of violence, intimidation and discrimination reported from other States were found here. Where other sections usually rely on 1 or 2 means of limiting Negro registration, Mississippi, home of the White Citizens Council, apparently uses them all. As a result, the State which has the highest percentage of Negroes in the country has the lowest percentage registered. Only 4 percent were on the list of qualified voters in 1955, although Negroes make up 41 percent of the total population of voting age.

In the 13 Mississippi counties listed as having a population of more than 50-percent Negro, a total of 14 votes was cast in the 3 elections on which information was available for 1954. Five of the counties had no Negroes qualified and 3 had 1 registered who never voted. In the 7 counties having more than 60-percent Negro population, 2 votes were cast by Negroes in 1954.

Violence, threats, and economic reprisals discouraged Negroes interested in voting in Mississippi. Some instances were publicized but it may reasonably be supposed that others went unreported. In 1955 alone, a string of reports of brutality and illegal tactics came out of the State.

In the early spring of that year, Gus Courts, a Negro grocer at Belzoni, Miss., was told to move from his home and withdraw his name as president of the local NAACP chapter. He was forced to move his grocery store and advised to remove his name from the voting rolls. He refused; and, in November 1955, he was shot and seriously wounded by a group of men in a car who fired into his store.

Recovering from his wounds, Courts told a reporter: "I've known for a long time it was coming, and I'd tried to get prepared in my mind for it. But that's a hard thing to do when you know they're going to try to slip up and steal your life in the night and not in the bright. It's bad when you know you might get shot just walking around in your store. That's a hard kind of life to lead."

Courts was puzzled as to why anyone would want to shoot him for, "I've never been a troublemaker and I've never had on handcuffs. I'm 65 years old and I've never had the vote. That's all I wanted."

Courts' predecessor as NAACP president in Belzoni, the Rev. George Washington Lee, was killed May 7, 1954. The United Press, in a story from Belzoni on the Courts shooting, gave this background on the Lee death:

"The Reverend Lee was shot, allegedly on the day he refused a request from a white citizen that he remove his name from the voters' registration list. In that death, first of three race killings in Mississippi this year, Lee reportedly was driving down a Belzoni street when a car in which two white men and a Negro were riding suddenly came from behind and a shotgun blast shattered the Negro's car."

A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental death and made no reference to the wounds in the dead man's face.

Other incidents in Mississippi in 1955, as reported by wire services and newspapers: T. V. Johnson, Belzoni Negro undertaker, was told to remove his name from the voting rolls if he desired continued credit; the Rev. James Hargroves fled the State after he was threatened with the fate of the Reverend Lee if he continued to work for the NAACP. In August, Lamar Smith, a Lincoln County Negro, was shot fatally; no indictment was returned, although reports indicated there were several witnesses to the shooting. Elsewhere, the home of a Negro leader was fired upon, and crosses were burned in front of the homes of two others. There were additional instances of violence against Negroes for activities other than voting.

If, despite the harassment and brutality, Negroes still try to vote in Mississippi, there is the State's registration law to act as a deterrent. The rigid education test, the essay on citizenship, all the requirements of the tighter registration law passed in 1954, present innumerable opportunities for the white registrar opposed to Negro registration.

LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

The legal weapon most widely used in the South to discourage Negro registration is some form of literacy or constitutional interpretation test.

This weapon is the successor to the white primary—long the most effective method of restricting voting. Another weapon effective in the past, the poll tax, also has lost much of its sting with increased economic opportunity. Today only five States retain the poll tax—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

Some of the requirements in Southern States based on literacy or constitutional interpretation tests include:

Alabama

In addition to the usual basic qualification, the Voters Qualification Amendment of

1951 provides: "The following persons * * * shall be qualified to register * * * those who can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language which may be submitted to them by the board of registrars, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled to register as electors except those who are of good character and who embrace the duties and obligations of citizenship under the Constitution of the United States and under the constitution of the State of Alabama, and provided, further that * * * each applicant shall be furnished * * * a written questionnaire * * *. Such questionnaire shall be answered in writing by the applicant, in the presence of the board without assistance."

Georgia

A registrant must be able to read correctly in English any paragraph of the State or United States Constitution and correctly write the same when read to him. Only those unable to read or write because of physical inability may qualify if they can understand and give a reasonable interpretation of constitutional sections read to them. There is a property alternative: 40 acres of land in the State on which an elector resides or property in the State assessed for taxation at $500 or more.

Mississippi

In 1954, Mississippi voters approved a constitutional amendment tightening the State's registration law. It makes ability to read and write a prerequisite; before that, an applicant could register if able to read or understand the Constitution when read to him. In addition to literacy, the amendment requires a new applicant to satisfy the county registrar as to his knowledge of citizenship under a constitutional form of government and to state why he feels he should be given the right to vote and what it means to him. Applicants are to write their own statements without aid.

Virginia

Unless physically unable, the prospective voter must apply to the registrar in his own handwriting, without aid, in the presence of the registrar, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the 1 year next preceding and whether he has voted previously and, if so, the State, county, and precinct in which he voted last. Also, he must answer on oath any questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the registrar; questions and his answers must be reduced to writing, certified by the said officer and preserved as part of his official records.

South Carolina

A registrant must be able to "read and write" any section of the State constitution. An alternative is ownership and payment of taxes for the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more.

Arkansas

Except for the usual requirements of age and residence, the one dollar, noncumulative poll tax is the only requirement for voting. Members of the Armed Forces are exempt. Certain adults are required by law to possess a poll tax receipt: those receiving wages, salaries, or other compensation paid from public funds (this includes white and Negro teachers) and those who apply for a license or permit from the State.

Louisiana

A prospective voter must be able to read and write and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship "under a republican form of government." Also, he must be able to read any clause in the State or United States Constitution and give interpretation satisfactory to the registrar. If he is unable to read or write, the applicant is entitled to register if he is a person of good character and reputation, attached to the principles of the Louisiana and United States Constitutions and if he is able to interpret any section of either. If an applicant is unable to read or write due to a physical disability, then the foregoing requirements may be waived. However, such an applicant must be accompanied by two witnesses who are registered voters from the applicant's precinct. No person may be a witness for more than two applicants.

North Carolina

Prospective voters must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar, who may have the applicant copy indicated sections of the State constitution or may dictate any section he chooses.

With such broad discretion left to registrars it is easy to see why Negroes may find it almost impossible to qualify in one county and comparatively easy in the next. In the last analysis, a Negro's ability to vote in a State with a literacy law still often depends on an individual registrar's sense of justice—or prejudice.

Socioeconomic factors also operate in determining the number of Negroes who vote. Racial, economic, and social patterns of any southern community exert a powerful influence on Negro registration.

Statistics on education, urbanization, farm tenancy, income, and racial composition help paint a fairly accurate picture of why Negro registration is above or below average.

Relatively few Negroes are likely to be registered in counties where they make up a large proportion of the population, in counties where education and income medians are low, and in counties that are predominantly agricultural and have a high rate of farm tenancy.

At the same time, in counties where Negroes comprise a large part of the population, white registration tends to be above normal.

Negroes are more likely to be registered in counties where they represent a small percentage of the total population, where they are better educated, are less dependent on the whims of white landlords and employers and are in a sounder economic position generally.

There are exceptions to these generalizations, of course; but Georgia presents a fairly typical picture.

In Georgia's 157 counties with Negro population of voting age, the median percentage of eligible Negroes registered is 25. However, the range of the registration figures is wide.

In only five Georgia counties does the number of Negro registrants exceed the number of white registrants, although there are more Negroes than whites of voting age in 27 counties.

The population ratio and its effect on voting is strikingly shown in Georgia figures. In counties where the percentage of Negroes in the population is below the State average, 69 percent show Negro registration above the State median; 68 percent of the counties above the State average in Negro population are below the median in Negro registration. The association is even more marked in counties with a population over half Negro—80 percent of these fall below the median in Negro registration.

The relationship between education and political participation also turned up in the Georgia survey. In counties where Negroes rank above the State median in the number of school years completed, 89 percent also are high in Negro registration. By contrast, only 37 percent of the counties below the median in Negro educational attainment have high registration figures.

As to the significance of economic factors, it is found that of the Georgia counties having median family income above the State figure of $1,130, 61 percent have high Negro registration. In counties below the median income level, only 35 percent are high in the number of Negroes qualified to vote. In short, Negro registration tends to increase along with overall income.

Also, there is a tendency in Georgia for predominantly industrial counties to rank higher in Negro registration than those primarily agricultural. Among counties in which farm income exceeds manufacturing income, 37 percent are high in Negro registration, as contrasted with 58 percent in counties where manufacturing exceeds agricultural income.

The agricultural counties in Georgia deriving more farm income from livestock, dairying, and poultry are somewhat higher in the percentage of Negroes registered than those in which the income stems largely from row crops. Also, there is a definite relationship between tenancy and registration. Among the Georgia agricultural counties which exceed the State average in the number of farms operated by tenants, only 34 percent have high registration figures, but among the counties below the State average in tenancy, 63 percent rank high in Negro registration.

Social and economic factors which influence Negro registration in Georgia apply in large measure over much of the South.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957

See Origins

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Odum, Howard W.

REGARDING:

Tribute by Gordon B. Hancock
(Journal & Guide article published July 4, 1959)

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Hancock, Dr. Gordon B.

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have been active since 1919. The Commission was founded in that year by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Through the ensuing years it built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset. It worked to encourage an interchange of ideas and mutual trust between the South's two peoples. The notion of cooperative action by persons of good will, both white and Negro, took firmer root and has continued to grow.

In time the Commission sought ways of expanding its activities to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. This led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council, which was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council.

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners, drawn from the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

In 1951, the Council formally committed itself to the aim of an unsegregated society. It did so because it believed segregation to conflict with moral values, with democratic principles, and with the best interests of the country and this region. The Council has, therefore, an announced point of view. It has, furthermore, a single-minded devotion to the method of fair, open, and well-informed discussion. It believes that Southern problems cannot be satisfactorily solved unless Southerners are willing to discuss them frankly, critically, and realistically. The Council's program is planned and its publications are prepared to serve that end.

Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. The latter include national foundations, many church denominations, and various trade unions and business firms.

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: 1) it provides consultative services to private and official agencies; 2) it carries on research and publishes frequent reports of findings; 3) it publishes a monthly magazine, New South, and works with the press, radio, and television; 4) it is a clearinghouse and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems.

The Southern Regional Council seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. It is an educational organization. It believes that each community in the South must find its own answers to social issues within the framework of law and conscience. It offers no blueprint, no panacea for the South's human problems. It does offer a method--that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

* * *

Present officers of the Southern Regional Council:

President

James M. Dabbs
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Vice-Presidents

Josephine Wilkins
Athens, Georgia

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Marion A. Wright
Attorney and Past President, SRC
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Chairman, Executive Committee

John H. Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Executive Director

Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6/24/61

[illegible]

[illegible] field of civil [illegible]

[illegible] problem in [illegible] this has led to widespread [illegible] that the council has [illegible] denigrate accomplishments. [illegible] fair appraisal of the council [illegible]

On the contrary, it will [illegible] anyone who studies the report [illegible] is much more critical of [illegible] promises and inadequate [illegible] there is praise of new policies [illegible] tices.

The council points out, for example, that the same administration [illegible] requires every Government contractor to practice nondiscrimination, [illegible] enormous sums for university [illegible] research, without care as to whether the institutions deny admission to Negro students and scholars." It describes the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as "aloof" to the educational crisis in the Nation. It criticizes the failure of the administration to challenge the construction of segregated hospital facilities under the Hill-Burton Act. It describes the refusal of the Department of Defense to take steps to desegregate the National Guard as a "national scandal." It pointedly discredits the reasons given by the President for refusing to issue an Executive order against discrimination in Federal housing programs as he promised to do during the campaign. It notes critically that the administration has failed to support legislation to strengthen its "severely restricted" ability to assist in efforts to desegregate our schools.

It is true that the council gives the President abundant credit for some accomplishments, good intentions and noble sentiments. This is encouraging, but it is no substitute for the full scope of positive action needed to accord to all

3/27/62

Cong Record

NGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENA

[illegible] their rights under the Constitution.

The Commission on Civil Rights has outlined the Executive and legislative measures urgently needed to protect civil rights in America. The report of the Southern Regional Council in no way contradicts the Commission's recommendations, but rather underscores their validity and necessity. I would hope that the council's review of civil rights in our Nation will be an impetus for renewed action rather than an excuse for complacency on this vital subject.

ATLANTA, GA.
JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION
SUN. 502,157
PAGE ONE CERTIFIED
MAY 20 1962

RALPH McGILL

'Seeds of South's Change'

"Seeds of Southern Change; The Life of Will Alexander," will be published this month by the University of Chicago Press. The late Will Alexander was, in fact, the Johnny Appleseed of his time and region. The book, by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely, is dedicated to "those men and women in the South and in America who have been willing, like Will Alexander, to take next steps."

This was the Alexander program—take the next step. He did not believe in standing still. He was a sensitive man, who had worked his way through Vanderbilt University to become a Methodist minister. He was one of those who saw that unless responsible persons in the South began to move in the field of racial reform, the region would suffer severe economic and spiritual losses. He saw, too, that whatever was done had to be on the basis of racial cooperation.

In 1919 "Dr. Will" organized the South's first commission on inter-racial cooperation. As a measure of how far we have come, we may look at the immediate objective of that commission. It was to arouse public opinion against lynchings and other forms of lawlessness.

The Depression

Formation of this commission, which sought to bring an end to the more glaring injustices, ran head-on into the boll weevil depression, which, by 1922, was severe.

In the autumn of 1942, at the suggestion of the Inter-racial Commission, Negroes prominent in business and education in the South met in Norfolk, Virginia, with publisher P. B. Young of that city presiding. They produced the "Durham Statement." It said: "Instead of letting the demagogues guess what we want, we are proposing to make our wants and aspirations a matter of record."

In April, 1943, a similar conference, called by white leaders, met in Atlanta. It was attended by 115 men and women. The statement issued eventually was endorsed by more than 300 persons prominent in Southern life. In June, a joint meeting was held at Richmond. Out of this came the Southern Regional Council. It was chartered "for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South. . . . to attain, through research and action programs, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all persons in the region."

OUTLOOK: Race Relations Chattanooga Times 6/15/62

Will Alexander, Pioneer of a New South

By MARTIN OCHS

THE story of struggle for racial cooperation and progress in the South is a tragically unfamiliar one to the great bulk of Southerners.

One of the reasons has been that for long decades it was a subject simply not talked of by all but a dedicated, tiny few.

One of these was Will Alexander. How many have ever heard of him? Yet he has been called the greatest white friend of the Negro in America from 1919—the year of initiation for the Interracial Committee in Atlanta—until 1954.

* * *

ALEXANDER grew up in the Missouri rural setting that was of such broad value to him during a lifetime of Southern, national and international influence.

At Vanderbilt he became a Methodist minister. But from the beginning he began to hammer out the text of his life: If you have not loved the brother whom you have seen, how shall you love the Father whom you have not seen?

Doctrine interested him far less than doing. And after a few years' preaching he quietly moved full-time into social work.

* * *

WILL ALEXANDER said: "There were two things about the South that distinguished it from other parts of the country. One was its poverty, the other was its biracial population. Yet during my whole period at Vanderbilt I never heard either one of those things mentioned."

Earlier in the century, one of Alexander's associates-to-be, Thomas Jesse Jones, had undertaken for the Phelps-Stokes Fund the first thorough study of Negro education in the United States and Africa. He found two meaningful things: That spending for white pupils in the South was four times that for Negroes; and also that spending in most of the Northern states was from two to three times that for white pupils in the South.

* * *

THE story of Will Alexander's, and others', fight against poverty and prejudice is significantly portrayed in the just-published book, Seeds of Southern Change; the Life of Will Alexander, by Tennessee's gifted Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely (321 pp. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $5.95).

Interestingly enough, the foreword is written by the brilliant young University of North Carolina faculty dean who will soon take over the Vanderbilt chancellorship, Alexander Heard.

* * *

OF ALEXANDER, whom Heard came to know in the older man's later days, Heard says:

"Like many men of consequence, Will Alexander was a complex person. Yet his dearest social objectives were simple. He wanted to give people a chance to make their own way. Where he saw a general, impersonal condition that imprisoned individuals, and was beyond their control, he was against it. Thus he fought race prejudice not for some abstract reason but because of the effect of this condition—not created by individual men, either white or black—on individual people, both white and black. Thus, too, he strove as a founder and first executive officer of Dillard University in New Orleans to help break the iron cage of ignorance in which Southern Negroes, because they were black, were held. He fought the conditions of rural poverty and farm tenancy because he did not see how farmers could fight them individually and alone. He worked hard at awarding foundation fellowships because they afforded opportunities not otherwise open to individuals, young people whom he knew and could call by name, and who would grow and contribute as a result of what they did with the fellowships. . . .

"As people divided on public questions in his lifetime, he was tagged a liberal. He was, indeed, very much a liberal in his concern for the welfare of plain people. In fact, he was an indefatigable liberal. Most of all, he was a pragmatic liberal. He was a highly practical strategist and tactician of liberal social action. He held understanding and compassion for those who broke their lances in inept and futile forays against the common devils. But, for himself, he believed in directing his own blows where they would be most effective."

* * *

SEEDS of Southern Change traces Alexander's career through his directorship of the Interracial Committee, forerunner of the Southern Regional Council, during the 25 years of its existence; his tours as assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration and as director of the Farm Security Administration during the Depression; his vice presidency of the Rosenwald Fund and in other efforts.

His work began in the time of terrible racial uneasiness after World War I, when 26 riots made 1919 the year of the bloody, "red summer." Among the many men with whom he worked closely was the late George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, who headed the Southern Committee on the Study of Lynching.

White women, Alexander found, were "the most effective force in changing Southern racial patterns. The leadership has come from the women's church organizations. They are plain, middle-class women, with no particular brilliance or glamour, for the most part. But they have what the Quakers call a concern."

In it all is shown Alexander's true moderation. Time and again, he counseled against the extreme, even the doctrinaire way.

* * *

OF THE scene in Alexander's time, Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely write:

"It is quite permissible to write an accurate statistical survey of the South and never travel one of its lonely, winding, piny-woods roads at sunset. It is entirely possible to write a credible historical analysis of the South and never plod through one of its fields of bursting cotton bolls or pungent tobacco or broom-sedge fields or a mile of magnificent forest. But for 'knowledge carried to the heart,' as one distinguished Southern poet has phrased it, for that innate regional knowledge which is both common and unique, which cannot be communicated and yet is instantly recognizable in any authentic communciation, acquaintance with the Southern earth is essential."

Will Alexander, who died Jan. 13, 1956, had "knowledge carried to the heart."

Post Office Box 6056
Richmond 22, Virginia
Twenty-Fifth April
Nineteen Sixty-Three

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr Dunbar:

Pursuant to your request I am forwarding manuscript which you wanted to be in hand not later than May First. I truly hope thia meets your requirement and will serve your purpose well. Of course I am proud of the opportunity to put in writing the salient facts about the founding of the Southern Regional Council, for I know them as perhaps no other living person does. "I was there". And too I am glad topass along these facts to posterity.

I am not sure about the title "The Genesis of The Southern Regional Council", perhaps it might sound better to say "Some facts Pertaining to the Founding of the Southern Regional Council". Feel free to affix any title that will serve your purpose and make any other alterations that will conform to the best standards. Then too I attempted to inject a little humor at the end by saying "If I were not too modest etc." Feel free to delete this or any other expression that would detract from the contribution. In the nature of things I had to project myself into the picture, but I was a part of the picture and at strategic moments in the adventure I was forced into the picture by circumstances that left me no choice. The fact is, In those formative months the opposition punished me severely. I was the only one to suffer in the bringing forth of the Council. Being the Director I was the target of the northern brethren who felt from the beginning that southern Negroes were not capable of standing on their own feet and making the statement that pertained to the race relarions that involved them so intimately. Mrs Ames knows how our detractors laid it on me. But I escaped because the Negro leaders met me in Durham-this saved my life.

With all good wishes for all good fortune, I remain

Cordially always,

Gordon B Hancock

Gordon B Hancock

Post Office Box 6056
Richmond 22, Virginia
Eighth of May
Nineteen Sixty-Three

Director Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr Dunbar:

It occurs to me that the enclosed items would be fine for our files and I am sending them in the hope that they may help throw light on our uncertain and stormy beginnings. I have marked the original article as sent to the Associated Negro Press as Item I; and the opening statement at Durham as Item II and the opening statement before the Richmond Conference as Item III. In years to come they may serve some useful purpose. At any rate I am sending them to you for the files.

Unfortunately, I do not have a copy of the Atlanta Statement, but "The Southern Vision" carries a roster of the signers which in retrospect may be important. Perhaps Mrs Ames may have a copy of the Atlanta Statement. The biggest thing about the Richmond meeting was the sending on of the committee that set in motion the Southern Regional Council and the leading spirit in getting things started was the late Dr Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University. As I may have intimated before, the wording of the Durham Statement was largely Dr. Johnson's.

As concerning the forthcoming special issue of New South, may I say, feel free to edit, delete, complete or otherwise alter my article to make it suit your purpose. You understand better than I what is needed in the premise and so feel free to act. Here is hoping that things go well with you and all.

Kindly always,

Gordon B Hancock

Gordon B Hancock

I was original + author of this first publication of Southern Regional Council

The Southern Vision

Sponsored By The Southern Conference On Race Relations

"Men Must Be Brotherized or They Will Be Brutalized"

VOL. I RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 1943 No. I

THE ANSWER

LAST OCTOBER a group of Negroes met in Durham and addressed themselves to a threatening situation. Those Negroes knew that they could not solve all the problems of the Negro race; that their intentions would be gainsaid and their serious attempt disparaged. But those Negroes knew that tragic situations seldom or never correct themselves; but must be handled by men of courage and vision.

That group of men and women faced an awful challenge but to their credit be it said that they did not back down before it, but stood up to it and brought forth the Durham Declaration or the basis for a new charter of race relations in the South. There was no precedent set for us; there were no finances to attract the attention of those of great promotional powers. We went to Durham with the conference promoted at an expense aggregating only fifty dollars.

One of the first advance notices that the Durham group was in dead earnest was their attempt to discharge the indebtedness. They did, but this left no funds for promotional work. The *Journal and Guide* published 500 copies of the Conference Proceedings and so quickly were these exhausted that 1600 additional copies were brought from the press. So strong was the demand for copies that we ordered 5000 published and to date this number is moving rapidly.

Requests for copies are coming from every region and state of the country. The publication of such large number of copies entailed a financial obligation of quite two hundred dollars. The Guide published the statement on faith and so we sent out a call for funds with the question, WHAT IS YOUR PLEASURE? meaning of course whether we are to go back or go on? To date the constituency of the conference and other interested friends have contributed nearly three hundred with which to promote the work of the conference. These men and women of vision answered with their money and so the work goes on. Copies of the report have been sent to every white and Negro college of the South and many to the East and West and North by request.

Today we are mailing copies to the fifty-five seminaries of the South white and Negro. We have written a record which must be read throughout the nation. When Negroes answer with their pocketbooks we are heading somewhere in particular.

The Atlanta Conference

A HUNDRED representative white Southerners recently met in Atlanta to consider the statement made by sixty representative Negro Southerners who met in Durham last October. The statement released to the Associated Press by the white group was encouraging. They recognized the justice of all the Negro's petitions and made this significant observation: "These Negro leaders rightfully placed emphasis in their statement on discrimination in the administration of our laws purely on racial grounds. We are sensitive to the charge and admit that it is essentially just. . . . While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making or enforcement of the laws under which they must live. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy. No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro is an American citizen, and is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities." The statement further pledges the white South to "correct discriminations between races in the allocation of school funds, in the number and quality of schools, in the salaries of the teachers and in the distribution of public utilities and public benefits."

If the Durham Conference did no more than provoke this statement of the white South, it has abundantly justified itself. But this is not the end but the beginning. The first time the Negro and white South have reduced to writings and record their mutual proffers of understanding. Of course no intelligent person assumes that the interracial millennium is just around the corner; but the most doubtful Thomases in the realms of race relations must admit that a constructive beginning has been made. It is possible and even probable that we are on the threshold of some constructive developments in race relations that may easily prove a blessing to the races, the nation and the world. Those who say, "It can never be done in the South," should remember that "never" is a long time! We are hopeful because we are right—because we are working for Human Brotherhood!

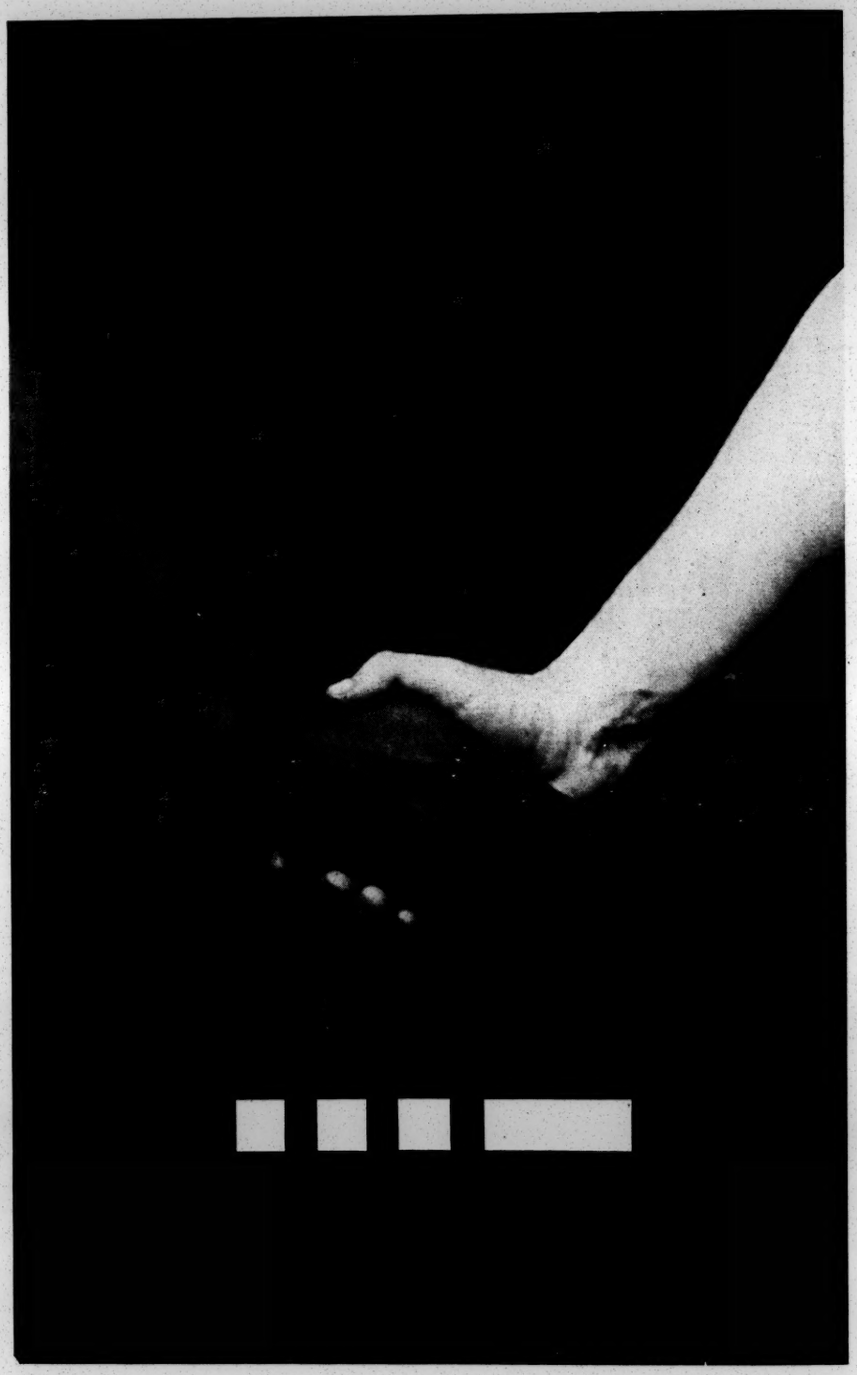
Salutatory:

The Human Brotherhood

ONLY HUMAN brotherhood is worth the tragic price mankind is paying to the gods of war. Only human brotherhood can give meaning to our vaunted way of life, our proclaimed democracy, our boasted religion and the envisioned four freedoms. In all recorded history this world has never presented such a tragic situation as that surrounding mankind today. Through the onward strides of science mankind is standing upon a pinnacle of material power threatening to hurl himself downward to destruction.

The world that might have been a paradise is an arsenal where implements are being fashioned to reduce human slaughter to a science. With the powers of science geared to human destruction and with the genius of mankind consecrated to hate and hurt, a heartbreaking spectacle is foisted upon him who like Jeremiah can sit at the upper window and view the tragic transpirations. We may utter pleasing platitudes and prove by a certain kind of logic the greatness and the progress of mankind; but the solemn fact remains we are face to face with destruction.

With World Wars coming in such swift succession and with such accentuated fury, our way leads up hill and into the dark. This is by no means the last world war, if we really consider the things that go to make for peace.



FORMULA FOR VICTORY—*Victory for Human Brotherhood*
Courtesy of Virginia Union Bulletin FRAZER

Race hatreds and international suspicions that today are rankling in the hearts of the battling nations are the surest guarantee of another world war more deadly than the one upon us today. These are ugly, sombre facts that make us to shudder as the shadow of things to come flits in our pathway. Wars and rumors of wars, economic and social preachments, professed Christianity are not the answers to the deeper yearning of the human heart after peace. Human brotherhood is THE ANSWER!

There is a peaceful world of the future separated from the warring world of the present; but the portal leading thereto is human brotherhood as envisioned by the Son of God. There is no other way. There is no alternative but death! MEN MUST BE BROTHERIZED OR THEY WILL BE BRUTALIZED. We have tried brutality long enough. Lets try brotherhood NOW. THE SOUTHERN VISION fares forth today on the high and holy mission of human brotherhood.

Another Moral Creditor

THE RETIREMENT of Dr. R. B. Eleazor from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation is an event of more than passing moment. He has wrought well. There are thousands who will hold him in affectionate veneration for the effective prosecution of a thankless task. He was not spectacular; he did not go in for publicity stunts with race relations as a tail to fly his kite of personal popularity. Dr. Eleazor tried conscientiously to further the cause of interracial good-will. He succeeded in a marvelous way. May he through the coming years feel proud of a record wrought in a tedious and at times thankless task. The thing he tried to do must be done if we of the South are to be spared great tribulations. He retires a great moral creditor with the South and nation deeply indebted to him for a substantial service rendered. There are those who will not forget.

¶

THE ACCESSION of Dr. Luther Foster to the presidency of Virginia State College is an occasion of real encouragement to the race. The basis of his promotion was not in his claims of profound scholarship but in a record that stands out in bold relief. Degrees and great learning have their place but great ability and character have their place also. The elevation of Dr. Foster is an unmistakable recognition of this stubborn fact. In Dr. Foster the great opportunity has made contact with a great man. We are emboldened to predict great things for Virginia State in the future even as there were great things in the past.

¶

WOULD THAT we all were gifted as Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta University with the rare gift of doing much and saying little. Like the leaven hidden in a measure of meal it is better known by its results. Great accomplishments must have great foundations. Dr. Clement is determined to lay solid foundations. There is an element of assurance in everything being done at Atlanta University. We need sorely such example of quiet greatness.

Sacred to the memory of late president J. B. Watson of A. and M. College of Arkansas. He was one of those who caught the vision that the Durham Conference brought forth. Whatever comes of the great attempt to help interracial understanding the Durham Conference sought after, will be a tribute to the part he played in launching the movement. The cause of education and race relations have lost an able champion.

THE INTERRACIAL Review by the Catholics is easily a classic in its field. If one would see interracial cooperation in action one must read the Review. With the characteristic Catholic thoroughness, the Review not only speaks of Negroes and for Negroes but it lets Negroes speak for themselves. Throughout the South the Catholics are cultivating those friendly contacts of the races that spell good will. Futhermore, it would pay some of our Protestant brethren to come a little closer to the people they fain would save. Religion is one thing that cannot be spread by long distance. The salt cannot save by proxy and neither can good will between the races be cultivated if one party to the cultivation is regarded as untouchable. Negroes will become more impressed with the religion of the white man who is not afraid of them. The Catholics of the South have come to grips with the color question!

¶

OF THE more than three thousand copies of the Durham Statement sent out, eighty per cent was requested by churches and church organizations and study groups. This is tremendously suggestive. The church is at last interested in the outcome of things interracial. The church is at last stirred from its apparent lethargy before a tremendous challenge. After all, the brotherhood of man is one of the basic tenets of the Church and it is therefore fitting that the Church should awake and put on its strength and gird for the pressing task of making Christianity a practical means of fostering human brotherhood. Though late, it is not too late for the church to take its place as leading champion for the cause of race relations.

Getting Somewhere

WHEN FIFTY students of a white high school chorus led by their director, betake themselves to a Negro church and sing for an interracial meeting where a Negro is the principle speaker; and when they mingle freely and with apparent pleasure among hundreds of Negroes who have turned out for the occasion; and when they sit in respectful reverence while a Negro speaker lays bare both the beautiful and ugly facts pertaining to race relations—we are getting somewhere in particular. This is what happened at Roanoke Virginia on Race Relations Sunday. Those students of Thomas Jefferson High School and their eminent Director were really showing the only way to HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

¶

DR. W. A. FOUNTAIN, President of Morris Brown College is the noble son of a noble sire. He holds a strategic place in the educational economy of the South. He heads a college that Negroes built with Negro money. While we Baptists and Presbyterians and what-nots were asking educational alms of the white man. Richard Allen, the immortal, was training Negroes to help themselves. The Negro Methodists have learned lessons we all must learn if we are to reach our high destiny. Dr. Fountain's blessing upon the Southern Conference has been a source of great strength. The "Richard Allenization" of the Negro race is imperative. The spirit is epitomized in Morris Brown and its erudite President, Dr. Fountain.

¶

DR. CHARLES S. Johnson of Fisk University has recently been elected as chairman of the department of race relation of the American Missionary Association. This is great both for the Association and for Dr. Johnson. This gives him an added outlet for his mighty intellectual powers and gives the Association the services of one whom there is none better. Dr. Johnson epitomizes the enviable combination of common sense and learning which amount to great wisdom. Another gem in the diadem of well-deserved recognition.

VARIETY OF INTERESTS SEEN IN SIGNERS OF STATEMENT

Atlanta, Ga.—Among the persons attending the conference of leading white Southerners here recently and who signed its formal statement on race relations in their individual capacities and not as representatives of any organization to which they belonged, were the following:

The Rev. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist church, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Atlanta; Noble Y. Beall, Atlanta; Noel R. Beddow, Birmingham, southern director of the United Steel Workers of America (CIO); George C. Bellingrath, of the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school, Rabun Gap; the Rev. Albert D. Bettes, Orangeburg, S. C.

Rabbi Stanley Bray, Vicksburg, Miss.; Wright Bryan, managing editor of the Atlanta Journal; the Rev. A. R. Burham, Gainesville, Fla.; A. C. Burttram, CIO representative, Birmingham; William E. Cole, professor of sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; R. L. Cousins, Atlanta.

Methodist Bishops A. Frank Smith, Houston, Texas, and Paul B. Kern, Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop Charles Clingman, Episcopal bishop of Kentucky, Louisville; the Rev. Thomas W. Currie, Austin, Texas; W. H. Crawford, Atlanta; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.; Miss Andrew Dale, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. George F. Davis, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mary DeBardeleben, Atlanta.

F. M. Dickenson, Memphis, Tenn.; J. C. Dixon, vice president of Mercer University, Macon, Ga.; R. L. Foreman, Jr., Atlanta; Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. S. Hughes Garvin, Louisville; Mrs. Nathaniel Gist Gee, Greenwood, S. C.; the Rev. William Gehri, Memphis.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Gershon, Atlanta; C. H. Gillman, Georgia representative of the CIO, Atlanta; Bishop Robert E. Gribbin, Episcopal bishop of Western North Carolina, Asheville; Carey E. Haigler, district CIO representative, Birmingham; Joel C. Harris, Atlanta; Julian LaRose Harris, southern representative of the New York Times, Atlanta; Mrs. E. B. Harrold, Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Fla.; Waights G. Henry, Atlanta; Waights G. Henry, Sr., Atlanta; W. C. Henson, Cartersville, Ga.; the Rev. John W. Inzer, Asheville, N. C.; Annie Tait Jenkins, Atlanta; Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Atlanta; Smith L. Johnston, Sr., Woodstock, Ga.; Ryland Knight, Atlanta; Bernard J. Kane, Atlanta; Nat G. Long, Atlanta; Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution.

Frank McCallister, Atlanta; Deaconess Alice McLarty, Birmingham; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, Savannah, Ga.; Edward G. Mackay, Atlanta; Kathleen Mallory, Birmingham; Rabbi David Marx, Atlanta; Lucy Randolph Mason, Atlanta; the Rev Haskell M. Miller, Knoxville; William Mitch, Birmingham; Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Methodist Church, Atlanta; Mrs. Audley Morton, Athens, Ga.

N. C. Newbold, North Carolina State Department of Education, Raleigh; Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dr. Stuart R. Oglesby, Atlanta; the Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara, Savannah, of the Savannah-Atlanta Catholic diocese; W. M. Parker, Atlanta; J. M. Payne, Columbia, S. C.; A. M. Pennybacker, general secretary of YMCA, Chattanooga, Tenn.

E. C. Peters, president of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; the Rev. H. T. Quillian, president of LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ga.; Mrs. W. H. Ratliff, Sherard, Miss.; Rebecca Reid, Columbia, S. C.; J. McDowell Richards, of Atlanta; James L. Robb, president of Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens, Tenn.; the Rev. R. L. Russell, McDonough, Ga.; the Rev. John W. Shackford, Greenville, S. C.

Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Alex Spence, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. A. H. Sterne, Atlanta; Harry S. Strozier, Macon, Ga.; Willis Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta city schools; John B. Tate, College Park, Ga.; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta; the Rev. King Vivon, Nashvlle; Goodrich C. White, Atlanta; Josephine Wilkins, past president of the Georgia League of Women Voters, Atlanta; W. H. Wiseman, Erin, Tenn.; Emily Woodard, Vienna, Ga.; and Bishop John Moore Walker, bishop of the Atlanta Episcopal diocese; Mrs. R. L. Turman, Atlanta.

¶

THE ELEVATION of Dean O'Hara Lanier to the acting presidency of far-famed Hampton stirs the imagination. It is a most gratifying event and we pay here our deference to this young educational stalwart who seems bent on going places. Good things have a way of happening ever and anon and this is one of them. We are pulling for him—and with him.

DR. BENJAMIN Mays proved to be a man of great vision at Durham. He was the very first to see that we could not do the gigantic task we were set to do in one day. Said he, "Our opportunity is too great to rush through with these deliberations. Let's take our time and write something monumental that the coming generations may read with pride and hope." Dr. Mays had something. The great Morehouse College that made John Hope famous and who in turn helped to spread its fame is a going concern headed towards the heights. There is only one Morehouse and the amiable cultured Benjamin E. Mays is its president.

¶

EDITOR P. B. YOUNG of the *Journal and Guide*, deserves the gratitude of the Negro race and nation for the part he played in helping to bring to fruition the Durham Conference. He opened not only the columns of the *Journal and Guide* but his pocket book to the amount of $25.00 in cash. He advanced nearly $200 for Conference printing. The membership and friends have rallied in a way to discharge the debt. When our men of means are willing to put at the disposal of a great cause their resources without hope of gain we are coming into a new phase of the struggle for Negro advancement. When our faith is implemented with our resources and when we are willing to sacrifice and suffer for our cause, our cause advances irresistibly.

¶

DR. ROBERT P. Daniel of Shaw University was the first to respond to our post-conference call for funds. He had his five dollars in waiting it seems. This fine spirit explains why Shaw's renaissance is demanding the attention of the nation. The forty thousand dollars recently turned over to Shaw is a feeble recognition of what is going on there. The nation remembers with pride the days—the great days—of Shaw under Charles Meserve.

Item I

Interracial Hypertension

—•—

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Va.

—•—

This article to the Commission on Interracial Negro Problems at the whole thing

Published by
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
710 Standard Building
ATLANTA, GA.

Interracial Hypertension

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock

HYPERTENSION is a fancy name for high blood pressure, just as delinquency is a fancy name for old-fashioned devilment, or prevarication is a fancy name for old-fashioned lying. Medical authorities tell us that hypertension is not a disease but a symptom; even so, unless it is properly treated and relieved, it results disastrously by and by.

There can be no doubt that there is today in race relations a hypertension which, unless treated with the greatest care, will have disastrous consequences. In spite of the preachments of religion and the promises of education, the fact remains that we are definitely entering a dangerous phase of the interracial conflict. In proof whereof we offer the all-too-frequent riotous outbreaks here and there about the country. These outbreaks must be construed as symptomatic of an undercurrent of interracial bitterness that demands the most serious thinking and careful planning, if unhappy results are to be averted.

★ ★ ★

In this situation the better class whites and Negroes have one of the mightiest challenges of this generation, and the future of both races is indissolubly bound up with the way this challenge is met. If serious trouble is to be avoided, both whites and Negroes must face the ugly fact that race relations are in a state of hypertension and rupture; that unless matters are speedily taken in hand and shaped according to some constructive plan, we shall probably lose many important gains in race relations that have been won through many years, through sweat and tears.

Riots and rioting are not going to settle the color question in this country; and those misguided whites and Negroes who precipitate these riots are not only endangering the country we are fighting to save, but they are "giving comfort to the enemy" who seeks today to place upon the neck of our nation the yoke of slavery and humiliation. Just as no great moral issue has ever been settled upon the battlefield, so no victory in race relations can be gained by outbreaks of rioting. However resentful Negroes may feel concerning the indignities and injustices

they have suffered, it is just as well that we face the stubborn and ugly fact that these things cannot be corrected by riots.

★ ★ ★

This article is inspired by a speech which a prominent Negro made within recent weeks before an audience of Negroes numbering nearly a thousand. This man stood for almost an hour and made one of the ablest speeches I have ever heard. But from beginning to end his speech was one continuous rehearsal of the wrongs and injustices which the Negro has suffered in this country. He built up one of the strongest cases against the white man I have ever heard. All the while he was casting himself in the role of hero merely by recounting the woes of his stricken race.

That large audience was deeply moved and the occasion was enveloped in a pall of resentment and bitterness that is bound to do damage sometime, somehow, somewhere. The speaker did not seem to know that when only one side of a question is presented to the exclusion of the other side, the speech becomes propaganda. That the Negroes of this country have suffered many things because of such one-sided presentation did not seem to concern him. Here was a Negro who was the victim of a cruel propaganda turning propagandist himself. He called himself "fighting fire with fire," patently forgetting that such fights and fightings never end in victory, but call for more and more fighting.

★ ★ ★

This speaker said not a word about the improved and improving race relations mirrored in a hundred ways, if we compare what the Negro has and enjoys today with what he had and enjoyed two generations ago. He spoke not a word about the growing spirit of justice and fair play in the heart of the New South, evinced by the growing willingness to admit the Negro to full citizenship. Within recent weeks prominent white citizens of South Carolina petitioned the officials of that state to allow Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary. This easily constitutes one of the finest gestures in race relations that has been made since 1876.

Our great speaker said not a word about the decline in lynchings, due to the South's moral awakening led by Southern men and women of the white race who fought—and fight now—against dreadful odds to improve a tragic situation. No mention was made of the most significant fact that the South that sent its Tillmans, Tom Watsons, Hoke Smiths, Cole Bleases, Heflins and Vardamans to Congress has one by one recalled them. It has come about that where-

ever a Negro-phobe politician arises he is bitterly opposed by the better elements of the white South.

★ ★ ★

Our speaker made no mention of the fast-revising policies of the press wherein the voice of justice for Negroes is becoming louder and more insistent; and he overlooked the larger fact that if the South had been a "total loss" and the nation totally recreant to its high trust, the Negroes could never have made the progress about which we speak so often and with such unbounded pride. Strangely enough, the Negro's business and educational capitols are in the South, at Durham and Atlanta respectively; and what is more, the South is becoming more and more a haven for the educated Negro from the North, for here as nowhere else can he find a field for his moral and intellectual energies.

The hypertension herein set forth is engendered by prejudiced portrayals such as our Negro orator made with such effectiveness. When we get a white orator with the same line, fanning the furies of the white audience, we know we are heading for trouble. Just as whites are getting nowhere by cultivating hatred for Negroes, so Negroes are not getting anywhere by cultivating hatred against the whites.

★ ★ ★

The story goes that in Detroit one of the defense factories was making a hurry call for twenty-five men to do a highly expert job on an assembly line. Twenty-four whites arrived for the job, and when told that a Negro had been employed, they sat down in protest. When the Negro arrived and found the men sitting he asked, "Why are these men sitting down instead of working on this hurry job?" The foreman replied, "They do not want to work with you and are sitting in protest against you." "Well," said the Negro, "I'll be going, for this is no time to be sitting down in the face of our national emergency. The completion of the job is more important than my personal feelings."

When the Negro had gone but a little way he heard someone calling to him to return. The foreman said, "These men say your heart is right and they don't mind working with you," and so the Negro went on the job and everybody was satisfied. The orator showed how hypertension is caused; the Negro workman showed how it is cured. There is something in this Negro workman's mien that savors of almightiness; while what he did may not be popular, it is sufficiently powerful to destroy race prejudice root and branch. There could be no greater challenge to the Negroes today than the two courses epitomized by these two Negroes, one a workman and the other a "race leader."

First Edition, 10,000 July, 1942

Item III

The South's Greatest Vision

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a partial text of the keynote address delivered by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, before the meeting of the collaboration committee representing the Durham Conference on Race Relations and the Atlanta Conference, in Richmond, Va., on June 16. Affirmative action in adjusting the race relations problem in the South was urged by the joint committee.

IT is a long way from Jamestown to Richmond! In time, it is only three hundred years; in space, less than a hundred miles, but in spirit there is a distance that beggars human computation.

When we consider what happened at Jamestown—and why—and what is happening at Richmond today—and why—we are convinced that some divinity has shaped our ends, and that these have been rough-hewn need not depress us here. The spiritual and moral distance covered is an achievement that should fill us with profound awe and wonderment. The way has been tedious and toilsome and tortuous, but through many dangers, toils and snares we have already come to one of the loftiest peaks along the mountain range of history; and we occupy today an eminence of moral grandeur unparalleled in our war-torn world.

Seek Common Denominator

We have come upon one of those rare occasions of history when the clock of Destiny is striking a mighty hour prevaded by a now or never feeling. Propitious circumstances have conspired to make this one of the mightiest moments in the history of the South and nation, with an unparalleled opportunity knocking at our door. What is transpiring before our eyes stirs the imagination of possibilities that are tinctured with drama. The white South and the Negro South are gathered about a discussion table seeking a common denominator of constructive actions, whereby their mutual destinies can be envisioned in mutual understanding.

There is glory in this occasion for the Negro, the South and the nation, and what hitherto has been regarded as the South's stumbling block may conceivably becomes its stepping stone to one of the most glorious moral heights of the Twentieth Century. The thing we are trying to do here today must be done if the Negro and the South and the nation are to be saved. It is becoming clearer as the years pass that the sage of Tuskegee was right when he said we go up or down together. It was a beneficient Providence that decreed it thus!

Moral Daring

The day, the place and the occasion should not only fill us with hallowed inspiration but with the higher heroism of moral courage that renders us unafraid in the face of a mighty challenge. Such circumstances as surround us call for valiant-hearted men who are impelled by moral daring. The hour calls for white men and Negro men who dare to say and to do.

The soul of the Negro must be saved! The Negro has been patient and loyal. He has given to the world its most illustrious example of super-patriotism. Although he has had to come last to the table of this country's economic and political opportunities and oft-times had to take what was left, even the crumbs, he has never wavered in the hour when his country called, and some of the most glorious chapters in this nation's history are signed with the Negro's blood. It has pained him not a little to see foreign elements wined and dined and feted and feasted, while in their hearts they harbored a hatred and contempt for our sacred traditions that blasphemed the names of our forefathers.

Loyal Negroes have been distressed—are distressed now— by such baleful practices and to say that this does not disturb the Negro's soul is at once a mistake and a tragedy. Because of a sagacious leadership the Negro masses have been kept in line and have borne their burdens with poise and courage.

Super-Patriots

If the highly favored are patriots, then the poorly-favored must be super-patriots, as they stand on the scales of national emergency. But it must be clear, that this abuse of the Negro's finer feelings cannot go on forever, if the canker of cynicism and desperationism is not to rend his soul. It is possible to wear away the soul of even a super-patriot.

Again the Negro leadership of the South must be saved! For better or worse Negroes are lined up behind Negro leadership, and the safety of the Negro and the South resides in the vision and wisdom of this leadership. The prime reason that Negroes are loyal is found in their fine leadership, and a less sagacious leadership would have precipitated untold trouble throughout the South and nation. The pronounced and commendable general lack of open conflict between the races is due far more to the wisdom of Negro leadership than to the might of the white man.

The Negro leadership of the South that hitherto has counselled patience and loyalty is today being mercilessly maligned and misrepresented and unless it is speedily strengthened it is only a matter of time and it will pass forever. The mistakes that the white South has made in weakening its Negro leadership must not be repeated if the South is to be spared grievous developments. One of the South's grave mistakes is best epitomized in the question of the equalization of teachers' salaries.

Teachers' Salaries

There are and have been—discriminations in teachers' salaries that can never give the South a just pride. While Negro and interracialists of the South were counseling patience and the elusive consolations of social evolution, daring Negroes of the North and South took the matter in charge and are achieving desirable results. These elements appealed from the decision of over-cautious Negroes and whites and won in the courts of the land notable advances and what is more, opposition to these advances are conspicuous for their weakness.

The South is stirring with its various schemes of equalization. The Negro masses are thus emboldened to place their trust in that Negro leadership that gets results and are disinclined to pin their faith to the too conservative leadership. If the leadership of the Southern Negro is to live it must be strengthened; and withholding advances from it and granting these advances to others is not a good way to strengthen it.

If Negro leadership in the South is to survive, the South must cease waiting for outside sources to extort from it in the courts concessions that should be made without a fight. If Negroes are forced to look elsewhere for leadership in critical times, then they are going to be inclined to look elsewhere at all times. There is only one safeguard against this and that is a more advanced policy on the part of the white South towards its Negroes.

Strangled Or Strengthened

Negro leadership in the South can be strangled or strengthened, and just which it will be will be largely determined by the vision and statesmanship displayed at this conspicuous conclave. If the South resents interference from outside elements then there must be a greater liberalism in the South in dealing with Negro leadership; and interracialism must not be synonymous with "a motion to lay on the table" every proposal for social and economic advance. There are two grave dangers in this interracial situation namely, the danger of going too fast—a danger the white South fears—and the danger of going too slow—a danger the Negro fears. No mortal can tell which of the two dangers is the greater.

Negro leadership in the South can be strangled or strengthened. It makes a world of difference to the cause of race relations whether the capitol of the Negro race is in New York City or Atlanta.

The soul of the white South must be saved! And every attempt we make to advance the righteous cause of the Negro is an attempt to advance the cause of the South. Every argument for the further emancipation of the Negro is an argument for a greater South. It is becoming more and more apparent that the South must save the Negro or itself be lost. What it would take to permanently subjugate the Negro would destroy the Negro, the South and the nation. It is injurious to the soul of the South to be at cross-purposes with the higher idealisms of history, with Right and with the teachings of Jesus Christ.

It must be a fearful thing to be unwilling to risk a racial destiny on the teachings, that we implore as a guide to the coming rule of universal peace among the nations. The formula for peace among the nations is also the formula for relations between men and races of men. MEN MUST BE BROTHERIZED OR THEY WILL BE BRUTALIZED.

Saviours Of The South

A civilization or a culture that cannot risk the brotherization of mankind is doomed. When it becomes dangerous to do right and when it is risky to be just, we are headed for social and economic damnation. The voice of certain elements of the white South pleading for justice for the Negro is the voice that gives promise of a great tomorrow. Those elements of the South who would come to terms of brotherly agreement and understanding with the Negro South, are at once the saviours of the South and the nation.

The moral leadership of the nation must be saved! We are today fighting a second World War within the brief span of twenty-five years. These World Wars are coming in too swift succession and with too devastating powers for mankind to long survive them.

The United States alone has the necessary resources for salvaging civilization. If our natural resources were paralleled by a moral leadership strong in the strength of being right, there is the glorious possibility that this war might be the last. But so long as this nation's color question is an ugly scar upon the fair face of its moral possibilities, we are weak in our proffers of world leadership.

When the enemy propaganda carries truth in its inward parts our position as a world power is correspondingly weakened. The survival value of righteousness has never been sufficiently emphasized by the leadership of the nations. The United States is too great a nation to be handicapped by a race question that is in a permanent state of potential rupture.

Heavenly Vision

So today, when we meet in historic Richmond, we are thereby unfettering our great nation to the end that it may take its rightful place as leader among the nations. The Negroes and whites who sit about today's counsel table are verily the saviours of our nation; for what we are trying here to do must be done if mankind is to be spared great tribulation. The time is at hand when we of the South must look a grave situation over and decide what we are going to do about it.

The road that led from Jamestown to Richmond leads on if we but have the moral courage to follow through. There is abundant hope in the challenge and possibilities of the hour. Destiny is dangling before our eyes the opportunity to immortalize ourselves; and we are not going to be disobedient to our heavenly vision!

(over)

This is the opening statement at the Richmond collaboration meeting which resulted from the Durham conference of Negroes and the Atlanta conference of whites. From the Richmond conference delegates were sent to Atlanta to organize the Southern Regional Conference. Here is some correspondence which will throw light on what you are doing. Please return after they have served your purpose

— H —

Post Office Box 6056
Richmond 22, Virginia
Twentieth of August
Nineteen Sixty-Three

Dr Leslie Dunbar Director
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr Dunbar:

This morning's mail brought your letter and the corrected manuscript. I am deeply grateful for all you did to and for the manuscript to make it "presentable". Your necessary corrections will add much to the article and I am too proud that I have lived to take a part in telling of the "Genesis Of The Southern Regional Council".

In the nature of things I had to project myself all too much into the picture but I thought the whole truth should be told so that history would have a true record. It gives me great joy to see how the influence of the Council is growing and that tomorrow's promise is great. Allow me once again to thank you for all you are doing to make of the Southern Regional Council the great power it is destined to be . And here is more power to you.

Gratefully always,

Gordon B Hancock

Gordon B Hancock

Ps. I am enclosing the manuscript.

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RALPH McGILL

Bridging the Dividing Gulf

Perhaps the oldest and most consistently reliable source of information about the South's sociological and interracial problems is the Southern Regional Council. The Council, and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have been active since 1919. In that year a group of the South's Christian leaders decided an organization was needed to encourage and make possible the exchange of ideas and the foundation of mutual trust between the two races.

Because of the great gulf between the two races, one of the many pieces of folly thereby produced was that people living in the same city almost never knew what the other wanted, needed, felt or believed. There was no bridge of communication between them. (In many areas of the South there is none now. The hasty effort to create interracial committees in cities suddenly confronted with problems is illustration of how long there has been no communication.) For more than 20 years the Southern Regional Council has provided the one central source of factual, statistical information in the tortuous advance of conscience and law in the South.

Field Broadened

By 1940 it was apparent that the growing acuteness of the race issue required that the Commission broaden its field of operation. Prime mover was the distinguished Howard Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. His monumental book, "Southern Regions," was a

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In 1944 the Southern Regional Council was chartered. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged with it. The new board consists of some 80 Southerners. They are drawn from the major religious faiths, from both races, and 13 states are represented.

From its beginning the Southern Regional Council has been dedicated to research and to the principle that fair, open and well-informed discussion and dialogue are invaluable to advancement and understanding.

Council's Research

Since 1944 the Council has provided consultative services to private and official agencies. It has carried on research and published its findings. (Its percentage of error has been practically nil.) It has become, and is, a clearing house for other agencies working with Southern problems.

Since it did provide honest discussion and factual information, it was attacked by all the forces of dishonesty and reaction. It was, of course, denounced as Communist inspired. It also was declared to be—as it was not—a successor to the controversial Southern Conference for Human Welfare. There was never any connection. however remote. This accusation persisted for years from Klans, White Citizens Councils, and from extremist right wing groups. It finally died away. Now it is revived as these same groups, facing the inevitability of change, again resort to trying to prove that all those who support equality before the law for all citizens are Communists or the stooges of Communists.

But as one looks back at the long road the South has come, the Southern Regional Council, which grew out of need, emerges as one of the beacons that has lighted the way and made factual discussion easier. It has been, and is, exciting to be a Southerner. But luckiest of all is the young Southerner. His political and spiritual leaders, national, state and local, are on trial before him. Never before has he had so good a chance to see them for what they are—or are not . . . and to make up his mind.

NEW SOUTH

JANUARY 1964

The Southern Regional Council 1944-1964

NEW SOUTH

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Introduction

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL was formed during the closing years of World War II by Southerners who wanted at home better practise of the ideals for which that most terrible of wars was being fought abroad. These leaders, Negro and white, came together voluntarily, without coercion, without rancor, to try to do something about problems arising from culture and history that crippled this southern land and people they loved.

That was 20 years ago. The spirit of that beginning is recalled in the reprinting here of the three documents involved with the founding of the Southern Regional Council, and in articles about them. History and development of the Council is indicated in the two other documents included in this issue of *New South*.

A group of Negro leaders wrote the first document, The Durham Conference Statement. It stated first their belief that "compulsory segregation" is unjust, and the specifics of reform they considered the most important for political and civil rights, jobs, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare, and health.

A group of white leaders met in response, and adopted an Atlanta Conference Statement which in sum agreed with the Durham Statement, and pronounced its objectives just. At Richmond, a committee from both these groups was empowered to organize a Southern Regional Council, and did so, incorporating it with the following set out as its reason for existence:

> . . . For the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practises of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

The early documents were conceived with an obvious awareness of a new opportunity for the South. The hope then was to solve simultaneously a whole set of social problems of which race was merely the most notorious. Failure during the years since then to make the most of this new chance has centered around southern reluctance to undo racial injustices, and as a consequence, race emerged, stark and alone, as the number-one problem. It had to be solved before the other problems could be finally solved, and the other problems had to be viewed in relation to solving it.

Awareness of this by the Southern Regional Council as far back as 1951 is indicated in the document, *The South and the Future*. And its fullest implications are stated in the final document, a Statement of Views adopted by the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council in the fateful late days of 1963.

This final document came at a time when racial strife had spread—or been acknowledged—across America. In all the land, there had come awareness of the need for racial rapprochement, something beyond court orders or negotiation pres-

sured by demonstrations or legislation or other forms of coercion, necessary though these remained. The demand was for the mutual understanding and respect that is the real basis for human cooperation.

Toward this, the founding spirit of the Southern Regional Council has much to offer. Despite the discouragements of the past 20 years, that spirit is still alive. Progress has come. Though most of it had to be imposed upon the South, growing numbers of Southerners of both races found the courage to fight for and support each new change. Because of them, and a new atmosphere they have been crucial in creating in all but perhaps two states, once more there seems to be for the South one of those times of great opportunity—this time to lead the nation.

It is therefore appropriate to recall the original vision that founded the Southern Regional Council—a vision of a great and growing body of concerned Southerners of both races, led by all the best minds from their midst, cooperating creatively for the betterment of all aspects of southern life.

So in this issue of *New South,* we look back to the beginnings of a work that is not yet done, and to a spirit which seems more than ever necessary. We look back, and we look forward in the only way possible at this stage of the work, and at this time in history—with rededication.

PAT WATTERS
Director of Information

The Durham Conference Statement:

A Basis for Interracial Cooperation and Development in the South*

A STATEMENT BY SOUTHERN NEGROES

THE WAR HAS SHARPENED the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South. A result has been increased racial tensions, fears, and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These issues are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole.

With these problems in mind, we, a group of southern Negroes, realizing that the situation calls for both candor and wisdom, and in the belief that we voice the sentiments of many of the Negroes of the Nation as well as the South, take this means of recording our considered views of the issues before us.

(1) Our Nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty.

(2) Our loyalty does not, in our view, preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full contribution to the war effort, and of the inevitable problems of post-war reconstruction, especially in the South where we reside.

(3) The South, with its twenty-five million people, one-third of whom are Negroes, presents a unique situation, not only because of the size of the Negro population but because of the legal and customary patterns of race relations which are invariably and universally associated with racial discriminations. We recognize the strength and age of these patterns.

We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races or classes or creeds; however, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework.

(4) We regard it as unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life.

(5) We have the courage and faith to believe, however, that it is possible to evolve in the South a way of life, consistent with the principles for which we as a Nation are fighting throughout the world, that will free us all, white and Negro alike, from want, and from throttling fears.

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*Statement of Negro leaders attending Southern Conference on Race Relations, Durham, N. C., October 20, 1942.

POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS

1. We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy. Any discrimination against citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, on account of race or poverty, is detrimental to the freedom of these citizens and to the integrity of the State. We therefore record ourselves as urging now:

a. The abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

b. The abolition of the white primary.

c. The abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

2. Exclusion of Negroes from jury service because of race has been repeatedly declared unconstitutional. This practice we believe can and should be discontinued now.

3. a. Civil rights include personal security against abuses of police power by white officers of he law. These abuses, which include wanton killings, and almost routine beatings of Negroes, whether they be guilty or innocent of an offense, should be stopped now, not only out of regard for the safety of Negroes, but of common respect for the dignity and fundamental purpose of the law.

b. It is the opinion of this group that the employment of Negro police will enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

4. In the public carriers and terminals, where segregation of the races is currently made mandatory by law as well as by established custom, it is the duty of Negro and white citizens to insist that these provisions be equal in kind and quality and in character of maintenance.

5. Although there has been, over the years, a decline in lynchings, the practice is still current in some areas of the South, and substantially, even if indirectly, defended by resistance to Federal legislation designed to discourage the practice. We ask that the States discourage this fascistic expression by effective enforcement of present or of new laws against this crime by apprehending and punishing parties participating in this lawlessness.

If the States are unable, or unwilling to do this, we urge the support of all American citizens who believe in law and order in securing Federal legislation against lynching.

6. The interests and securities of Negroes are involved directly in many programs of social planning and administration; in the emergency rationing, wage and rent control programs. We urge the use of qualified Negroes on these boards, both as a means of intelligent representation and a realistic aid to the functioning of these bodies.

INDUSTRY AND LABOR

Continuing opposition to the employment of Negroes in certain industries appears to proceed from (1) the outdated notions of an economy of scarcity, inherited from an industrial age when participation in the productive enterprises was a highly competitive privilege; (2) the effects of enemy propaganda designed to immobilize a large number of potentially productive workers in the American war effort; (3) the age-old prejudices from an era when the economic system required a labor surplus which competed bitterly within its own ranks for the privilege of work; (4) the established custom of reserving technical processes to certain racial groups; and (5) craft monopolies which have restricted many technical skills to a few workers.

Our collective judgment regarding industrial opportunities for Negroes may be summarized as follows:

1. The only tenable basis of economic survival and development for Negroes is inclusion in unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled branches of work in the industries or occupations of the region to the extent that they are equally capable. Circumstances will vary so as to make impossible and impracticable any exact numerical balance, but the principles enunciated by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee are regarded by us as sound and economically essential.
2. There should be the same pay for the same work.
3. Negro workers should seek opportunities for collective bargaining and security through membership in labor organizations. Since there can be no security for white workers if Negroes are unorganized and vice versa, labor unions of white workers should seek the organization of Negro workers, on a fair and equal basis.
4. We deplore the practice of those labor unions which bar Negroes from membership, or otherwise discriminate against them, since such unions are working against the best interest of the labor movement. We hold that only those labor unions which admit Negroes to membership and participation on a fair and democratic basis should be eligible for the benefits of the National Labor Relations Board, Railway Labor Act, State Labor Relations Acts, and other protective labor legislation.
5. It is the duty of local, state, and federal agencies to insist upon and enforce provisions for the industrial training of Negroes equal in quality and kind with that of other citizens. We believe, further, that Negroes should have equal opportunity in training programs carried on by industries and by labor organizations.
6. We urge Negro representation on regional organizations concerned with the welfare of workers.
7. We regard the wage-and-job-freezing order of the War Manpower Commission as holding the seeds of a distinct disadvantage to Negroes and other marginal workers. Most of these workers are now employed in the lowest-income job brackets. The "freeze" order can remove the opportunity for economic advancement. There is as yet no assurance that under existing circumstances the War Manpower Commission can deal more equitably by the Negro in the future than it has in the past.
8. We are convinced that the South's economic and cultural development can be accelerated by increasing the purchasing power and skills of Negro workers.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Any realistic estimate of the occupational situation of Negroes supports the view that Negroes will be employed in greatest proportions for a long time in service occupations. We see, however, possibilities of making of these fields scientifically guided areas in which training and organization will play a greater part in bringing about results mutually beneficial to employer and employee. We believe that greater service will be rendered and greater good will be engendered in the service fields if the following principles are observed:

1. More thorough training should be provided workers who plan to enter the service field, but the reward of the job and treatment on the job should be such as to make the workers feel that their training is justified. Opportunity should be given the service worker to advance through the opening up of additional opportunities.
2. A wholesome environment, living accommodations, food, uniforms, and rest rooms, all of an approved standard, should be provided service workers.

3. Opportunity should be given the service worker to live, after his stipulated hours of work, as an individual undisturbed in his private life by the whims and caprices of his employers.
4. In view of the strides made by labor in general, while the service worker's lot has remained about the same, service workers should be organized into unions with recognized affiliations.*
5. Service workers should be included in the provisions for old age insurance, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, the wage and hour act, and other benefits of Social Security legally provided to workers of other categories.

We believe that these provisions will help to insure some intelligent service and wholesome loyalty (which will improve both the quality of labor and personal relations) in service occupations.

EDUCATION

As equal opportunity for all citizens is the very foundation of the democratic faith, and of the Christian ethic which gave birth to the ideal of democratic living, it is imperative that every measure possible be taken to insure an equality of education to Negroes, and, indeed to all underprivileged peoples.

1. Basic to improvement in Negro education are better schools, which involve expenditures by States of considerably more funds for the Negro schools. This group believes that a minimum requirement now is (a) equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience; (b) an expanded school building program for Negro schools designed to overcome the present racial disparity in physical facilities, this program to begin as soon as building materials are available; (c) revision of the school program in terms of the social setting, vocational needs, and marginal cultural characteristics of the Negro children; and (d) the same length of school term for all children in local communities. Our growing knowledge of the effect of environment upon the intelligence and social adjustment of children, in fact leads us to believe that to insure equality of educational opportunity it is not enough to provide for the underprivileged child, of whatever race, the same opportunities provided for those on superior levels of familial, social, and economic life. We feel it a function of Government to assure equalization far beyond the mere expenditure of equivalent funds for salaries and the like.

2. The education of Negroes in the South has reached the point at which there is increased demand for graduate and professional training. This group believes that this training should be made available equally for white and Negro eligible students in terms defined by the United States Supreme Court in the decision on the case of Gaines versus the University of Missouri.

3. Where it is established that States cannot sustain the added cost of equalization, Federal funds should be made available to overcome the differentials between white and Negro facilities and between southern and national standards.

4. It is the belief of this group that the special problems of Negro education make demands for intelligent and sympathetic representation of these problems on school boards by qualified persons of the Negro race.

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*In the present hysteria of many housewives who are losing poorly paid servants to better paying war industries, it seems desirable to emphasize that this proposal bears no relation to the fantastic and probably Axis inspired rumors of so-called "Eleanor Clubs."

5. The education of Negro youth can be measurably aided by the use of Negro enforcement officers of truancy and compulsory education laws.

AGRICULTURE

The South is the most rural section of the Nation, and Negroes, who constitute 33% of its population, are responsible for an important share of the agricultural production on southern farms.

We recognize that the South is economically handicapped and that many of its disabilities are deeply rooted in agricultural maladjustments. To win the war, there is need for increased production of food, fibre, and fats. In the present organization of agriculture, Negroes are a large part of the sharecropper and tenant group and a great majority of the rural Negro workers are in this class. Circumstances deny the Negro farmer sufficient opportunity to make his full contribution as a citizen. We suggest the following measures as means of increasing the production of the area, raising the status and spirits of Negro farmers, and of improving the region's contribution to the total war effort.

1. Establishment of sufficient safeguards in the system of tenancy to promote the development of land and home ownership and more security on the land, by:
   a. Written contracts
   b. Longer lease terms
   c. Higher farm wages for day laborers
   d. Balanced farm programs, including food and feed crops for present tenants and day laborers.
2. Adequate Federal assistance to Negro farmers should be provided on an equitable basis. The war effort can be materially aided if adequate provisions are made now for the interpretation of governmental policies to rural Negroes.
3. The equitable distribution of funds for teaching agriculture in the Negro land grant colleges to provide agricultural research and experimentation for Negro farmers.
4. The appointment of qualified Negroes to governmental planning and policy making bodies concerned with the common farmer, and the membership of Negro farmers in general farmers' organizations and economic cooperatives, to provide appropriate representation and to secure maximum benefits to our common wealth.

MILITARY SERVICE

We recognize and welcome the obligation of every citizen to share in the military defense of the nation and we seek, along with the privilege of offering our lives, the opportunity of other citizens of full participation in all branches of the military service, and of advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability.

Negro soldiers, in line of military duty and in training in the South, encounter particularly acute racial problems in transportation and in recreation and leave areas. They are frequently mistreated by the police. We regard these problems as unnecessary and destructive to morale.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH

1. We believe that some of the more acute problems of Negro health, family and personal disorganization are a reflection of deficiencies in economic opportunity, but

that social and health services for Negroes will continue to be necessary in considerable amounts even with improvement of their economic status. As a means of reducing the mortality and public contagion resulting from inadequacies of medical attention and health knowledge, this group believes that minimum health measures for Negroes would include the following:

a. Mandatory provisions that a proportion of the facilities in all public hospitals be available for Negro patients;

b. That Negro doctors be either included on the staff for services to Negro patients, according to their special qualifications, or permitted as practitioners the same privilege and courtesy as other practitioners in the public hospitals;

c. That Negro public health nurses and social workers be more extensively used in both public and private organizations.

2. We advocate the extension of slum clearance and erection of low-cost housing as a general as well as special group advantage. The Federal government has set an excellent precedent here with results that offer much promise for the future.

It is a wicked notion that the struggle of the Negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the Nation. To urge such a doctrine, as many are doing, is to preach disunity and to deny the most elementary principles of American life and government.

The effect of the war has been to make the Negro, in a sense, the symbol and protagonist of every other minority in America and in the world at large. Local issues in the South, while admittedly holding many practical difficulties, must be met wisely and courageously if this Nation is to become a significant political entity in a new international world. The correction of these problems is not only a moral matter, but a practical necessity in winning the war and in winning the peace. Herein rests the chance to reveal our greatest weakness or our greatest strength.

[Signed]

GORDON B. HANCOCK
F. D. PATTERSON
BENJAMIN E. MAYS
ERNEST DELPIT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
HORACE MANN BOND
JAMES E. JACKSON
WM. M. COOPER
P. B. YOUNG
CHAS. S. JOHNSON
Chairman Sub-Editorial Committee

IN ATTENDANCE AT SOUTHERN RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

A complete list of those attending the Southern Conference on Race Relations held at the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, October 20th, is as follows:

DR. CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Director, Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

DEAN R. O'HARA LANIER, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

DR. H. L. McCROREY, President, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

DR. L. F. PALMER, Executive Secretary, Virginia State Teachers Association, Newport News, Va.

O. M. PHARR, Principal, Unity High School, South Carolina.

REV. J. A. VALENTINE, D.D., Durham, N. C.

DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK, Department of Sociology, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

DEAN MOSES S. BELTON, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAM M. COOPER, Director of Extension Work, Hampton Institute, Va.

ASBURY HOWARD, representing Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO), Bessemer, Ala.

DR. JOHN M. GANDY, President-Emeritus, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

L. H. FOSTER, Treasurer-Business Manager, and Acting President, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

PRESIDENT J. B. WATSON, A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

CLARENCE A. LAWS, Executive Secretary, New Orleans Urban League, New Orleans, La.

DON A. DAVIS, Comptroller, Hampton Institute, Chairman Executive Committee, National Negro Business League, Hampton, Va.

REV. H. B. BUTLER, President, Baptist State Convention, Hartsville, S. C.

PROF. J. B. BLANTON, Principal, Voorhees N. and I. School, Denmark, S. C.

WILLIAM Y. BELL, Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. BACOATS, Vice President, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. R. E. CLAY, Bristol, Tenn.

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, Director, School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Staff Assistant, War Bonds and Stamps, Washington, D. C.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, Dean of Men, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

DR. AND MRS. J. G. STUART, Columbia, S. C.

ROBERT A. SPICELY, Director, Commercial Dietetics, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

C. C. SPAULDING, President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.

MRS. ANDREW W. SIMPKINS, Social Worker, Columbia, S. C.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD, President, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

REV. J. ALVIN RUSSELL, D.D., President, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.

G. D. ROGERS, President, Central Life Insurance Company, Tampa, Fla.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

ROSCOE C. MITCHELL, Associated Negro Press Representative, Richmond, Va.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, State Agent, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

DR. BENJ. E. MAYS, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES G. MARTIN, JR., Business Agent and Financial Secretary, Carpenters' Local No. 544, Baltimore, Md.

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, President, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.

THEODORE MALLORY, Secretary-Treasurer, United Transport Service Employees of America, Member International Executive Board, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. AND MRS. D. K. JENKINS, Columbia, S. C.

DR. LUTHER P. JACKSON, Chairman of the Department of History, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

EDGAR P. HOLT, Vice President, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

WALTER J. HUGHES, M.D., State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES E. JACKSON, Executive Secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

J. W. HOLLY, President, Georgia Normal College, Albany, Ga.

K. W. GREEN, Dean, State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.

ERNEST DELPIT, President and Business Manager, Carpenters' Local, New Orleans, La. (A. F. of L.).

G. HAMILTON FRANCIS, M.D., Speaker House of Delegates, National Medical Association, Norfolk, Va.

REV. JOHN E. CULMER, Rector, Episcopal Church, Miami, Fla.

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL, President, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

A. B. COOKE, Business Agent, Local No. 815, Carpenters, Columbia, S. C.

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

D. G. GARLAND, Representative, American Federation of Labor, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MAJ. W. M. WHITEHEAD, Principal School for the Handicapped, Newport News, Va.

D. W. BYRD, M.D., Chairman, Health Commission, National Medical Association, Norfolk, Va.

C. H. BYNUM, Field Secretary Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Dallas, Texas.

DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, President, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

P. B. YOUNG, Editor-Publisher, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

EDWARD MASON, representing Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Houston, Texas.

REPRESENTED BY LETTER

C. A. SCOTT, Publisher Atlanta Daily World, and Scott Chain of Weekly Newspapers, Atlanta, Ga.

CARTER WESLEY, Editor-Publisher, The Informer, Dallas Express and New Orleans Sentinel, Houston, Texas.

MRS. ZELLAR R. BOOTHE, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DEAN V. E. DANIEL, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

CLAUDE A. BARNETT, Director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Ill.

Others who sent Telegrams endorsing the Conference were:

DR. J. R. E. LEE, President, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

ATTY. J. LEONARD LEWIS, Jacksonville, Fla.

ATTY. J. R. BOOKER, Little Rock, Ark.

MRS. ORA BROWN STOKES, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT H. L. TRIGG, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PRESIDENT DAVID D. JONES, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

MRS. H. L. McCROREY, Charlotte, N. C.

DR. W. A. FOUNTAIN, President, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

BISHOP B. J. KING, Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT JAS. BRAWLEY, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT W. J. HALE, Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. MARY BRANCH, President, Tillotston College, Austin, Texas.

DR. L. H. BELL, Mississippi State College, Alcorn, Miss.

WILEY A. HALL, Executive Secretary, Urban League, Richmond, Va.

DR. J. M. ELLISON, President, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

M. F. WHITAKER, President, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

The Atlanta Conference Statement:

Statement of Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations*

Atlanta, Georgia
April 8, 1943

IN OCTOBER, 1942, a representative group of Southern Negro leaders met in Durham, N. C., and issued a statement in which they addressed themselves "to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations, within the democratic framework."

Their statement is so frank and courageous, or free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to cooperate.

We do not attempt to make here anything like a complete reply to the questions raised nor to offer solutions for all the vexing problems. We hope, however, to point the pathway for future cooperative efforts and to give assurance of our sincere good will and desire to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations.

These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis in their statement on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande there are some ten million Negroes. While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. They are largely dependent upon the will of the majority group for the safety of life and property, education and health, and their general economic condition. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy. No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities.

The race problem in any Southern community is complicated by our economic limitations. The factors which have kept the South a tributary section have also kept it poor and lacking in sufficient industry to develop and to provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need. Yet the only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and integrity of both races. There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws. The white Southerner has an obligation to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discrimination between the races in the allocation of school funds; in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers. In public travel where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort, and health should be equal. The distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public health, and hospital facilities should come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need.

It is recognized that there is often practical discrimination by some peace officers and in some courts in the treatment of Negro prisoners and in the abrogation of their

*Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations, Atlanta, Georgia, April 8, 1943.

civil rights. There is no such discrimination incorporated in the laws of any of the Southern states. False arrests, brutal beatings and other evils must be stopped.

In the economic field, unquestionably procedures should be undertaken to establish fully the right to receive equal pay for equal work. To do otherwise works a wrong to our entire economic life and to our self respect. With so large a proportion of our wage-earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well-employed, and prosperous Negro population, the economic future of the South is hopeless.

Most of the Negroes in the South are on farms and in rural communities. Failure to provide for them all the facilities for improving agricultural practices through schools, county agents, and supervision holds back all of the South. Fair wages, longer tenures of leases, and increased opportunities for farm ownership are also necessary.

All men who believe in justice, who love peace, and who believe in the meaning of this country are under the necessity of working together to draw off from the body of human society the poison of racial antagonism. This is one of the disruptive forces which unless checked will ultimately disturb and threaten the stability of the nation. Either to deny or to ignore the increased tension between the white and the colored races would be a gesture of insincerity.

That there are acute and intricate problems associated with two races living side by side in the South cannot be denied. But these problems can be solved and will ultimately disappear if they are brought out into an atmosphere of justice and good will. If we approach them with contempt in one group and with resentment in the other group, then we work on hopeless terms. The solution of these problems can be found only in men of both races who are known to be men of determined good will. The ultimate solution will be found in evolutionary methods and not in ill-founded revolutionary movements which promise immediate solutions.

We agree with the Durham Conference that it is "unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life." We agree also that "it is a wicked notion that the struggle by the Negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the nation. To urge such a doctrine, as many are doing, is to preach disunity, and to deny the most elementary principles of American life and government."

It is futile to imagine or to assert that the problem will solve itself. The need is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and a mutual respect.

[Signed]

THEODORE F. ADAMS, Richmond, Va.
H. A. ALEXANDER, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN M. ALEXANDER, Fayetteville, N. C.
MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES, Atlanta, Ga.
J. H. ANDERSON, Knoxville, Tenn.
MRS. ROSCOE T. ANTHONY, Palm Beach, Fla.
SAMUEL Y. AUSTIN, Sylacauga, Ala.
HARRY M. AYERS, Anniston, Ala.
MISS FANNIE BAME, Augusta, Ga.
CLIFFORD E. BARBOUR, Knoxville, Tenn.
F. E. BARKLEY, Knoxville, Tenn.
THOMAS C. BARR, Nashville, Tenn.
RT. REV. MIDDLETON S. BARNWELL, Savannah, Ga.
J. A. BAYS, Knoxville, Tenn.
NOBLE Y. BEALL, Atlanta, Ga.
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NOEL R. BEDDOW, Birmingham, Ala.
ROBERT D. BEDINGER, Asheville, N. C.
MRS. FRANK G. BELL, Birmingham, Ala.
GEORGE C. BELLINGRATH, Rabun Gap, Ga.

ALBERT D. BETTS, Orangeburg, S. C.
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THOMAS B. BLACK, Asheville, N. C.
HUNTER B. BLAKELY, Charlotte, N. C.
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WILSON M. BROWN, Richmond, Va.
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A. R. BUHRMAN, Gainesville, Fla.
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R. L. HENRY, Augusta, Ga.
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J. WEN LUNDEEN, Atlanta, Ga.
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FRANK McCALLISTER, Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. McDOWELL, Louisville, Ky.
RALPH McGILL, Atlanta, Ga.
J. ROY McGINTY, Calhoun, Ga.
GUY McGOWAN, Birmingham, Ala.
EMMETT B. McGUKIN, Knoxville, Tenn.
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MISS LUCY RANDOLPH MASON, Atlanta, Ga.
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ARMAND MAY, Atlanta, Ga.
A. R. MEAD, Gainesville, Fla.
WILLIAM MELCHER, Winter Park Fla.
HASKELL M. MILLER, Knoxville, Tenn.
LOYE W. MILLER, Knoxville, Tenn.
H. L. MILLS, Houston, Tex.
MRS. J. W. MILLS, Beaumont, Tex.
WILLIAM MITCH, Birmingham, Ala.
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R. M. MURPHY, Knoxville, Tenn.
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HOWARD W. ODUM, Chapel Hill, N. C.
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MRS. ALEX SPENCE, Dallas, Tex.
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W. A. STANBURY, Winston-Salem, N. C.
NATHAN C. STARR, Winter Park, Fla.
MRS. A. H. STERNE, Atlanta, Ga.
J. MORGAN STEVENS, Jackson, Miss.
MRS. J. MORGAN STEVENS, Jackson, Miss.
VIRGINIA STONE, Winter Park, Fla.
W. C. STONE, Winter Park, Fla.
R. O. STREETER, Atlanta, Ga.
HARRY S. STROZIER, Macon, Ga.
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JOHN B. TATE, College Park, Ga.
W. P. TAYLOR, Knoxville, Tenn.
MRS. M. E. TILLY, Atlanta, Ga.
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G. K. WALTERS, Knoxville, Tenn.
HENRY T. WARE, Atlanta, Ga.
H. L. WATSON, Greenwood, S. C.
CHARLES A. WEBB, Asheville, N. C.
WILLIAM R. WEBB, Bell Buckle, Tenn.
HU B. WEBSTER, Knoxville, Tenn.
KENDALL WEISIGER, Atlanta, Ga.
PHILIP WELTNER, Atlanta, Ga.
GOODRICH C. WHITE, Atlanta, Ga.
A. WHITMORE, Harlem, Ga.
MISS JOSEPHINE WILKINS, Atlanta, Ga.
F. C. WILLCOXON, Vicksburg, Miss.
ROBERT P. WILLIAMS, Knoxville, Tenn.
RT. REV. JOHN D. WING, Orlando, Fla.
W. H. WISEMAN, Erin, Tenn.
LIDA WOODS, Winter Park, Fla.
MISS EMILY WOODWARD, Vienna, Ga.
G. A. YATES, Athens, Tenn.
WILLIAM F. YUST, Winter Park, Fla.

The Richmond Statement:

Resolutions of the Collaboration Committee*

Richmond, Virginia

June 16, 1943

THIS IS A DAY OF GREAT DIFFERENCES, strong feelings, and epochal conflicts throughout the world. Yet the world's greatest need and hope is to find common ground for universal action and balanced harmony among all peoples. Manifestly, such a goal must be reached through cooperative approximation to the largest measure of agreement in line with the largest number of values and the largest number of people.

We face, therefore, the double crisis of standing firm for the conservation and preservation of human rights; yet to seek these ends by the way of peace and planning rather than by conflict and revolution.

In America, and particularly in the South, we face the problem of readjustments to meet the demands of present and post-war conditions with reference to the Negro and the future development of a great region of the Nation. This, exclusive of the war, is the great crisis of the South and Nation.

This is the problem of two great peoples caught up in the midst of transition between the powerful heritage of the past and the mighty pull of the future. For here is the white South, a *great* people often doing little things and good people doing *bad* things. And here is the Negro South, caught as always between the upper and nether millstones of conflicting forces and also paying the price of extraordinary transition from level to level of cultural achievement, and needing plenty of understanding and cooperation. And here is the white South inexorably conditioned by cultural complexes, suffering terribly, too, and needing sympathy and help as few peoples have ever needed in the annals of man. And, even more important, the two, white South and black South, are part and parcel of the Nation, whose people need scarcely less than the two regional peoples the sense of time and wisdom.

The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South. A result has been increased racial tensions, fears, and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These issues are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status and the welfare of the country as a whole.

This is a rare challenge to the leadership of the South: to the white leadership to find new ways of cooperation and to justify increased confidence of the Negro leadership in the white South; to the Negro leadership, to sense the difficulties involved and to meet increasing demands, without slowing down their essential efforts.

As evidence of the promise of this leadership, two recent Southern conferences on race relations, one at Durham, under the auspices of Negro leadership, and one in Atlanta, under the auspices of white leadership, have blazed new trails. As a follow-up of these and with the above problems and backgrounds in mind, we, a group of Southern whites and Negroes, representing both the Durham and Atlanta groups,

*Joint committee of representatives of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences.

meeting as a collaboration committee at Richmond, Virginia, June 16, 1943, and following the general trend of the Atlanta group, urge the general adoption of the Durham statement entitled "A Basis for Interracial Cooperation and Development in the South," which has had extraordinary nation-wide endorsement.

The framers of this covenant, realizing that the situation calls for both candor and wisdom, have included adequate and searching analysis of the principal issues involved, duly interpreted in their proper perspective. The problems so featured include political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

In the area of political and civil rights: the essential problems featured were those of franchise and the ballot, jury service, personal security, services in public carriers, the elimination of violence within and without the law, the elimination of lynching, and the employment of an increasingly larger number of Negroes in the public service.

In the area of work opportunities: the increased training for all skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labor, and opportunity for employment; the readaptation of labor union policies both for the best interests of Negroes and labor unions; the problems of dual standards of pay; support of, but guarding against discrimination in, local, state, and federal procedures; special problems of service workers and standards of living.

In the area of education: equalized opportunities in all aspects but especially including institutions of higher learning, professional training, and equal salaries.

In the area of agriculture: adequate opportunity for the Negro farmer, including a sound system of tenancy, adequate state and federal assistance, increased opportunity for farm ownership, fair farm wages, and the wider employment of Negro farm and home agents.

In the area of military service: along with the obligation to serve, the opportunity for full participation and advancement in the war activities and a continuing better adjustment of unsatisfactory situations.

In the area of social welfare and health: adequate provisions for safe-guarding the public health, for training physicians and nurses, and for their employment. Also, the erection of low-cost housing and other facilities for improving community life.

We recognize now the importance of affirmative action, without which we shall fall far short of our hopes and possibilities. To this end, we direct that the continuing committee, as appointed by the two groups now consolidated in this larger collaboration committee, be charged with the responsibility for working out methods and practical means of approach. We urge especially that efforts be begun to prepare the post-war world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of post-war needs. In all these, we urge the public to a new sense of the meaning of these needs as they accord with our professed principles of Christianity and democracy.

Signed: Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Virginius Dabney
A. W. Dent
William G. Gehri
Archdeacon B. W. Harris
S. S. Morris
Josephine Wilkins
Howard W. Odum, Chairman

The Origin of the Southern Regional Council:

Writing a 'New Charter of Southern Race Relations'

As recalled by GORDON B. HANCOCK

WHEN I RELEASED to the Associated Negro Press in 1941 an article titled "Interracial Hypertension," little did it appear that there was being set in motion a chain of events that was to eventuate in the Southern Regional Council.

The article was read by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Texas and Atlanta, who became somewhat alarmed at the tenor of the article, for set forth therein were certain disturbing facts about the racial tensions that were everywhere apparent. The Old South was making sure that the Negro would not indulge hopes of liberation at the close of World War II, as at the close of World War I, when he was sadly disillusioned by an outbreak of anti-Negro feeling that fairly swept the South.

Mrs. Ames, who was an official of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, wrote that she would like to discuss the whole matter with me, and offered to come to Richmond for the conference. She arrived a few days later in Richmond, registered at a hotel, and met with me at the colored YWCA, where we spent the greater part of an afternoon discussing "Interracial Hypertension." Our discussion hinged about a belief that a statement by Negroes themselves about what they expected of the post-war South and nation would help clarify matters and afford a new basis of interracial cooperation. Mrs. Ames further assured me that if I could get a group of leading Negroes of the South into a conference to make a statement to the white South, she would get a group of whites to consider our proposals. We agreed, and with this agreement, she went home and I went about the task of getting together a group of Negro leaders of the South.

I went to Norfolk to talk over the general plan with the late Dr. P. B. Young, and he immediately saw its possibilities. We accordingly met with two or three others on the campus of Virginia Union University, where I was teaching at the time. We decided to organize a Virginia committee which would act as host to the proposed conference. We later met and formed this host committee with Dr. Young as chairman.

Then arose the question of where we would meet. Richmond, Durham, and Atlanta were proposed as meeting places for our proposed conference. We agreed to meet at Durham, on October 20, 1942. Then arose the more vexing question of who should be invited. Most of the committee were in favor of inviting some of the leaders from the North, but a few of us contended that this would doom our meeting and our general plan, for Southerners would dismiss our statement summarily with the observation that it was drafted by northern "agitators." These few of us contended that ours should be a statement of Negro Southerners to white Southerners, and in the end our view prevailed.

But our choice brought down upon our heads the "curse" of some of our northern brethren, who evidently doubted the ability and manhood of their southern brethren. The flood-gates of criticism and disparagement were loosed against our proposed Durham Conference. As elected director of the conference, the burden of the suspicions and calumnies and harsh criticisms were leveled at me in the assurance that if confidence in me could be destroyed the whole enterprise would come to naught. The opposition failed to destroy the conference, for of the 75 invited, 65 attended, and most of the others were heard from by letter or telegram of approbation.

So determined were some of the enemies, that spies were dispatched to Durham to report whatever might serve their purpose of destruction. Those who met at Durham that eventful day not only wrought mightily in making the Southern Regional Council possible; they saved the director from "utter destruction" at the hands of those bent on destroying the Durham Conference, and all because southern Negroes dared to stand upon their own feet and make their own statement to the white South.

The Virginia Committee had voted unanimously that the writer should make the opening statement at Durham. That statement could easily have thrown things out of joint and thrown our meeting to the wolves. On the morning of October 20, there was an atmosphere of tenseness and anxiety.

The hour struck and we were in the middle of the now famous Durham Conference. Happily the opening statement seemingly relieved the tension, and upon its conclusion everybody seemed to be in harmony and full accord. My closing words were: "The sponsors of this conference may not have fashioned the most well-wrought conference imaginable, but what they did was at a tremendous sacrifice; for none of them had time and means to give as the cause demanded, but they did the best they could. We have brought to you a conference that is absolutely unfettered and unintimidated. There are no secret commitments, no secret understanding, no dotted lines, no secret financial underwritings. May God help us on this historic occasion to acquit ourselves like men."

This left the conference in a "let's go" mood, and from then on things moved. Although we had hoped to complete the conference statement within the day, Dr. B. E. Mays was among the first to contend that our opportunity was so great that we ought to take our time and make a statement commensurate with the possibilities of the occasion. A committee headed by the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson was sent on to Atlanta for the final drafting and the Durham Statement as it finally appeared is the work of this committee.

When the Durham Statement appeared, it stirred the South. Mrs. Ames made good her promise to rally the white leadership of the South, for in a relatively short time, a meeting of whites was called in Atlanta. The Durham Statement was the basis of discussion, and it was agreed that the white South would go along with the Negro South in finding ways and means of constructive cooperation and in

finding a common denominator of constructive action in the improvement of race relations.

The Durham Statement enumerated a minimum of what the Negro wanted and the white South had accepted this minimum as a basis of cooperation, and this was the beginning of the dawn of a new day in the South: for it quickened a new impulse in the Old South and stirred the inspiration of Negroes.

With the conferees of the Durham and Atlanta meetings in virtual agreement, it remained to have representatives of the two conferences meet in a common session, which was called at Richmond June 16, 1943. Again the writer was chosen as director and to make the opening statement. (This matter of being elected director without "visible" means of "directing" and of making opening statements where the chance of saying "wrong things" was such a possibility, was becoming a serious matter fraught with Herculean tasks and great anxieties.)

According to plans, the Collaboration Conference was duly convened. Besides the representatives of the Durham and Atlanta meetings, there was an audience made up of those who had become interested in the tone of the other meetings. In his opening statement the writer stressed the crisis that had arisen in the South's Negro leadership: that the time was at hand when that leadership would be strangled or strengthened. The statement was largely a plea for a racial cooperation that took into account the ever-expanding ambitions of the Negroes who were more and more forced to appeal to law with their just demands. The case of teachers' salaries was given as evidence. Why could not the interracialists gain equalization of salaries instead of its being a matter of litigation? The argument ran that if Negro leadership, through interracial cooperation could not produce results, it was of no effect and would be discredited by Negroes themselves. It was further pointed out that the-time-is-not-ripe-yet attitude of so many white interracialists was obsolete and had to go.

Upon the conclusion of the opening statement one white clergyman arose and cold-watered the opening statement, and there was general confusion. It was at this critical moment that Dr. Howard W. Odum entered the picture and showed himself to be a moral and intellectual giant.

Dr. Odum was quick to see the wisdom and justice of the Negro's contention, in seeking to save southern Negro leadership, about to be sacrificed upon the altar of reaction. He depicted with dramatic power and eloquence the pathetic plight of his beloved South, caught in the cross-currents of crucial circumstances that foisted upon a great people momentous decisions which it would be tragic to evade. He pointed out with touching pathos that the situation could eventuate in a great triumph if the whites and Negroes of the South faced up to it like men, but he was equally poignant as he suggested the price of evasion and indecision.

Almost as if by magic under the spell that Dr. Odum had cast upon the conference there was a transformation in the spirit of those present and the conference became dynamic with hope and courage. It is safe to say that without Dr. Odum's

masterly presentation and his prestige, his statesmanship, and his willingness to move forward and upward, the day would have been lost and with it the great opportunity to bless the great cause of race relations, and most certainly there would not have been a Southern Regional Council, which the late Dr. Charles Johnson called "a new beginning on a higher level." The moral stature of Dr. Odum was silhouetted against this critical occasion, and his moral and intellectual dimensions stood out in bold relief.

In reflecting upon that eventful day Dr. Odum wrote me: "Early that morning we realized that the Negroes had their top-flight leaders present and that most of the southern white leaders had defaulted; and when your magnificent address on the crisis of Negro leadership had been rebuked by Dr. Jones as going 'too far' and he lectured them in somewhat the old southern way, it became clear that there was a crisis." Dr. Young, presiding officer of the meeting had this to say: "Dr. Odum saved the day and the Richmond meeting from being a failure."

Representatives of the Durham Conference and from the Atlanta Conference and the Collaboration Meeting were sent on to Atlanta where the Southern Regional Council was organized. The history of the achievement of the Council is a vindication of what those southern Negro leaders saw in dim outline in Durham, October 20, 1942.

Great causes sometimes are delicately poised upon some slender event. And so great movements are often poised upon the behavior of individuals committed to serving the present age, their calling to fulfill.

One such individual is Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, who first saw the possibility in a meeting of white and Negro leaders to write a new charter of race relations, for the old charter written in paternalism had become obsolete. Without a Jessie Daniel Ames, and her vision and promise of white cooperation, there would not have been a Durham Conference.

The late Dr. P. B. Young who presided at both the Durham and Richmond meetings proved himself a great leader and without his great influence and that of his great newspaper, the *Journal and Guide,* which was our spokesman in those days when the enemies of the movement were seeking our lives, we could not have carried on and the Durham Conference would never have come to pass. Modesty forbids my saying that without a Gordon B. Hancock as "director" to absorb the terrible punishment meted out by foes of the Durham Conference there would not have been a Durham Conference. The burdens of suspicions and derision and calumnies fell with greatest weight upon him.

In conclusion let it be said that it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if all southern white leadership had gone along with the Council and its program, and if the many so-called liberals had been real liberals as a few have been, the South would have been spared the travail of the hour!

Dr. Hancock, a resident of Richmond, Va., is a Life Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

The Origin of the Southern Regional Council:

An Answer When Negro Southerners Spoke

As recalled by JOSEPHINE WILKINS

IT WAS A WINTER EVENING in early 1943. Jessie Daniel Ames had asked me to have dinner with her and we were sitting at a small table just inside the Peachtree entrance of the Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta. There was an atmosphere about the dinner that led me to stop abruptly and say, "Ames, we aren't just having dinner together. There's something more—out with it."

She smiled, and began to talk of the conference of southern Negroes recently held in Durham, North Carolina. She spoke of the vicious attack made on its leaders prior to the conference by the northern Negro press, and said she had pledged that if they went ahead with the conference there would be a following meeting of white Southerners to consider the statement they planned to issue. She said she wanted me to help her with it as she was frequently out of the city but would ask for no commitment until I was familiar with the whole background, and she pulled from her briefcase a thick folder to be taken with me following the dinner.

Mrs. Ames was field secretary for the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation which had its headquarters in Atlanta. The nation was at war, and the Commission's director, Dr. Will Alexander, had entered government service in Washington, leaving Mrs. Ames more or less in charge. We had become close friends in the League of Women Voters where I had just completed several terms as state president and she as a member of its board.

When I reached home that evening I opened the folder. It contained a quantity of correspondence and press clippings, chronologically filed and stapled to the folder with a long metal brace. First was a letter from Mrs. Ames to that stately gentleman, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, then Dean at Virginia Union University in Richmond. Mrs. Ames wrote of having long read his column syndicated by the Associated Negro Press and that she was particularly interested in a recent one in which he said that perhaps the time had come when the Negroes themselves should draw up a charter. (President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had had their rendezvous at sea and drafted the Atlantic Charter with its declaration on interdependence and the four freedoms.) The letter asked Dr. Hancock to enlarge his idea in an article for *Southern Frontier,* issued monthly by the Commission. I read on and came across a letter acknowledging the article.

His suggestion had appealed to her at the time, she wrote, and now "I am impelled to make a suggestion to you which I want you to consider. But, first, I must explain both my position on and my concern in the racial situation: I want Negroes to get as much recognition as citizens—full fledged—as possible; I want

them to hold as much of the gains made in this field as possible after the war. It is at this latter point that my concern arises. Unless southern white people agree that this gain must be preserved, I am afraid of the future for southern Negroes. . . . Now and for the duration is our opportunity to convince the white South that the obvious minima of citizenship must be accorded for enduring peace, as well as for successful war."

I read on, interested. "White and Negro leaders of the South should agree on ultimate goals, immediate objectives and strategy. When we have done this, we can work both jointly and separately in carrying out our purposes. We should include in our program in the economic field, industry, agriculture and domestic service; in the educational field, salaries, equipment, free and equal educational advantages on all levels; in the field of civil rights, unrestricted franchise, equality before the courts, petty and state; in the social field, health and hospitalization, parks, playgrounds and housing. . . .

"This is my suggestion. Could you and two or three other Negro leaders from the deep South invite into conference a dozen others not dependent upon the Federal Government for their living and discuss the problems as you see them and come to some general agreement on what you want white people to do to help. Then later invite a small number of southern white persons, men and women, to join with you in working out the strategy to be followed.

"You may think that we ought or would want to sit in at the first conference. If you do, I would say that in my judgment we should not. . . . Any other procedure would in my opinion leave the whole plan open to attack by members of your race on the grounds that "Bourbon" white people of the South were already planning to re-enslave Negroes. An additional advantage would accrue by excluding white people until you had worked out your program: the white South would know what southern Negroes want and what they would expect to get in cooperation with the white South. . . ."

She ended her letter with, "I think there is value in this idea. It is unimportant whether or not you accept the plan as it is outlined here. But it is important that something be planned and begun now. The initiative should be taken by southern Negroes. I can promise you cooperation from southern white people."

I laid down the folder, my thoughts caught up in events following World War I, the revival of the Klan, the disillusionment of the Negro; and now he was again in the uniform of his country and already there were rumblings of similar after-war reaction. I read on, absorbed, well into the morning.

Carbons of letters followed one after the other: Dr. Hancock's conference with P. B. Young, of the *Norfolk Journal & Guide,* regarding the suggestion made by Mrs. Ames; copy of a letter sent by Dr. Hancock to a number of leading Negroes of the South polling their reaction to "a suggestion made by an interested white southerner" and quoting at length from Mrs. Ames' letter; his account of their enthusiastic response; meetings of Virginia Negroes and their invitation to some

three score Negro Southerners to meet in Durham to formulate a charter for Negro citizens of the South; again their enthusiastic response.

Next followed numerous clippings from the northern Negro press, vicious attacks made on this move by Negro Southerners, and heaped in particular on the head of Dr. Hancock whom they sarcastically called "the gloomy Dean." One could not read these accounts without paying high and lasting tribute to this man and to all those who in the face of such criticism went ahead and brought forth that historic Durham Statement. No longer could the white South claim that it could speak for what the Negro Southerner wanted; he for the first time had spoken for himself.

The job at hand was response from the white South. A carefully chosen list of Atlanta men was prepared and on request of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church, they met for dinner in one of the small conference rooms on the second floor of the Piedmont Hotel; and this was followed by two other such meetings. The first one I shall never forget, the tension at one point as each man sat obviously fearful he might be singled out to head the southwide meeting of white Southerners which was under consideration. But when the decision to undertake it ultimately came, there was agreement that its call should carry the signature of each of the group. Bishop Moore consented to have the replies come to him at his home address.

There were 13 men, their signatures to the call placed alphabetically: C. H. Gillman (Regional Director, CIO); George L. Googe (Regional Director, AFL); M. Ashby Jones (Minister); Ryland Knight (Minister, 2nd Ponce de Leon Baptist Church); David Marx (Rabbi, The Temple); Arthur J. Moore (Bishop, the Methodist Church); Ralph McGill (Editor, *Atlanta Constitution*); Stuart R. Oglesby (Minister, Central Presbyterian Church); Gerald P. O'Hara (Bishop, Catholic Church); Dean S. Paden (President, King Hardware Co.); J. McDowell Richards (President, Columbia Theological Seminary); John Moore Walker (Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church); and Goodrich C. White (President, Emory University).

Then came the attacks, this time by letter and more subtle and less personal than those made on the Negro meeting: "meddlers and carpetbaggers from the North who are stirring up this trouble" . . . "not the approach to the Negro question" . . . "bound to do more harm than good" . . . "approve of what you are trying to do but disagree strongly with the way you are going about it" . . . "there is no disposition on the part of the businessmen of this state" . . . "postpone until the war is over" . . . "the thousands of white boys in the armed forces would not appreciate any effort by any group," etc, etc.

The meeting was held in Atlanta on April 8, again at the Piedmont Hotel, on the mezzanine where the cocktail lounge is now located. Invitations had gone to a carefully prepared list of approximately 300 white Southerners, equally balanced between representatives of religion, business, education, etc. One hundred fifteen

from ten states attended and wide response from others expressed interest and a desire to cooperate.

A draft of a statement responding to the Durham Statement had been prepared in advance and was offered at the morning session. During the discussion a small group of businessmen at the far end of the room fought first to keep any statement from being issued, then to get it postponed. Finally a committee was appointed to meet during lunch and bring in a recommendation on the matter. We met in a small room adjoining the main one. And the high point of the day came there, when Bishop Moore rose, with the weight of his body and prestige, and looking directly at a man across the table, in substance said: "Mr. Smith, businessmen in equal number with others were invited to this meeting. They had the opportunity to attend. They chose not to come. The meeting is in process. I for one am unwilling to wait longer on the businessmen. And I say to you, Mr. Smith, the businessmen may be missing the boat!" That settled the matter. The statement was approved that afternoon, signed by practically all, and given to the press. Other names added by wire and mail brought the total number of signers to 292.

The Atlanta meeting of white Southerners had authorized the appointment of a Collaboration Committee to meet with a similar committee of Negroes from the Durham meeting, and Ralph McGill, who had chaired the Atlanta meeting, was asked to appoint it. These two committees met together in Richmond at St. Paul's Church on June 16. P. B. Young, from the Durham group, presided.

The opening address was made by Dr. Hancock who pointed out dramatically the importance of the day and made a ringing appeal to the white South for a more advanced policy toward the Negroes of the South. Unfortunately, Dr. Hancock was followed by an elderly white minister who in the paternalistic manner of the old South cautioned slowness, just what the Negroes feared, and a pall fell over them. But the caution served to rally the whites and Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, rose and coming to his full height reversed the tone of the meeting.

Discussion continued throughout the day. The conference ended with a Richmond Statement and with a bi-racial Continuation Committee created and charged with the responsibility of determining ways and means for the white and Negro South to work together toward implementing the Durham Statement. Still there was a certain anxiety among the Negroes, as expressed by Dr. Hancock a few days later when he wrote, "I still wonder if we are going to be left with a conference in our laps. I hope not and I pray not but if our white friends are going to be overcautious we are not going to accomplish much."

The success of these three meetings now drew to the movement the full support of Dr. Will Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, who was still with the war effort in Washington, and Dr. Odum, then president of the Commission. They, together with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk

University, who headed the editorial committee for the Durham Statement, threw their wide influence behind the movement. These three had a long record of joint work in the South and were frequently referred to in warm admiration, and sometimes otherwise, as "The Trinity."

Interest was revived by them in an idea that had lain dormant for a number of years, and I found myself meanwhile recalling a sequence of events: a letter written by Dr. Odum back in the spring of 1938 in which he referred to the possible formation of a "southern regional council with representatives from each of the southern states;" an evening with him around that time when he unfolded a large sheet of paper headed "Southern Regional Council" and showed me a diagram of the South's major problems; and his near-bitterness on feeling blocked in furthering the idea when the president of his university became head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare formed unexpectedly that fall. It was this idea that was now brought forward again and developed.

Thus when the Continuation Committee appointed at Richmond met at Atlanta University on August 4, Dr. Odum was elected chairman of the meeting, and a proposal was brought in to set up a southwide council with broad scope. Following a day-long discussion, the proposal was approved and a resolution establishing the organization now known as the Southern Regional Council was adopted. The Continuation Committee was made its nucleus.

A charter was applied for by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, Dr. Charles Johnson, Ralph McGill, Bishop Moore, and Dr. Odum. The charter was granted on January 6, 1944. A charter meeting was held at Atlanta University on February 16-17, and just prior to its opening the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met and merged the Commission with the newly formed Council. All those who had participated in the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond meetings, together with members of the old Commission, were made charter members. Bishop Moore was elected president and when he could not serve, Dr. Odum was elected. A board and an executive committee were chosen, and Dr. Guy B. Johnson and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid were made staff directors. The Southern Regional Council was launched!

"Great causes," as Dr. Hancock has aptly said, "sometimes are delicately poised upon some slender event." Nineteen hundred sixty-four marks the 20th anniversary of the Southern Regional Council. When its quarter-century arrives a few years from now, how better could we observe the occasion than by having a fully documented history of the Council's origin and the time out of which it came, prepared and ready for publication. In Tryon, North Carolina, in Mrs. Ames' library, are a dozen or more folders—their contents carefully classified and chronologically filed—that record this eventful period. It was truly a meaningful one for the South.

Miss Wilkins, a resident of Athens, Ga., is a vice president of the Southern Regional Council.

The South of the Future

A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council
December 12, 1951

EIGHT YEARS AGO, the Southern Regional Council was born out of the conscience and high resolve of a democratic nation at war. Today, in another period of international tension, we are faced with a renewed challenge to provide leadership and direction in a troubled region. It is essential that we assess clearly and wisely the role that the Southern Regional Council is to perform in this critical time.

We do not believe in the exclusive validity of any single approach or any single organization. There is not only room, but a desperate need for a wide variety of programs concerned with broadening democracy through legal, economic, legislative, religious, and educational means. Moreover, such programs are needed on all levels —national, regional, state, and local. Every group, like every individual, should chart its course with due regard for the special contribution it is fitted to make.

The role appropriate to the Southern Regional Council is evident in its origin and make-up. The Council's main asset is and has always been the people of the South who understand and want the full practice of democracy, and who at the same time know intimately the old evils that burden the South, and their causes. From such people is the Council's membership drawn. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and conscience; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to agencies outside the region.

The Council seeks to be a practical organization, emphasizing working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. Indeed, that philosophy is basic to an organization which hopes to open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice.

The Council, by its very nature, is not a "mass pressure" organization. The number of persons in the South who are able and willing to reject the taboos on interracial effort in their own communities is growing, but it has not yet reached mass proportions. Meanwhile, the Council's membership can function effectively as enlightened citizens acting through the civic life of their communities in behalf of our common principles. Their methods are the established ones of conference, factfinding, and persuasion.

The Council takes no part in political activity. However, it can and does consult with public agencies and officials and makes its influence felt for truly representative government.

The council's functions may be briefly summed up as follows:

To serve as a meeting ground for citizens of all races, occupations, and religious persuasions.

To present the facts about the region, and their implications, through newspapers, radio, magazines, pamphlets, and other public media.

To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots, and hate organizations.

To provide a program adaptable to local need in both the relatively backward and the relatively advanced areas of the South.

To translate appropriate research findings from universities and other centers to the practical situations with which the action program will be concerned.

To give special emphasis to the devlopment of leadership among promising young Southerners of all races.

To convene, by interest group, key persons in the various fields of Southern life, so that steps to genuine integration may be representatively agreed upon.

To stimulate local initiative to work for local solutions in full democracy, so that legislation and judicial rulings may be translated into justice for the individual in his everyday life.

The basic machinery necessary to enable the Council to work effectively at these tasks is: (1) trained, competent, professional persons of both races working in each Southern state as agents of improvement in public life; and (2) staff in a central office of the Council to direct and service the field people.

The declared purpose of the Southern Regional Council is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." This objective has lost none of its timeliness since it was first adopted. Although the past eight years have brought notable progress in the South, the job remaining is a vast one, and the pressures of national and international events demand an even speedier advance. Many of our institutions continue to make unfair and unwarranted distinctions between citizens solely on the basis of race. Outmoded traditions, unjustified fears, and ancient prejudices continue to exact a heavy toll on the unity, productiveness, and integrity of our society.

It is the ultimate hope and aim of the Council that it may help in bringing solution to regional problems that transcend the question of race — problems economic, social, ethical, which affect impartially people of all races. But, for the present, the unique liability under which the South labors arises out of an unreasoning racial disharmony. The first task of informed and conscientious Southerners is to strive to create here the atmosphere in which artificial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist. Only when that goal has been attained will the energies of enlightened men be fully released for the great task of realizing all our potential resources, natural and human.

The south of the future, toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

Equal opportunity, truly defined, includes all this and more. We have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly. Nor do we imagine that the Southern Regional Council can play more than a modest but creditable part toward its achievement. Yet it is the ideal toward which we strive and, short of which, we have a duty to remain dissatisfied. For it is nothing less than the American ideal.

A Statement of Views

By the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council

December 30, 1963

I. Three Centuries of Moral Crisis

The south's history for centuries has been interwined with the travail of racial unrest and injustice. This injustice has been condoned and shared by the other sections of the United States and, indeed, has been part of the common practice of the European-American world. There is nowhere we can turn that the infection of racial prejudice and discrimination has not spread.

These are days of turmoil, but also of hope. Negro Southerners, and Negro Americans generally, in their long struggle against injustice have steadfastly rejected the self-defeating temptations of those who proclaim that Negroes should segregate themselves from whites behind their own wall of hatred; of those who have advocated organized violent reprisal against white men; and of those who by insidious teaching and tactics have urged Negro Americans to join the ranks of the world-wide Communist conspiracy against constitutional democracy. They have, on the contrary, held to their faith in American institutions and to the inextinguishable instinct of men to deal fairly and honorably with each other.

White Southerners have a much inferior record of loyalty to the principles of America and of the Judeo-Christian religion. They have been subverted in great numbers by bodies such as the Ku Klux Klan and the white Citizens Councils, which are a corruption of all that American ideals proclaim. Even worse, they have in yet larger numbers surrendered to those social and economic desires and conveniences which blunt the moral sensitivity of men and women toward their neighbors.

Today, however, white Southerners are manifesting a new and a quickened understanding of the political and economic dependence of the South's peoples on one another, and, above all, of their moral interdependence. Generations of white and Negro people have equally and together built this region, imparted to it what virtues and strengths it has, and made the South's positive contributions to the nation and to all mankind.

Out of affection for the South, and out of a belief in the sanctity of every individual as a child beloved of God, we suggest the following thoughts to the public in this year 1963, the centennial of several great events of American history and a year also of unprecedented anxiety and disorder and tragedy.

II. The Two Leading Issues

The Southern Regional Council has always been committed to the achievement of the goal of justice for all, and the consequent elimination of discrimination and inequities through education, understanding, and cooperation at the local level and within each community and state. We believe that this is still the primary and most effective way. Surely, however, all must recognize that where there is a breakdown in this primary approach, resort will inevitably be had to legislation and demonstrations.

In the past, and most especially during the last 80 years or so, the South has deliberately created laws and public policies to keep its two races *apart* and to *discriminate* against its Negro citizens. At the same time, southern political leaders contended that law can never be used to bring the two races *together* or to *suppress discrimination*. They had thus effectively removed from Negro Southerners every

power and privilege of protest, except the privilege of leaving family and neighbors by moving to the North or West.

That we have progressed far in the years since World War II is evidenced by the fact that the present two issues of greatest urgency to our domestic strength and tranquility are the uses of law and public policy to undo the wrongs of the past, and the right and propriety of protest demonstrations to speed this process.

III. Law is the Servant of Justice

As to the first issue, and while recommending that voluntary solutions to cure racial inequities should always be sought diligently by both white and Negro leaders, we think there is a clear necessity for legislative and executive actions by the local, state, and federal governments. We are not, in the South or in the country as a whole, starting from scratch; we have an enormous housecleaning and rebuilding job, and governmental power should be employed for this public service.

Under our system of federalism, most of the issues of civil rights and race relations could be settled by action of local and state governments. Only their failure to do so has caused the federal government to intervene and continues to make strong federal action necessary, because the condition of our Constitutional rights and of our race relations is a national burden and disgrace. In this connection, we take great encouragement from those federal court decisions and those state enactments which are ending to some extent the vicious and undemocratic apportionment of seats in our legislatures and in Congress; there is good reason to hope that, as urban centers of the South are accorded their fair representation, and government thereby becomes responsive to majority opinion and needs, a new and more responsible politics will grow up in the South.

The increase of federal concern and activity in recent years has done much good. America is a better land because of the brilliant thrust of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's moral and political leading and because of President Johnson's resolve to "move forward to eliminate from this nation every trace of discrimination and oppression."

We need to recognize fully and clearly the two just demands of what is called the 'Negro revolt.' One is that there be an end *now* to all forms of institutionalized segregation and discrimination; on this there can be no viable compromise. The other is that affirmative measures be adopted to integrate Negroes and other minorities into free participation in the nation's public life and economy.

The federal government does not serve the public well when the help it offers, through either legislative or executive actions, is minimal; when it treats symptoms and not the problems; when it merely palliates disorders, leaving them to fester and to nag at the nerves of the people; or when it allows its money to be spent in ways that perpetuate or strengthen discrimination against the welfare or dignity of any class of citizens.

Again we indicate our belief that vital problems of race relations could be well settled by state and local communities. We commend those southern cities which in recent months have established effective bi-racial commissions and committees. We believe that the essence of good human relations lies in the search, within each community, for laws and practices mutually satisfying to all its residents. We believe that the South, and each community of it, and the nation to which they all belong, must take an interest in the welfare and the development of each individual, and that only as it does so will it itself prosper.

None of the issues of civil rights is likely to be solved fully while there exists,

throughout the population, the present wide differentials of educational opportunities, nor while unemployment is as large and menacing as it is and has been. We are gratified by the industrious, even imaginative, endeavors now underway or being discussed in several southern states to lift educational levels. But federal leadership in these intricately related fields of education and employment is a continuing necessity. The current rate of unemployment is not only an economic drag but frustrates even sincere governmental and private efforts to overcome racial discrimination. Job scarcity has become an omnipresent motive for demonstrations, and may predictably engender more and bitter protest.

We believe that the South, difficult as are its present problems and unhappy as its history has been, can, nevertheless, make a new social life that is richly humane, because it will have grown out of the honestly faced and concrete necessities of a common life. As today's immediate challenge is civil rights, so tomorrow's will be full integration. We are optimistic that a new South, born of struggle, will, with courage and intelligence, reshape its economic and educational practices as needed to integrate all its people into a society that serves the free and full development of each individual.

The means to this end is a thoroughly democratic, thoroughly responsible politics.

IV. An Historic Opportunity

There is no virtue *per se* in street demonstrations, but only the self-blinded fail to see the grandeur of the protest movement which since early 1960 has surged through the South.

Through this movement Negroes seek no rights or privileges for themselves alone. They seek only those belonging to all American citizens. A wise society would encourage and applaud this discontent with inferior status, especially as its end result is to make more secure the rights of all.

Demonstrations are a direct reaction to the failure or the laggardness of white leadership. The public leaders of the South have it in their power at any time to stop demonstrations by satisfying the demands of the federal Constitution, of justice and of religion.

We are little impressed by public opinion polls which reveal Negro bitterness or white prejudice. No informed and intelligent observer has ever doubted the existence of either. Bitterness and prejudice are now, as they have always been, the conditions against which the responsible institutions of American society — governments, churches, press, educational and professional institutions, business corporations — must contend and which they must rectify.

We commend those Negro and white citizens who, through lawful assembly, peaceful picketing, and other forms of orderly demonstrations have used the methods of democracy to advance human rights.

We commend their leaders, who have constantly taught that demonstrations must be non-violent, in spirit as well as in form.

We ask the nation's understanding of and compassion for those white Southerners who, because of the teaching and example of their civic leaders, perpetuate violence and spread malice. We would remind our fellow Southerners that, as the record clearly shows, the bombers, the killers, the haters never act except in areas where they are tolerated by official and community attitudes.

We come back, therefore, to the need for strengthening the leadership of the South. Because we believe profoundly in democracy, we think that democratization of southern public life is the pathway to strength. We believe that the greatest con-

tribution which Negro Southerners can make today to the national welfare and to their own is to register and to vote responsibly, and, together with white citizens, to establish truly representative government in the South.

The qualities which are exhibited in the protest demonstrations are qualities that deserve other outlets. Patience, forbearance, faith in human decency, reliance upon intellectual and moral power — these are qualities needed in politics, in the schools and universities, in the churches, in business, in all of our society. May this nation have the wisdom to draw strength from them.

Presidents of the Southern Regional Council:

1944-1945
HOWARD W. ODUM
Chapel Hill, N.C.

1946-1951
PAUL WILLIAMS
Richmond, Va.

1952-1957
MARION A. WRIGHT
Linville Falls, N.C.

1958-1963
JAMES M. DABBS
Mayesville, S. C.

1964-
JOHN H. WHEELER
Durham, N.C.

Chairmen of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council:

1944-1952
CHARLES S. JOHNSON
Nashville, Tenn.

1954-1961
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
Atlanta, Ga.

(Note: There was no chairman during 1953.)

1961-1963
JOHN H. WHEELER
Durham, N.C.

Executive Directors of the Southern Regional Council:

1944-1947
GUY B. JOHNSON

1947-1957
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

1957-1961
HAROLD C. FLEMING

1961-
LESLIE W. DUNBAR

Christian Sci. Monitor Apr. 30, 1965 — file Src Origins + Aims

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MEI
MEI

Civil-rights coordination

SRC keeps quietly busy

By George Moneyhun

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

The Southern Regional Council (SRC) is one civil-rights organization that seldom makes headlines, despite the magnitude of its projects.

In the past three years, for example, SRC's "voter education" project has helped some 700,000 Negroes in the Deep South to register to vote.

The council's registration project was concluded in October of last year. Some $900,000 was spent in preparing Negroes to vote. SRC is now analyzing data accumulated from the project and plans to publish its findings in a book.

The council does not actively participate in demonstrations and marches; however, its funds and research facilities have aided other civil-rights groups in successfully staging such activities.

Varied approach urged

SRC does not advocate "any single approach or any single organization" in its efforts to "open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice" in the South.

The biracial organization contends there is "a desperate need for a wide variety of programs concerned with broadening democracy through legal, economic, legislative, religious, and educational means."

The council's purpose is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

A professional staff in Atlanta in addition to "field workers" dispersed throughout the South carry out the organization's counseling and fact-finding programs.

SRC is primarily a research organization. Its headquarters in Atlanta houses one of the nation's largest collections of newspaper and magazine clippings dealing with southern racial and political issues.

Library well stocked

Its specialized library contains volumes of pamphlets, reports, and field studies made by universities and various private and governmental agencies.

In addition to these, the council itself initiates studies aimed at what the group feels is the South's most critical problems. Recent studies have included: "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South," and "The Economic Status of Negroes."

One hundred distinguished southerners from both races comprise SRC. And more than 10,000 Negro and white Southerners are affiliated with the organization through some 200 community and state Councils on Human Relations.

Formed in 1954

The state councils were organized in 1954 to aid Negroes at the local level. The 11 councils were later made autonomous and a "grant in aid" set up to help them.

The local organizations tackle a variety of problems, such as teaching "culturally deprived" children, acquiring equal employment opportunities, and accelerating school desegregation.

"In North Carolina," a SRC staff member said recently, "there are over 800 college students working with school drop-outs and employment."

He added, "It's one thing to get students to participate in a march or to help out for a few weeks, but it's another thing to have them work week after week on their own time."

Interracial meetings spurred

A council in Canton, Miss., he said, is "trying to have interracial group meetings." Another typical SRC project was "Operation Opportunity."

The program, launched last summer, was an attempt to "prepare people to accept the Civil Rights Law."

What may prove to be SRC's most significant contribution to the civil-rights movement is its Southern Inter-Agency Conference. The Inter-Agency Conference links together all of the major civil-rights organizations "from the militant Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to the YMCA," as one staff member put it.

Work coordinated

Representatives of the major civil-rights groups meet periodically in Atlanta to discuss the various aspects of their movement. They map strategy for future projects and compare their individual approaches to the Negroes' problems.

SRC acts as a coordinator. With divergent opinions coming to the surface in the civil-rights movement, the Inter-Agency Conference offers a convenient sounding board for the various organizations.

In some projects — such as the voter education program — SRC financially supports and works with the other civil-rights groups. The council is financed by contributions from various foundations and charitable organizations interested in furthering SRC's cause.

The council was formed in 1944. It was an offspring of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, organized by a group of southern religious leaders in 1919.

SRC had not gone without criticism. In the days of its formation, the council's organizers were denounced as "meddlers and carpetbaggers from the North who are stirring up trouble."

Some Southern Negroes also joined in the attacks against the organization. Other critics told SRC they approved of "what you are trying to do but disagree strongly with the way you are going about it."

SRC reported recently that "the past eight years have brought notable progress in the South" but that "the job remaining is a vast one."

Referring to the goal of "equal opportunity," the council concluded, "we have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly."

Steam pastures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N.Y.

An electric "mule" is being "put out to pasture" in a Schenectady museum.

Once used to tow ships through a Panama Canal lock, the locomotive is one of the earliest models used at the "big ditch." It is on its way to the American Museum of Electricity.

The engine will be towed over the last leg of its journey from Panama by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

The road will pick up the locomotive at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and transport it to Colonie, N.Y. It will be stowed at shops there until the museum completes its final exhibit space in Schenectady.

A NEW STRATEGY FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ADOPTED APRIL 24, 1971

At various times in its history, changing circumstances have confronted the Southern Regional Council with the need to re-examine its assumptions, structure, and functions in the light of new imperatives. This is such a time.

Within the past ten years, the legal and political context within which SRC works has changed radically. The black community has developed new strengths and new dynamics; some former alliances have disintegrated and others are under severe strain; strategies and methods once generally accepted have come to be viewed as obsolete and ineffective; private resources for work in this field have been severely curtailed; the Federal Government has retreated from earlier policy commitments to affirmative action to a laissez-faire position or worse. These and other major changes require that all established organizations concerned with social change re-evaluate their roles and methods.

Legal victories and the civil rights laws of the past decade have not substantially changed the economic status of the poor. A permanent black underclass in America is a frightening possibility. The increasing despair about the viability of the American system can be counteracted only by visible and measurable improvements in the status of minority group citizens and the poor which <u>they</u> experience

as the closing of the gap between themselves and affluent white Americans. This will require the identification of key issues, the careful selection of targets, the development of sophisticated strategies, the mobilization of resources for change agents and maximum use of the mass media as vehicles for the restructuring of the economic and social order. Knowledge is power; i.e. insight into what is wrong with the system and information about citizens' constitutional rights can be a powerful tool for change. The sharpening of skills, the strategic use of information and the mobilization of human and technical resources can be translated into power.

SRC brings the following strengths to this task: commitment to change and to the "New South", channels into many "communities" of change agents, credibility with national foundations, the mass media, universities and other resource producers, an enviable reputation for fact-finding, documentation, analysis, and interpretation.

Basic Operating Concept

The most suggestive analogy for what is proposed here is the approach popularized as "Nader's Raiders." Nader and his emulators have provided an impressive demonstration, especially in the field of corporate responsibility, of what can be accomplished by aggressive investigation, dramatic expose, and follow-through in concert with activist groups. SRC has well established competence in each of these

areas. What is needed is a more conscious, planned, coordinated use of these competences. This will require changes in both policy and program procedures and in staff organization.

This is an attempt to suggest, in bare summary, a way of recombining and strengthening SRC's most valuable elements so as to achieve the following objectives:

1. Build on the demonstrable strengths that SRC has developed.
2. Involve the members of the Council more deeply and creatively in policy decision-making, program development, and implementation.
3. Strengthen SRC's working ties to activist groups and grassroots work in community development.
4. Integrate the various talents and functions within SRC around specific strategies directed toward specific results, so that there will be concerted and persistent efforts to achieve clear-cut objectives.
5. Employ the many unused or under-used networks of manpower and potential commitments across the South.

Policy Procedures and Program Development

The Council membership is an under-utilized body, a fact that has always been a problem to some degree, but it has now reached acute proportions. This proposal envisions a role for members that will not merely ease discontent but will contribute substantially to the effectiveness of the operation.

Members should serve, not just at annual meetings but year round, on task forces selected on the basis of special interest and competence, to work with staff on the development of program strategies. If, for example, the Council decided to devote major and continuing effort to the issue of the "segregation academies," a task force for this purpose would be appointed, consisting of appropriate members and non-members (e.g., educators, school board members, journalists). The staff (in this case, perhaps the director of the Leadership Project) would prepare a working paper outlining the known facts of the situation, the investigative task to be done, methods of publicizing the results, key individuals and groups to be activated, target groups on whom pressure should be brought, estimated time-table and costs, and hoped-for results. The policy task force would then review, modify, or supplement the proposal in consultation with the responsible staff members. It would periodically review progress and make further inputs as the project unfolded.

The day-to-day work of the project would be carried on by a staff team including the requisite skills -- investigation, information, community organization, liaison with other groups. The team would work together across "departmental" or jurisdictional lines under the director of the designated project manager to carry out a closely coordinated effort. Whenever possible, professional staff would be supplemented by outside resources -- e.g., law students for the

investigative activity, state council members for local intelligence. The central service functions of SRC, such as the research and publications and information staff, would be available to this and other like projects.

Obviously, SRC could not simultaneously undertake programs of this kind addressed to every urgent problem of the region. Depending on budget and manpower, a rigorous and even painful degree of selectivity would be essential. It should be the function of the Council as a whole to consider and decide on the broad areas of program priority, leaving to the task forces and staff the development of detailed project strategy, and to the Executive Committee oversight of the total administrative and program operation between annual meetings.

Task Forces would be organized around specific issues in such fields as: education, urban affairs, rural development, housing, land use, and economic development, manpower, health, and the administration of justice.

These advisory bodies would work with staff in developing an active program in selected areas.

Periodically, the Council would choose two or three areas for major focus. "Major focus" in contrast to former procedures would mean significant investment of SRC resources for: an in-depth study of a problem and a publication; a monitoring project which could involve local citizens in a self-study of a problem or of the imple-

mentation in their communities of a key Federal program, the results of which could be released as an expose; extensive use of mass media (television documentaries, feature stories, radio shorts); testimony before Congressional committees, strategies focused on state issues.

Staff Organization

As previously indicated, the major staff functions (aside from administration) would be four: (1) field investigation; (2) information work through publications, the mass media, and retrieval of background information; and (4) community organization in the sense of stimulation of, liaison with, and technical assistance to specific action efforts. The staff structure would logically be organized around these four basic functions, although as pointed out above, major project teams would cut across these organizational lines. A word about each of these functions.

Field Investigation. This is by no means a new concept to SRC. But in the past, investigation has tended to be a mainly journalistic enterprise and has been intermixed with the research and information function. In this model, it would be seen as a distinct function (whether carried out by lawyers, journalists, or whoever), the purpose of which is to uncover facts that can be used in a variety of ways in addition to publications and mass media--for example, in litigation or administrative proceedings, as documentation for Congressional committees, as ammunition for active

groups, as support for local community development efforts, or simply to prod influential leadership that has managed to keep itself comfortably uninformed and inert. In developing and staffing this function, SRC should add to its own experience that of the Nader operation and its progeny, such as the public interest law firms and the various new consumer-advocate groups. It should also increase the outreach of limited professional staff by tapping the supplementary manpower represented by Council members, State Councils, Law Students for Civil Rights and other young people eager to be enlisted in meaningful social efforts.

Information. SRC's staff talents and prowess in this field are unexcelled. This proposal requires only that this capability be meshed more integrally into result-oriented strategies. Given the scarcity of resources and the urgencies of the day, information must be regarded as a tool to be applied, along with other leverages, to the achievement of overdue institutional changes.

Community Organization. This is a promising but relatively new program area for SRC, currently expressed in the multiple concerns of the Resources Development Center. Again, what is needed is sharper focus and integration with other SRC functions in carefully planned strategic projects. It should also be raised to parity, in terms of staff and budget, with the other functions of SRC. It would be totally unrealistic, however, to regard this function as one of delivering services to communities or community groups throughout the South; no

conceivable amount of private resources can make a dent on this huge task; nothing short of major public programs and funds can do that job. Therefore, it is proposed that the community organization function be addressed to generating and rendering technical assistance to a relatively few, carefully selected community development activities in such fields as housing, education, and economic development. One aim, of course, would be to contribute to the success of the individual efforts. But the broader strategy would be to learn and document the ways in which the "system" works or does not work fairly and effectively for the black and the poor. The knowledge and specific examples thus gained should be grist to the program mill as described in this proposal.

A related function is "field work" -- maintaining liaison with the many other groups, black, white, and integrated, that are working in SRC's sphere of interest. This is essential to follow-through and action phase of the strategy programs.

Research. As already indicated, the research function would -- much as it does now -- undergird all of SRC's program activities. The difference would derive from the proposed changes in program development and implementation. For example, the empahsis may shift somewhat away from responding to ad hoc requests from staff and outsiders toward initiating more survey-type data collecting or more systematic assembling of information about a given issue to back up a longer-term effort.

One function that hopefully will continue and be reinvigorated is SRC's version of "think tank" activity. Thoughtful papers embodying analysis, commentary, and recommendations in important areas of public policy have been a major contribution of SRC. Some of the "Special Reports" and special documents, like The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, exemplify SRC's contributions in this field. Once more, it should be pointed out that this is not conceived of as a discrete, isolated staff function; it should draw on and feed into the concerted program activities that have been outlined above.

Other Considerations

State Councils on Human Relations. The knotty problems of SRC-SCHRs relationship are beyond the scope of this specific proposal. But it can be said here that, where strong, functioning state councils exist, they should play an integral part in SRC's program strategy. This would suggest that, however the formal relationship ends up, it will be to SRC's self-interest in whatever ways are possible to nurture and work closely with the effective state councils; provision for this continuing involvement should be built into the field staff function discussed above under "Community Organization." In states where there are no successful SCHR operations, and no apparent prospect of any, SRC should seek other organizational relationships that will give it access to the kind of people who constitute state council membership elsewhere.

Structure. Aside from the reorganization of staff function previously recommended, this proposal would impose no specific need for change in the SRC structure. A membership of one hundred is clearly an arbitrary figure, and might be altered somewhat, upward or downward. But the plan outlined does imply the need for a policy group of substantial enough size to provide a variety of representation--in skills, interest, and geographic location--so that appropriate membership task forces can be established to guide project activities. Moreover, the Council should be large enough and representative enough of SRC's natural constituencies to provide the right kind of deliberative body for the determination of policy and program priorities. These considerations suggest the desirability of retaining the present structure, but with emphasis on utilizing it more effectively. Finally, it might be noted that there is nothing in this proposal that points to the desirability of SRC reverting to its earlier pattern of a general membership organization.

Staff and Budget. It should be understood that there is no set level of staffing or funding implied by this plan; many or few programs can be concurrently pursued, depending on the resources available. To use an extreme case, if SRC had sufficient funds to employ only one professional for each of the program functions indicated, it could conceivably undertake two or three major program ventures per year. In the interest of success of the operation, as

well as for other reasons, it is essential that SRC implement the Review Committee's recommendation that senior black staff be employed, perhaps particularly in the Community Organization function.

Flexibility. This proposal is not meant to suggest that SRC's program activities should be limited to long-term immutable projects. One of SRC's strengths has been its capacity for "guerrilla" activity--flexibility to respond quickly to unexpected developments and new opportunities. In setting program priorities, the full Council will be well advised to allow for resources, staff time and discretion to respond swiftly to critical needs. Flexibility will also be enhanced by adopting the policy task force approach described above in preference to standing committees or other bodies. Times change and standing committees become obsolete, but they are seldom abolished. A form that can tailor structure to current needs and is adaptable to change as the needs change is far preferable.

Miss Fannie C. Williams
John Page Williams
C. B. Wilmer

John D. Wing
W. H. Wiseman
P. B. Young

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Howard W. Odum, who reported that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, at a meeting held during the morning, had voted to merge with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. M. Ashby Jones offered the opening prayer.

The Secretary was asked to read the resolution voted at the Commission meeting, as follows:

> It being made to appear to the meeting that all of the Commission's Obligations and liabilities have been fully discharged, and further that the Southern Regional Council, having been duly incorporated to carry on the work with ideals and progress similar to those of this corporation:
>
> It was, upon motion duly made and seconded-
>
> RESOLVED that the corporation transfer and convey to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a corporation of Fulton County, Georgia, all of its property of every nature whatsoever and wherever situated, absolutely and in fee simple.

Dr. Odum addressed the members briefly, saying that in his opinion the Council represents the most united group that has approached the greatest problem America has outside of winning the war - "A problem that has no limit outside ourselves."

At the suggestion of Dr. Odum and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

1a. IT WAS VOTED that Dr. F. D. Patterson be elected temporary chairman.

After taking the chair, Dr. Patterson said that it seemed appropriate to have a statement from one who had much to do with the development of the Durham Conference. He then introduced Dr. Gordon B. Hancock and invited him to make any statement which he wished to make at this organization meeting.

Dr. Hancock responded, saying that he felt that the time had come "to redeem interracialism, to destroy race prejudice, and to save the soul of this Nation." To do

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Rm. 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have been active since 1919. The Commission was founded in that year by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Through the ensuing years it built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset. It worked to encourage an interchange of ideas and mutual trust between the South's two peoples. The notion of cooperative action by persons of good will, both white and Negro, took firmer root and has continued to grow.

In time the Commission sought ways of expanding its activities to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. This led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council, which was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council.

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners, drawn from the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

In 1951, the Council formally committed itself to the aim of an unsegregated society. It did so because it believed segregation to conflict with moral values, with democratic principles, and with the best interests of the country and this region. The Council has, therefore, an announced point of view. It has, furthermore, a single-minded devotion to the method of fair, open, and well-informed discussion. It believes that Southern problems cannot be satisfactorily solved unless Southerners are willing to discuss them frankly, critically, and realistically. The Council's program is planned and its publications are prepared to serve that end.

Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. The latter include national foundations, many church denominations, and various trade unions and business firms.

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: 1) it provides consultative services to private and official agencies; 2) it carries on research and publishes frequent reports of findings; 3) it publishes a monthly magazine, New South, and works with the press, radio, and television; 4) it is a clearinghouse and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems.

The Southern Regional Council seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. It is an educational organization. It believes that each community in the South must find its own answers to social issues within the framework of law and conscience. It offers no blueprint, no panacea for the South's human problems. It does offer a method -- that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

* * *

Present officers of the Southern Regional Council:

President

James M. Dabbs
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Vice-Presidents

Josephine Wilkins
Athens, Georgia

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Rufus E. Clement
President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Marion A. Wright
Attorney and Past President,
S. R. C.
Linville Falls, North Carolin

Chairman, Executive Committee

John H. Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Executive Director

Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTH OF PROMISE

A Report On The Work Of
The Southern Regional Council

FILE COPY

"In the Deep South one organization stands out as likely to wield the most influence in shaping the region's attitude toward integration....the Southern Regional Council...."
The Associated Press in the Charlotte (N.C.) News

"The Council has been working with marked success. Its activities today need national status and attention to make them visible and audible above the dust and noise."
Christian Science Monitor

"(The Council) has come to be the most dependable and reliable interracial body operating in the South."
Atlanta Daily World

"A spokesman for the area's best traditions of tolerance, humanity, dignity, and freedom."
Asheville (N.C.) Times

"The South's foremost interracial organization."
New York Times

"The Council (has) earned a reputation for sound, constructive research and publication of factual materials."
Atlanta Constitution

It is the strident voices from the South, heralding defiance of the law of the land, that have captured the headlines throughout the country. The evasive maneuverings of some Southern legislatures have aroused echoes of "interposition" from pre-Civil War days. Economic and social reprisals, practiced by pro-segregation groups, have temporarily frightened some into confusion and inaction.

But there are other voices and other forces in the South -- voices of hope and forces of progress toward integration.

Many of these voices and much of this constructive force find expression in the Southern Regional Council and its affiliated state Councils on Human Relations. Through this movement, white and Negro Southerners, with the aid of experienced professional staff, work for a more democratic society.

This summary report is prepared for the friends and supporters of the Southern Regional Council so that they may know how their investments of interest, energy, and funds have been used. In this crucial period of change in the South, the effectiveness of the Southern Regional Council will depend on the continued allegiance and support of all those who accept responsibility for building a more democratic society.

MUSTERING THE STATES

A roll call of the Southern states -- from Virginia to Texas, from Florida to Kentucky -- would find an SRC-affiliated Council on Human Relations in each state. Here is a living demonstration of the South of the future, for integrated Boards of Directors make policy, plan program and supervise the work of the professional staff. The Council aids the state organizations with counsel, materials, and the advisory services of a professional field staff.

In Arkansas, Kentucky, and Texas, the affiliates have had a direct part in bringing about desegregation. There, and also in Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, it has been possible to work directly with either state or local school authorities.

Efforts in the hard-core states of the Deep South are of a more elemental nature. Affiliates in these states are working to further communication and joint planning by whites and Negroes and to help secure the basic rights of freedom of speech, assembly, and association in the face of pro-segregation intolerance.

This region-wide movement provides, almost uniquely, opportunity for Southerners of both races to shape together the communities in which they live.

STRENGTHENING FORCES OF PROGRESS

SRC has assembled a panel of specialists from various fields to serve as consultants to private and public leadership in Southern communities. The skills and insights of these consultants have been available to SRC's state affiliates and have greatly assisted them in planning sound organizational and program activities. Requests for aid are now coming in from other agencies and from community leadership. Assistance is tailor-made to fit need. If a community needs the advice of a superintendent who has experienced school integration, a specialist in law enforcement problems, or the like, SRC seeks to supply a qualified consultant.

FINDING THE FACTS

The research department of the Council provides substantial underpinning for all Council activities. A professional staff member is charged with the responsibility of maintaining reference files based on newspaper clippings, first-hand reports, and other materials that document current developments in Southern race relations. In the course of a year, the Council services some hundreds of mail requests for information, as well as requests made in person by a variety of visitors to the Council's offices. Among the Council's efforts in this field is a fact-finding program.

One of the recent surveys uncovered more than 1,100 instances of integration that took place in the South during the two-year period immediately following the Supreme Court decision. These findings, published in Integration North and South, have been widely distributed throughout the nation and in many foreign countries.

Other projects under the fact-finding program include (1) a survey of Negro suffrage, documenting problems and progress in the exercise of this basic right, (2) a three-month field study of the pro-segregation groups, their history and trends, (3) the trend in Southern industrialization and its relation to the racial picture, and (4) a study of labor and race relations. The findings of some of these special projects have already been treated in newspaper stories, magazine articles, and books. Others will be made available in the near future.

INTERPRETING THE SOUTH TO THE WORLD

The South is not isolated. An incident in south Georgia becomes front-page news in New Delhi, Munich, and Dakar. A steady flow of foreign visitors -- newsmen, government officials, students, and other opinion-makers -- come to the South for a first-hand view of our racial problems. Many of these observers, especially those travelling under State Department and private fellowships or exchange programs, look to the Southern Regional Council for balanced and accurate information. This is a vital role for the Council since it provides, almost uniquely, the example and insights of white and Negro Southerners working together

in a spirit of equality. We are able to demonstrate convincingly to emissaries from other lands that, however severe our racial problems, there are Southerners working to solve them. During 1956, at the rate of six to ten a month, the Council was host to visitors from 21 countries. 1957, thus far, promises even greater opportunity to interpret the constructive South to the world.

INTERPRETING THE SOUTH TO THE NATION

Factual and interpretive material from the Southern Regional Council finds its way into national news media in ever-growing quantity. Through personal interviews, news releases, and publications, the Council has become the information center for national news representatives who are interpreting the story of the South to millions of Americans. Recent examples of publications and organizations whose representatives have sought the assistance of the Council are The Saturday Evening Post, the Christian Science Monitor, the Associated Press, Life, U. S. News and World Report, New Statesman and Nation, Time, Look, Newsweek, Collier's, The Reporter, St. Louis Post Dispatch, NBC television news, Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now," and the Canadian Broadcasting Company. Publications of the Council and articles by Council staff members find their way to national organizations. "What's Happening in School Integration," a Public Affairs Pamphlet written by two members of the Council's staff, is receiving national distribution.

INTERPRETING THE SOUTH TO THE SOUTH.

Through the monthly publication, New South, and special pamphlets, the Council disseminates information to Southern opinion-makers, business, educational, religious, and civic leaders, and the interested public. The Council also services Southern news representatives and from time-to-time prepares special reports for program use. A recent Council release reporting for the first time the peaceful integration of buses in 21 Southern cities received wide and favorable attention in the South and elsewhere. Commented the Washington Star: ". . . The report of the Southern Regional Council . . . is more important, actually, than the accounts of friction in other communities. For this is the way in which effective desegregation will come to the South."

CLEARINGHOUSE AND COORDINATION

Since the Council has a full-time concern with Southern race relations, extensive information files, and a seasoned professional staff, it has been able to assist and advise many other agencies -- national, regional, and local. The Council is called upon with increasing frequency for information and advice to religious, labor, civic, and professional organizations carrying on programs in the South. Closely related to this function is that of supplying knowledgeable speakers and resource people for conferences, workshops, and meetings of many kinds. On October 24,

the Council sponsored a meeting of representatives from religious and human relations agencies with staffed programs in the field of race relations. Agreement was reached on several strategic communities where local efforts of the various agencies might be concentrated. In January, a follow-up meeting was held with 24 organizations represented. The group asked the Council to serve as convener of further conferences and as a clearinghouse for joint field activities.

In addition, the Council has a close working relationship with such groups as the YMCA and YWCA, the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian social action agencies, the Catholic Committee of the South, the American Friends Service Committee, the various Jewish agencies, and others.

WOMEN'S WORK

Under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Tilly of the Council's staff, this effort has brought together Southern church women of the several faiths and denominations for the sharing of ideas and convictions and joint planning in the field of race relations. Such meetings have been held on both region-wide and state-wide bases and have confirmed our belief that the women of the South -- most particularly the church women -- continue to play a unique part in giving vitality to the conscience of the region. On October 30-31 more than 100 leaders in church women's work over the region convened in Atlanta. The object was to arm this key leadership with resolution and specific ideas that they may translate into action in their states and communities. Follow-up state-wide meetings are scheduled to carry these plans to the local level.

WORK WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Throughout its history the Council has worked closely with organized labor. Union officials have served on its Executive Committee and on the boards of state affiliates. Pamphlets and special reference materials have been used by local unions, staff representatives, regional offices, and in special education programs. Many union-sponsored conferences have drawn on the Southern Regional Council staff for speakers and instructors.

Recently the Council has broadened its services to the labor movement through the addition of a labor consultant. The new position has been filled by a native Southerner with many years' experience as a workers' education specialist. The Council works with unions to provide speakers, resource persons, and materials on race relations problems as they affect the trade union movement. The Council has an active interest in the positive measures taken by unions in the interest of better race relations, more democratic organizations, and increased job opportunities for all the people of the South.

BUSINESSMEN AND INDUSTRIALISTS

The Southern region is rapidly industrializing; King Cotton has abdicated. New industries and the growth of cities make new demands on Southern practices in race relations. To meet these demands, full use of the manpower pool, with equal inclusion of Negro workers, is required. SRC has surveyed the rate and type of industrial development, county by county, in the Southern states in the post-war decade. Businessmen and industrialists serve on the Board of the Council and its state affiliates. Through this participation and through its information program, the Council seeks to mobilize the positive influence of Southern economic leaders.

LOOKING AHEAD

In the months to come, the Council hopes not only to increase the efforts briefly described here, but to extend its activities into new areas of need and opportunity. The real enemies are discouragement and inaction. However severe the difficulties, the ultimate solution is secure so long as decent people pool their concern and resources in common effort.

Southern Regional Council

THE Southern Regional Council was organized in February, 1944, to determine the facts about the many problems of the South and to mobilize the people of the South to solve those problems. It is a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization.

The Council is based firmly on the belief that the problems of the Southern Region may best be attacked by Southerners of both races who are willing to admit the South's shortcomings and join together in a cooperative effort to overcome them. There is no room for narrow sectionalism in such a program. The Council welcomes support and understanding from all sincere individuals and organizations, wherever they may be found.

The South as a whole lags far behind the rest of the nation in wealth, education, health, and political democracy. Yet the South has an abundance of land and people — enough to make it one of the most prosperous regions in the country. The Council is devoted to the task of closing up this gap between the actual and the potential South. If the roots of the social and economic evils that have burdened the South with poverty, ignorance, and prejudice can be exposed — and destroyed — not only will the South benefit, but the entire nation and the cause of democracy as well.

Of fundamental importance in achieving this goal is the enjoyment of full citizenship by all our people. The South cannot move far forward until all its people take part in the democratic process and share both the rights and responsibilities of productive members of society. Most Negroes and many impoverished white Southerners have not had this opportunity; the result has been an exploited and underdeveloped South. The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff is made up of people of both races. It has thus been able to draw on deep resources of interracial understanding in coping with the problems that are shared by white and Negro Southerners alike.

The Council is not exclusively a "race-relations" organization. It believes that it is a mistake to regard the problems of the South purely in terms of race. Friction between the races can best be combated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. To work toward the goal of a higher standard of well-being for all the South's citizens is to work for equal opportunity for members of all races.

How SRC Began

IN THE troubled days following World War I, race conflict and the lawlessness of terror organizations reached such proportions that the need for new techniques of restoring harmony could not be ignored. To meet this need, interracial committees were formed in cities and towns throughout the South. It was found that by bringing together influential members of both races grievances could be aired, mutual problems discussed, and a meeting of minds effected. This method had such beneficial results that interracial committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. Their influence became Southwide through the formation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a central organization with headquarters in Atlanta.

The Commission helped organize, extend, and guide the work of state and local interracial committees. It assisted them in making their influence felt by newspapers, civil authorities, churches, school officials, police administrators, and health officers. It gave much attention to factual analysis of the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence. Its auxiliary, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, did much to educate public opinion in the causes and possible remedies for such violence.

From these early activities, the Commission built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset through the years. The traditional barrier between the races was broken down to allow an interchange of ideas and mutual trust. The notion of cooperative action by people of good will, both white and Negro, took root and has continued to grow. In its twenty-five years of operation, the Commission made the meeting of white and Negro citizens for the discussion of common problems an accepted practice almost everywhere in the South. It marshalled thousands of Southern churchwomen in opposition to lynching and other injustices, brought new light to bear on race relations, issued two million copies of pamphlets and leaflets, and symbolized the faith of the Southern white people and Negro people in the processes of mutual agreement and cooperation.

In 1939 the leaders of the Commission began to explore the possibility of expanding the activities of the organization to permit a broader attack on the prolems of the South. In October, 1940, the Commission instructed its executive committee to "take whatever

steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on Southern regional development," which would include in its program "the work of the Commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South."

Meanwhile the efforts of other progressive Southerners were leading them to a similar purpose. The first movement in that direction took place when a group of Southern Negro leaders met in Durham, North Carolina, on October 20, 1942, to set forth "just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post-war South and nation," and to enlist the aid of interested white Southerners. The result of this historic conference was a comprehensive statement covering the following areas: Political and Civil Rights, Industry and Labor, Service Occupations, Education, Agriculture, Military Service, and Social Welfare and Health. Many social thinkers regarded the Durham statement as the most hopeful pronouncement on race relations that had come out of the South in the last 75 years.

In April, 1943, a group of Southern white leaders met in Atlanta to consider the statement of the Durham conference. These white leaders found the statement "so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum," and so demonstrative of good will, that they gladly pledged their cooperation. "The need," they concluded, "is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect."

Representatives of both the Durham and Atlanta conferences met in Richmond in June, 1943, to work out further details. The Durham statement was adopted as a general guide to action, and a continuing committee was appointed to devise practical means of approach. As a result of these efforts, the Southern Regional Council was chartered as a corporation by the State of Georgia in January, 1944. At the charter meeting, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met and formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council. A strong and democratic Council had been established "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

How SRC Is Organized

THE Southern Regional Council belongs to its members. The members meet annually to elect officers and plan the program and policies of the Council for the coming year. At present there are 3,000 members. Any person may become a member if he believes in the purposes of the Council, if he resides in the Council area, and if his membership is confirmed by the members or Board of Directors. The Council area, as defined in the by-laws, includes the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Voting members must be residents of this area.

Persons who live elsewhere may become associate (non-voting) members. Associates, as well as regular members, receive all publications and reports of the Council.

Financial support for the Council comes from many different individuals and organizations. Some of the organizations are: the Division of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Catholic Committee of the South, Board of Education of the Methodist Church, the former Julius Rosenwald Fund, Ashby Jones Memorial Fund, Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S., and the Protestant Episcopal Church Province of Sewanee. Individuals support the Council through contributions, legacies, and payment of membership dues.

The membership of the Council includes all sorts and conditions of men, all faiths, all races. Its officers, executive committee, and board of directors are drawn from church leaders of many denominations, businessmen, educators, labor leaders, outstanding men and women in the professions. It is hoped that as membership grows the Council will draw most of its support from active members who join and pay their dues because they believe in the South and in the work the Council has set itself to do.

Members of the Board of Directors are elected by the members of the Council for a term of four years. The Board at present consists of 75 members, representing both races and all of the thirteen States within the Council area. Officers are elected annually, and, with the exception of the administrative staff, serve without pay.

What SRC Does

THE Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: (1) Clearing-house and coordinating work with numerous agencies concerned with Southern problems; (2) research and survey to determine the facts about the region as a basis for sound action; (3) educational activities through a monthly bulletin and through pamphlets, press, radio, conferences, and personal contacts; (4) consultative services to private and official agencies; (5) specific programs of action through the staff and membership.

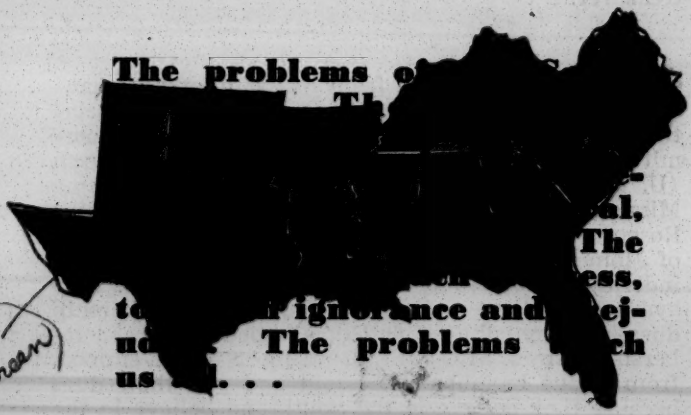
The Council unites in programs of study and action persons of widely differing backgrounds. It helps to bridge the gaps between rural and town people, Negroes and whites, men and women, residents of mill villages and of adjoining towns, and persons of different faiths and denominations.

Since its formation in 1944, the Council has maintained close touch with the State Interracial Committees, six of which — those in Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee — have become full S. R. C. divisions. Committees in other Southern States are affiliated or closely associated with the work of the Council.

Suggested Change

Problem and Promise . . .

The South Is Yours!



The problems o[illegible] al, [illegible] The [illegible] ess, [illegible] ignorance and [illegible]ej- [illegible] The problems [illegible]ch us [illegible] . . .

screen

The future promise of the South is real, too. The problems must be faced and fought if the promise is to come true. Dixieland cannot afford to "look away" any longer. . . .

What Can Be Done About It?

The South Today lags far behind the rest of the Nation in wealth, education, health and political democracy. In 1940 the Southeast was home for 21.5 percent of the population of the United States, living within 17.4 percent of the Nation's area, and trying to live *on* only 11.5 percent of the Nation's accumulated wealth. That tells us why half of the people of the South have less than seven-and-one-half years of schooling; why infant mortality, pneumonia, tuberculosis and syphilis take a greater toll of life in the South than in the rest of the Nation. And in a way it tells us, too, why we are burdened with race prejudice and why we deny full citizenship rights to many of our people. The South. . .

needs a chance to develop its human and natural resources, so that our people may work at good jobs, live in good homes; so that our children may grow up strong and healthy and get a modern education; so that we may rise above the shadows of ignorance, poverty and prejudice and build a better life for all. To do this the South . . .

needs a change toward greater industrialization and the jobs and purchasing power that go with it; toward improved farming methods so that the farmer may get a decent living from his toil; toward higher education standards and greater opportunity and freedom for all our citizens.

And Tomorrow the South can take its rightful place in the Nation. The South has plentiful natural resources upon which to build a sound economy. Per capita annual income in the Southeast in 1940 averaged only $317, while the Nation as a whole averaged $546. The Southeast's industrial wages in 1939 averaged only $760 a year, less than two-thirds of the average for the Nation. These basic causes of ignorance, sickness and conflict can be removed and . . .

the promise can come true, our standard of living, our health, our education can be raised to the level of the rest of the Nation, can be pushed to even higher standards as the United States moves forward. We can build a future in which all men and all races shall find opportunity and live together in mutual respect and trust. We can create a better South, a new South . . .

if Southerners will join hands and minds and hearts, if they will face frankly the unpleasant facts about the South, study the problems, and work together to solve those problems. The only way to do this is . . .

in organized effort on the part of all Southern people of good will, people who know that the greatest good for the greatest number is also the greatest good for the individual.

What Is the Southern Regional Council?

There is room for every man and woman of good will in the Southern Regional Council's broad activities: white, black, brown or yellow; Protestant, Catholic, Jewish—any faith or no faith at all so long as you have faith in mankind; businessman, farmer, laborer, professional worker, student or housewife; Democrat, Republican, Socialist or Independent—all are welcome and all can help.

SRC is a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization set up in February, 1944 to study the many problems of the South and to mobilize the people of the South to solve those problems. It is pro-democracy and pro-humanity. It is an outgrowth of the needs of the South, it is Southern in its make-up and its work. It is *not*, however, an "isolationist" movement to separate the South's problems from the Nation's. It welcomes support and understanding from all sincere people.

SRC believes, however, that the South faces many problems peculiar to the region. It believes that the people of the South must take the lead in solving their own problems. SRC believes in the future of the South. It believes that the South can be prosperous and healthy, purged of poverty, hatred and fear. It believes in the ideals of Democracy for which this Nation was founded. It believes that the South needs to broaden the narrow base of Democracy on which it stands if it is to go forward. SRC believes that the Negro has not been given his full rights in the South. It believes that—in the name of Democracy or of Christianity—the Negro must be given equal opportunity in the schoolroom, on the job, and at the polls. SRC believes that the South, by holding back the Negro, is holding back its own development.

SRC does everything it can to promote these beliefs. It works through its state divisions and affiliated state and local committees to take its aims and activities into all communities of the South. It cooperates with other agencies devoted to Southern progress. It studies the problems of the South and seeks solutions to them. It conducts surveys to get at the roots of the South's economic and social ailments. It seeks to mobilize the people of the South for intelligent, democratic cooperation. It works to create better understanding between races. As part of all this, SRC publishes a monthly magazine to bring you brief, timely articles and news about Southern problems and Southern progress. Each quarterly number of the magazine is a special issue, containing a detailed study of some phase of Southern development. Besides these, SRC publishes short, simple illustrated leaflets on the same subjects to lay the facts before all groups of Southerners.

SRC members include people from all "classes," all faiths, all races, from all parts of the South. Its officers, executive committee and board of directors include church leaders of many denominations, businessmen, educators, labor leaders, outstanding men and women in the professions. All SRC officers, except members of the administrative staff, serve without pay. They are elected annually.

SRC officers for 1946 are Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., president; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., first vice-president; Frank W. Spencer, Savannah, Ga., second vice-president; Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas, third vice-president; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, chairman, executive committee; Guy B. Johnson, executive director; Harold L. Trigg, associate executive director; ~~Emily H. Clay~~, secretary-treasurer. Inez B. Tillison

SRC support comes from many different organizations, including the American Missionary Association, the Catholic Committee of the South, the Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church (U. S.), the General Education Board, the Home Mission Board of the Methodist Church, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Woman's Division of the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Church. Many individuals contribute to the support of SRC. The average Southern citizen, through his membership dues, also contributes; and it is hoped that as membership grows SRC will draw most of its support from active members who join and pay their dues because they believe in the South and believe in the work SRC has set itself to do.

That's where you come in. There are three ways you can help this movement to build a better South: by joining the Southern Regional Council as an active member, with a voice in SRC policies and an opportunity to take part in SRC activities on the local, state and South-wide levels; by subscribing to SRC publications, if you prefer not to become a member; by contributing to SRC's operation funds as many other Southerners, members and non-members, do already.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

I believe in the principles and aims of the Southern Regional Council and I want to help in its task as (check appropriate squares):

[ ] [ ] A Member. I understand that I am to receive full membership rights and that I will receive all publications and reports issued by SRC.

I enclose dues for one year ..... $ 2.00

I enclose an additional contribution of ... $ .....

Total enclosed ..... $ .....

(NOTE: persons living outside the South are enrolled as Associate [non-voting] Members).

[ ] [ ] A Subscriber. I enclose:

$1.00 [ ] for one year's subscription to *New South.*

~~$2.00 [ ] for a year's subscription to both *New South* and all other SRC publications.~~

[ ] [ ] ~~As a~~ Contributor to SRC's operation funds.

I enclose $ ..... as a donation to the Council's work.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Occupation .....

(Over)

9 should like

Some of my friends ~~would like~~ to know more about the Southern Regional Council. Please send information to the following:

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

(Please sign on reverse side)

Atlanta's Public Schools

FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

- Do Atlanta citizens know the facts about public schools for Negroes in Atlanta?
- Do they realize the enormous waste of human resources that is taking place in our community?

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

Here are some of the facts based on a recent report of the Atlanta Urban League. It is published in an effort to secure for all Atlanta children the equal educational opportunity which is the true foundation of democracy.

The Georgia School Law

"There shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of the children as nearly uniform as practicable, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation or otherwise. The schools shall be free to all children of the state but separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

SHARING OUR SCHOOLS

- Of the 70,894 Atlanta children of school age

  26,528 are Negroes — 44,456 are whites

- There is 1 school for every 855 white children

  but

  There is 1 school for every 2,040 Negro children

- We invest in school land and buildings

  $2,156 for each white pupil

  but

  $887 for each Negro pupil

- In 1942 we expended for education

  $108.70 for each white pupil

  but

  $37.80 for each Negro pupil

- Atlanta provides fewer schools per 1,000 Negro population for its colored citizens than does Houston, Jacksonville, Nashville and Dallas.

Double, Double, Toil and Trouble

- The double session is the black market of public education for Negroes in Atlanta.
- The white child goes to school 6½ hours a day

  from 9:00 A. M. until 3:30 P. M.

  The Negro child goes to school 3½ hours a day

  from 9:00 A. M. until 12:30 P. M.

  or

  from 12:30 P. M. until 4:00 P. M.
- The Negro pupil thus loses at least 2,700 class-hours during the first six years of his elementary school education.

WITH WHAT RESULTS?

- Unsupervised leisure hours.
- Ineffective compulsory education laws.
- Irregular attendance, retardation, delinquency.
- Reduced efficiency of over-burdened teachers.

AND THAT ISN'T ALL

The Negro pupil lacks—

TEACHERS. The teachers have an average of 40 pupils in each class compared with 29 in white classes.

LIBRARY FACILITIES. An average of 1.4 books per pupil compared with 6.5 for whites.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES. Only a few ill-equipped shops at Booker T. Washington High School.

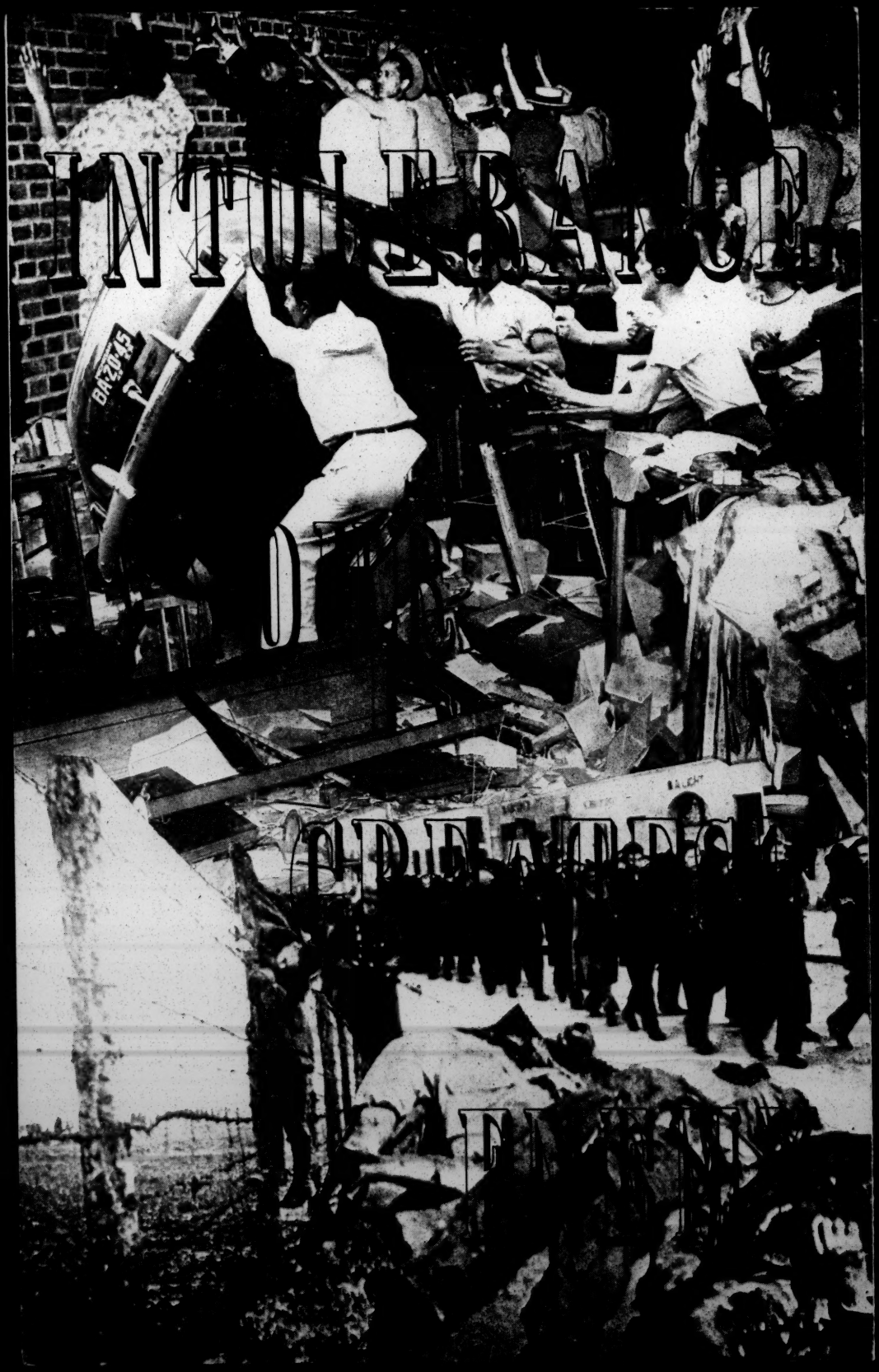
KINDERGARTENS. No Negro school has one.

CLERICAL HELP. No Negro elementary school has any clerical help.

IN keeping with the aims of education in Georgia, to prepare the individual for a place in a democratic society, **the following recommendations have been made to the Board of Education:**

- The same types of educational opportunity—kindergarten—elementary—high school—vocational training—should be afforded Negro children as are afforded white children.
- The ratio of the number of Negro children taught to the number of Negro teachers should be as low as that in white schools.
- The length of the school-day should be the same for the Negro child as for the white child.
- The same types of physical accommodations and facilities should be available for Negro children as for white children.

The *Citizens Committee on Public Education* urges that you, as a good citizen, request and read the complete report (available from the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia—WA. 2355) as the first step in helping Atlanta's public schools develop *ALL* youth into good citizens.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RAY W. GUILD
JACQUELINE R. GUILD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
423 BROADWAY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TROWBRIDGE 1005

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Conference
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta,3, Georgia

Dear Sir:- Re: Dr. Marcus Collins- Public Relations

I am pleased to forward you statement concerning the above captioned Dr, Marcus Collins, now of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Marcus Collins has been personally known to me for the past three years. I have had almost daily opportunity to observe him while a student at graduate school here at Harvard University.

He has perseverancefor he kept at it until he secured his doctorate. There can be no question about his personality,for he makes contacts easily and he is well knownby all in and around the college. Both professors, students, and the business people.

This latter should be just what your body most desires, so that your work may be the most fruitful.

I am pleased to do what I can in his behalf, and I feel sure you will make no mistake should you be able to get him.

Sincerely yours,

Ray W. Guild

SRC - Historical

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
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CHARLES S. JOHNSON
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EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ORIGIN The Southern Regional Council is the outgrowth of a number of factors. One was the growing consciousness among progressive Southerners of the need for a Southwide agency for the promotion of constructive social and economic reforms. Another was the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences of 1942-43, in which Southern leaders, white and Negro, covenanted together to work for a better South for all. The Council was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 6, 1944, and it held its charter meeting on February 16, 1944.

PURPOSE The Council represents the forward-looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. Although it is bi-racial in its membership and staff, it is not exclusively a "race relations" organization. It believes in the improvement of economic, civic, political, and educational conditions for the good of all the people.

STRUCTURE The Southern Regional Council is a membership organization and is controlled by its members. At the annual meeting, which is held in Atlanta on the second Wednesday in October, the members make decisions on policy and program. Every member in good standing is entitled to vote either in person or by proxy. The Council has a Board of Directors elected by the members; an Executive Committee and five standing committees, elected by the Board; and an executive staff which devotes its time to the promotion of the Council's program.

FUNCTIONS The Council believes that sound information, honest discussion, and cooperation, rather than agitation, are the best methods for promoting social progress. Its functions are: (1) research and survey to find the facts and to determine the possibilities of constructive action; (2) educational work through its own publications and through the press, radio, exhibits, conferences, and personal contacts; (3) cooperation with other agencies which have liberal and humanitarian aims; (4) consultative services to private or public agencies; and (5) formulation of constructive plans and porposals for "the South that could be."

REGIONAL APPROACH The Council operates in thirteen Southern states; Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Its voting members reside in these states. While the Council has a "regional" approach it is not a "defensive" organization. It has posted no "keep out" signs and has declared its willingness to cooperate with like-minded organizations--state, regional, and national.

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVES

President

Howard W. Odum
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Vice President

P. B. Young
Norfolk, Virginia

Homer P. Rainey
Austin, Texas

Carter Wesley
Houston, Texas

Executive Director

Guy B. Johnson

Associate Executive Director

Ira DeA. Reid

Secretary-Treasurer

Emily H. Clay

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Organizations and institutions are listed for purposes of identification.

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Vice President Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

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Former Director of Field Work
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Tryon, North Carolina

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Member Kentucky Legislature
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Rufus B. Atwood
President Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Horace Mann Bond
President Georgia State College
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President, Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Josephine Wilkins
Administrator, Citizens Fact Finding Movement
Atlanta, Georgia

F. C. Willcoxon
State Secretary YMCA
Vicksburg, Mississippi

P. B. Young
Editor and Publisher, Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

* Deceased

STATEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

What is right for the South to do has become what is practically urgent for the South to do. During the five years since the Supreme Court's decision in the School Segregation Cases, vast transformations have occurred throughout the world. One has only to recall the advent of space explorations; the fearsome developments in military weapons; the incredible industrialization of China; the growing economic and technological power of the Soviet Union; the emergence of African and Asian nationalism; or the formidable increase of the earth's population.

During these same years, the South has straddled the realities of the twentieth century. Its zeal for economic progress has kept pace with the times. But much of its political leadership, in vain adherence to the unconstitutional practice of segregation, has seceded from reality.

Not for long can this contradiction be kept from blighting the South's economic chance, its moral vigor, and the remnants of its once great capacity to supply statesmen for the country. Nor can the damage be kept from invading the self-interest of every Southerner -- the business man whose operations are endangered by the decay of law and order, the worker and consumer whose fortunes depend on the health of the economy, the youth whose education is threatened by interruption. Unless thoughtless resistance to both law and reality can be outgrown, the region will be a liability to the nation and the cause of human freedom which the South has believed itself to love.

Fortunately, there is a growing understanding that school closings, violence, demagoguery, and the products of defiance come with a price tag. The South has moved far in recent years toward reclaiming its economic equality with the rest of the nation; only the ignorant or the self-serving would willingly risk destroying that progress. To avoid that danger, however, realism alone compels us to discard our outworn myths and prejudices and face up to the imperatives of change.

AN URGENT OBJECTIVE is to get the issue of school desegregation out of the courts and into the hands of responsible educators.

Southern communities need to redefine their school problem. Instead of "How can we keep Negroes out?" or "How few can we admit?", they need to consider, "How best can we educate all our youth?" By revising the question, one moves from an emotional to a professional problem, to be solved primarily by educators; and that is as it should be.

For example, we strongly oppose the use of so-called pupil placement as a political device to evade or thwart desegregation. When placement is not guided by professional concern and criteria, but is designed to perpetuate racial separation, its use will only prolong the South's unrest.

In the present climate there can be value in plans, such as that of Louisville, which permit both Negro and white students relatively easy transfer out of assigned schools. But plans which put on the Negro child and parent the total social and psychological burden of achieving desegregation are unjust and patently intended to escape the law. It is indefensible that children should have to run the gauntlet of hostile officials in order to enjoy their rights under law.

THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM assumes that when the law has been declared in a case, all persons in similar situations will comply, even though not parties to the case. Neither American constitutionalism nor the common law contemplates an endless web of litigation for the spreading of every legal concept. Nor is this the path to rewarding human relations.

Irresponsible political leadership has decreed this ordeal of litigation, and in some states this leadership is so far unwilling or unable to undo the obstruction it has caused. But positive local leadership has been available in certain areas of the South. In six Southern states, more than 200 school districts have initiated desegregation without conflict and without the compulsion of a specific court order. Hesitant and limited though many of these changes have been, they are at least beginnings toward voluntary compliance with the law. They give witness to the fact that where responsible leaders take the initiative, desegregation can be handled by Southerners without turmoil or court decrees.

Those communities which have desegregated, whether voluntarily or through court order, are now free, as they never before have been, to solve the problems of race relations. They can do so by adopting the only approach that has ever had realistic promise -- that is, by treating their Negro citizens as individuals, not as impersonal "problems." Instead of submitting themselves grudgingly to court direction, they can control their destinies by moving on their own initiative to end segregation in good faith.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL was conceived sixteen years ago out of the conviction that Southerners themselves must ultimately work out democratic solutions to the South's problems. We cannot -- any more than the rest of the world's people -- control the global pressures which bear in upon us and dictate the inevitability of change. But we can and must be accountable for the way in wiich we respond to these historic forces of our time.

We remain convinced that the South, out of its long experience and abundant kindliness, will someday set an example

for every part of the world where persons of different color live together. The way to begin is with white and Negro citizens planning together school systems that will respect the personality and rights of each student, and to do this as one phase of a general movement to end segregation in all public life.

Thus will we hasten the time when Southerners are distinguished from each other by individuality, not by race, and are bound to each other by a consciousness, not of color, but of common humanity.

Please return to
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE DURHAM CONFERENCE STATEMENT

(On October 20, 1942, a group of Negro Southerners met in Durham, North Carolina, to discuss their problems and the changes which, in their opinion, would benefit not only Negroes themselves but the South and the nation. A committee was instructed to prepare a statement embodying the thinking of the Conference. In December, 1942, the following document was given to the public. It was entitled: "A Basis for Interracial Cooperation and Development in the South: a Statement by Southern Negroes.")

The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States and particularly in the South. A result has been increased racial tensions, fears, and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These issues are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole.

With these problems in mind, we, a group of southern Negroes, realizing that the situation calls for both candor and wisdom, and in the belief that we voice the sentiments of many of the Negroes of the Nation as well as the South, take this means of recording our considered views of the issues before us.

(1) Our Nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty.

(2) Our loyalty does not, in our view, preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full contribution to the war effort, and of the inevitable problems of post-war reconstruction, especially in the South where we reside.

(3) The South, with its twenty-five million people, one-third of whom are Negroes, presents a unique situation, not only because of the size of the Negro population but because of the legal and customary patterns of race relations which are invariably and universally associated with racial discriminations. We recognize the strength and age of these patterns.

We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races or classes or creeds; however, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework.

(4) We regard it as unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life.

(5) We have the courage and faith to believe, however, that it is possible to evolve in the South a way of life, consistent with the principles for which we as a Nation are fighting throughout the world, that will free us all, white and Negro alike, from want, and from throttling fears.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
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Political and Civil Rights

1. We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy. Any discrimination against citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, on account of race or poverty, is detrimental to the freedom of these citizens and to the integrity of the State. We therefore record ourselves as urging now:

a. The abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.
b. The abolition of the white primary.
c. The abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

2. Exclusion of Negroes from jury service because of race has been repeatedly declared unconstitutional. This practice we believe can and should be discontinued now.

3. (a) Civil rights include personal security against abuses of police power by white officers of the law. These abuses, which include wanton killings, and almost routine beatings of Negroes, whether they be guilty or innocent of an offense, should be stopped now, not only out of regard for the safety of Negroes, but of common respect for the dignity and fundamental purpose of the law.

(b) It is the opinion of this group that the employment of Negro police will enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

4. In the public carriers and terminals, where segregation of the races is currently made mandatory by law as well as by established custom, it is the duty of Negro and white citizens to insist that these provisions be equal in kind and quality and in character of maintenance.

5. Although there has been, over the years, a decline in lynchings, the practice is still current in some areas of the South, and substantially, even if indirectly, defended by resistance to Federal legislation designed to discourage the practice. We ask that the States discourage this fascistic expression by effective enforcement of present or of new laws against this crime by apprehending and punishing parties participating in this lawlessness.

If the States are unable, or unwilling to do this, we urge the support of all American citizens who believe in law and order in securing Federal legislation against lynching.

6. The interests and securities of Negroes are involved directly in many programs of social planning and administration; in the emergency rationing, wage and rent control programs. We urge the use of qualified Negroes on these boards, both as a means of intelligent representation and a realistic aid to the functioning of these bodies.

Industry and Labor

Continuing opposition to the employment of Negroes in certain industries appears to proceed from (1) the outdated notions of an economy of scarcity, inherited from an industrial age when participation in the productive enterprises was a highly competitive privilege; (2) the effects of enemy propaganda designed

to immobilize a large number of potentially productive workers in the American war effort; (3) the age-old prejudices from an era when the economic system required a labor surplus which competed bitterly within its own ranks for the privilege of work; (4) the established custom of reserving technical processes to certain racial groups; and (5) craft monopolies which have restricted many technical skills to a few workers.

Our collective judgment regarding industrial opportunities for Negroes may be summarized as follows:

1. The only tenable basis of economic survival and development for Negroes is inclusion in unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled branches of work in the industries or occupations of the region to the extent that they are equally capable. Circumstances will vary so as to make impossible and impracticable any exact numerical balance, but the principles enunciated by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee are regarded by us as sound and economically essential.

2. There should be the same pay for the same work.

3. Negro workers should seek opportunities for collective bargaining and security through membership in labor organizations. Since there can be no security for white workers if Negroes are unorganized and vice versa, labor unions of white workers should seek the organization of Negro workers on a fair and equal basis.

4. We deplore the practice of those labor unions which bar Negroes from membership, or otherwise discriminate against them, since such unions are working against the best interest of the labor movement. We hold that only those labor unions which admit Negroes to membership and participation on a fair and democratic basis should be eligible for the benefits of the National Labor Relations Board, Railway Labor Act, State Labor Relations Acts and other protective labor legislation.

5. It is the duty of local, state and Federal agencies to insist upon and enforce provisions for the industrial training of Negroes equal in quality and kind with that of other citizens. We believe, further, that Negroes should have equal opportunity in training programs carried on by industries and by labor organizations.

6. We urge Negro representation on regional organizations concerned with the welfare of workers.

7. We regard the wage-and-job freezing order of the War Manpower Commission as holding the seeds of a distinct disadvantage to Negroes and other marginal workers. Most of these workers are now employed in the lowest-income job brackets. The "freeze" order can remove the opportunity for economic advancement. There is as yet no assurance that under existing circumstances the War Manpower Commission can deal more equitably by the Negro in the future than it has in the past.

8. We are convinced that the South's economic and cultural development can be accelerated by increasing the purchasing power and skills of Negro workers.

Service Occupations

Any realistic estimate of the occupational situation of Negroes supports the view that Negroes will be employed in greatest proportions for a long time in service

occupations. We see, however, possibilities of making of these fields scientifically guided areas in which training and organization will play a greater part in bringing about results mutually beneficial to employer and employee. We believe that greater service will be rendered and greater good will be engendered in the service fields if the following principles are observed:

1. More thorough training should be provided workers who plan to enter the service field, but the reward of the job and treatment on the job should be such as to make the workers feel that their training is justified. Opportunity should be given the service worker to advance through the opening up of additional opportunities.

2. A wholesome environment, living accommodations, food, uniforms and rest rooms, all of an approved standard, should be provided service workers.

3. Opportunity should be given the service worker to live, after his stipulated hours of work, as an individual undistrubed in his private life by the whims and caprices of his employers.

4. In view of the strides made by labor in general, while the service worker's lot has remained about the same, service workers should be organized into unions with recognized affiliations.

5. Service workers should be included in the provisions for old age insurance, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, the wage and hour act, and other benefits of Social Security legally provided to workers of other categories.

We believe that these provisions will help to insure more intelligent service and wholesome loyalty (which will improve both the quality of labor and personal relations) in service occupations.

Education

As equal opportunity for all citizens is the very foundation of the democratic faith, and of the Christian ethic which gave birth to the ideal of democratic living, it is imperative that every measure possible be taken to insure an equality of education to Negroes and, indeed, to all underprivileged peoples.

1. Basic to improvement in Negro education is better schools, which involves expenditures by States of considerably more funds for the Negro schools. This group believes that a minimum requirement now is (a) equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience; (b) an expanded school building program for Negro schools designed to overcome the present racial disparity in physical facilities; this program to begin as soon as building materials are available; (c) revision of the school program in terms of the social setting, vocational needs and marginal cultural characteristics of the Negro children; and (d) the same length of school term for all children in local communities. Our growing knowledge of the effect of environment upon the intelligence and social adjustment of children, in fact leads us to believe that to insure equality of educational opportunity it is not enough to provide for the under-privileged child, of whatever race, the same opportunities provided for those on superior levels of familial, social, and economic life. We feel it a function of Government to assure equalization far beyond the mere expenditure of equivalent funds for salaries and the like.

2. The education of Negroes in the South has reached the point at which there is increased demand for graduate and professional training. This group believes that this training should be made available equally for white and Negro eligible students in terms defined by the United States Supreme Court in the decision on the case of Gaines versus the University of Missouri.

3. Where it is established that States cannot sustain the added cost of equalization, Federal funds should be made available to overcome the differentials between white and Negro facilities and between southern and national standards.

4. It is the belief of this group that the special problems of Negro education make demands for intelligent and sympathetic representation of these problems on school boards by qualified persons of the Negro race.

5. The education of Negro youth can be measurably aided by the use of Negro enforcement officers of truancy and compulsory education laws.

Agriculture

The South is the most rural section of the Nation, and Negroes, who constitute 33 per cent of its population, are responsible for an important share of the agricultural production on southern farms.

We recognize that the South is economically handicapped and that many of its disabilities are deeply rooted in agricultural maladjustments. To win the war, there is need for increased production of food, fibre and fats. In the present organization of agriculture, Negroes are a large part of the sharecropper and tenant group and a great majority of the rural Negro workers are in this class. Circumstances deny the Negro farmer sufficient opportunity to make his full contribution as a citizen. We suggest the following measures as means of increasing the production of the area, raising the status and spirits of Negro farmers, and of improving the region's contribution to the total war effort.

1. Establishment of sufficient safeguards in the system of tenancy to promote the development of land and home ownership and more security on the land, by:

   a. Written contracts
   b. Longer lease terms
   c. Higher farm wages for day laborers
   d. Balanced farm programs, including food and feed crops for present tenants and day laborers.

2. Adequate Federal assistance to Negro farmers should be provided on an equitable basis. The war effort can be materially aided if adequate provisions are made now for the interpretation of governmental policies to rural Negroes.

3. The equitable distribution of funds for teaching agriculture in the Negro land grant colleges to provide agricultural research and experimentation for Negro farmers.

4. The appointment of qualified Negroes to governmental planning and policy making bodies concerned with the common farmer, and the membership of Negro farmers in general farmers' organizations and economic cooperatives, to provide appropriate representation and to secure maximum benefits to our common wealth.

Military Service

We recognize and welcome the obligation of every citizen to share in the military defense of the nation and we seek, along with the privilege of offering our lives, the opportunity of other citizens of full participation in all branches of the military service, and of advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability.

Negro soldiers, in line of military duty and in training in the South, encounter particularly acute racial problems in transportation and in recreation and leave areas. They are frequently mistreated by the police. We regard these problems as unnecessary and destructive to morale.

Social Welfare and Health

1. We believe that some of the more acute problems of Negro health, family, and personal disorganization are a reflection of deficiencies in economic opportunity, but that social and health services for Negroes will continue to be necessary in considerable amounts even with improvement of their economic status. As a means of reducing the mortality and public contagion resulting from inadequacies of medical attention and health knowledge, this group believes that minimum health measures for Negroes would include the following:

a. Mandatory provisions that a proportion of the facilities in all public hospitals be available for Negro patients:
b. That Negro doctors be either included on the staff for services to Negro patients, according to their special qualifications, or permitted as practitioners the same privilege and courtesy as other practitioners in the public hospitals:
c. That Negro public health nurses and social workers be more extensively used in both public and private organizations.

2. We advocate the extension of slum clearance and erection of low cost housing as a general as well as special group advantage. The Federal government has set an excellent precedent here with results that offer much promise for the future.

* * * * *

It is a wicked notion that the struggle of the Negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the Nation. To urge such a doctrine, as many are doing, is to preach disunity and to deny the most elementary principles of American life and government.

The effect of the war has been to make the Negro, in a sense, the symbol and protagonist of every other minority in American and in the world at large. Local issues in the South, while admittedly holding many practical difficulties, must be met wisely and courageously if this Nation is to become a significant political entity in a new international world. The correction of these problems is not only a moral matter, but a practical necessity in winning the war and in winning the peace. Herein rests the chance to reveal our greatest weakness or our greatest strength.

THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE STATEMENT

(On April 8, 1943, a group of white Southerners met in Atlanta, Georgia, to consider the statement which had been issued by the Durham Conference. The results of their deliberations were made public in the following document.)

In October, 1942, a representative group of Southern Negro leaders met in Durham, N. C., and issued a statement in which they addressed themselves " to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations, within the democratic framework."

Their statement is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to cooperate.

We do not attempt to make here anything like a complete reply to the questions raised nor to offer solutions for all the vexing problems. We hope, however, to point the pathway for future cooperative efforts and to give assurance of our sincere good will and desire to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations.

These Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis in their statement on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande there are some ten million Negroes. While all citizens are governed by the same laws, it is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live. They are largely dependent upon the will of the majority group for the safety of life and property, education and health, and their general economic condition. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy. No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities.

The race problem in any Southern community is complicated by our economic limitations. The factors which have kept the South a tributary section have also kept it poor and lacking in sufficient industry to develop and to provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need. Yet the only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and integrity of both races. There has been widespread and inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws. The white Southerner has an obligation to interest himself in the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. This means correcting the discrimination between the races in the allocation of school funds; in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers. In public travel where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice and a simple sense of fair play demand the facilities for safety, comfort and health should be equal. The distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public health and hospital facilities should come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need.

It is recognized that there is often practical discrimination by some peace officers and in some courts in the treatment of Negro prisoners and in the abrogation of their civil rights. There is no such discrimination incorporated in the laws of any of the Southern states. False arrests, brutal beatings and other evils must be stopped.

In the economic field, unquestionably procedures should be undertaken to establish fully the right to receive equal pay for equal work. To do otherwise works a wrong to our entire economic life and to our self respect. With so large a proportion of our wage-earning population belonging to the minority race, if we cannot plan for a well-trained, well employed and prosperous Negro population, the economic future of the South is hopeless.

Most of the Negroes in the South are on farms and in rural communities. Failure to provide for them all the facilities for improving agricultural practices through schools, county agents, and supervision holds back all of the South. Fair wages, longer tenures of leases and increased opportunities for farm ownership are also necessary.

All men who believe in justice, who love peace and who believe in the meaning of this country are under the necessity of working together to draw off from the body of human society the poison of racial antagonism. This is one of the disruptive forces which unless checked will ultimately disturb and threaten the stability of the nation. Either to deny or to ignore the increased tension between the white and the colored races would be a gesture of insincerity.

That there are acute and intricate problems associated with two races living side by side in the South cannot be denied. But these problems can be solved and will ultimately disappear if they are brought out into an atmosphere of justice and good will. If we approach them with contempt in one group and with resentment in the other group, then we work on hopeless terms. The solution of these problems can be found only in men of both races who are known to be men of determined good will. The ultimate solution will be found in evolutionary methods and not in ill-founded revolutionary movements which promise immediate solutions.

We agree with the Durham Conference that it is "unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life." We agree also that "it is a wicked notion that the struggle by the Negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the nation. To urge such a doctrine, as many are doing, is to preach disunity, and to deny the most elementary principles of American life and government."

It is futile to imagine or to assert that the problem will solve itself. The need is for a positive program arrived at in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and a mutual respect.

THE RICHMOND CONFERENCE STATEMENT

(On June 16, 1943, a Collaboration Committee, composed of delegates from the Durham Conference and the Atlanta Conference, met in Richmond, Virginia. The following statement was issued by the Richmond Conference.)

This is a day of great differences, strong feelings, and epochal conflicts throughout the world. Yet the world's greatest need and hope is to find common ground for universal action and balanced harmony among all peoples. Manifestly, such a goal must be reached through cooperative approximation to the largest measure of agreement in line with the largest number of values and the largest number of people.

We face, therefore, the double crisis of standing firm for the conservation and preservation of human rights; yet to seek these ends by the way of peace and planning rather than by conflict and revolution.

In America, and particularly in the South, we face the problem of readjustments to meet the demands of present and post-war conditions with reference to the Negro and the future development of a great region of the Nation. This, exclusive of the war, is the great crisis of the South and Nation.

This is the problem of two great peoples caught up in the midst of transition between the powerful heritage of the past and the mighty pull of the future. For here is the white South, a great people often doing little things and good people often doing bad things. And here is the Negro South, caught as always between the upper and nether millstones of conflicting forces and also paying the price of extraordinary transition from level to level of cultural achievement, and needing plenty of understanding and cooperation. And here is the white South inexorably conditioned by cultural complexes, suffering terribly, too, and needing sympathy and help as few people have ever needed in the annals of man. And, even more important, the two, white South and black South are part and parcel of the Nation, whose people need scarcely less than the two regional peoples the sense of time and wisdom.

The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South. A result has been increased racial tensions, fears, and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These issues are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status and the welfare of the country as a whole.

This is a rare challenge to the leadership of the South; to the white leadership to find new ways of cooperation and to justify increased confidence of the Negro leadership in the white South; to the Negro leadership, to sense the difficulties involved and to meet increasing demands, without slowing down their essential efforts.

As evidence of the promise of this leadership, two recent Southern conferences on race relations, one at Durham, under the auspices of Negro leadership, and one in Atlanta under the auspices of white leadership, have blazed new trails. As a follow-up of these and with the above problems and backgrounds in mind, we, a group of Southern whites and Negroes, representing both the Durham and Atlanta groups meeting as a collaboration committee at Richmond, Virginia, June 16, 1943, and following the general trend of the Atlanta group, urge the general adaptation of the Durham statement entitled "A Basis for Interracial Cooperation and Development in the South," which has had extraordinary nation-wide endorsement.

The framers of this covenant, realizing that the situation calls for both candor and wisdom, have included adequate and searching analysis of the principal issues involved, duly interpreted in their proper perspective. The problems so featured include political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

In the area of political and civil rights; the essential problems featured were those of franchise and the ballot, jury service, personal security, services in public carriers, the elimination of violence, within and without the law, the elimination of lynching, and the employment of an increasingly larger number of Negroes in the public service.

In the area of work opportunities: the increased training for all skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labor, and opportunity for employment; the readaptation of labor union policies both for the best interests of Negroes and labor unions; the problems of dual standards of pay; support of, but guarding against discrimination in, local, state, and federal procedures; special problems of service workers and standards of living.

In the area of education: equalized opportunities in all aspects but especially including institutions of higher learning, professional training, and equal salareis.

In the area of agriculture: adequate opportunity for the Negro farmer, including a sound system of tenancy, adequate state and federal assistance, increased opportunity for farm ownership, fair farm wages, and the wider employment of Negro farm and home agents.

In the area of military service: along with the obligation to serve, the opportunity for full participation and advancement in the war activities and a continuing better adjustment of unsatisfactory situations.

In the area of social welfare and health: adequate provisions for safeguarding the public health, for training physicians and nurses, and for their employment. Also, the erection of low-cost housing and other facilities for improving community life.

We recognize now the importance of affirmative action, without which we shall fall far short of our hopes and possibilities. To this end, we direct that the continuning committee, as appointed by the two groups now consolidated in this larger collaboration committee, be charged with the responsibility for working out methods and practical means of approach. We urge especially that efforts be begun to prepare the post-war world for a wise and successful reception of our returning soldiers and to prepare both our soldiers and the people for attitudes and procedures adequate to carry the great load of post-war needs. In all these, we urge the public to a new sense of the meaning of these needs as they accord with out professed principles of Christianity and democracy.

THE ATLANTA RESOLUTION

(On August 4, 1943, a Continuation Committee, appointed by the Richmond Conference, met in Atlanta to consider ways and means of implementing the recommendations of the preceding Conferences. The Committee resolved itself into the nucleus of the Southern Regional Council and elected Dr. Howard W. Odum and Dr. Charles S. Johnson as Co-Chairmen. The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Committee.)

We are gathered together here in solemn assembly, conscious of our heritage and opportunity. In the name and spirit of America and all her resources and institutions we covenant together in harmony and unanimity to make this day, or what this day should bring to pass, epochal in a new purpose, a new understanding, and a new fellowship.

In the name and spirit of America's science and education we seek to find and to tell the truth. In the name and spirit of America's democracy we seek the way of equal opportunity. In the name of America's patriotism, we strive for loyalty to the American dream, for leadership to guide, and for statesmanship adequate to carry the burden of the new America. In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship. In the name of humanity, we propose to substitute the measures of the good society for the old biological struggle for physical survival. In the name and spirit of all these and the living reality of a complex world, we dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

Four ways there are, and perhaps more, of approaching these laudable and attainable ends. First, we agree upon a new declaration of American principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society. We recognize fully that in the present crisis this covenant is as important as the earlier compacts of the forefathers, and that the framework within which we covenant together must comprehend a concept and a charter which guarantees equality of opportunity for all peoples. This means more specifically as bearing upon the burden of our present counseling that the Negro in the United States and in every region is entitled to and should have every guarantee of equal opportunity that every other citizen of the United States has within the framework of the American democratic system of government.

Second, we dedicate ourselves unswervingly to the successful achievement of this task. Since in the order of all nature and creations and of the growth and development of the people and society there are always certain features peculiar to each society; since in the order of democracy there are certain elemental principles of self-government that are inherent in each folk and regional society; and since in both the physical and cultural heritage of the South there are certain cumulative and tragic handicaps that represent powerful factors in the situation, we appeal to the Nation, in covenant with the South, to exercise a wisdom and maturity through which methods, procedures, and rates of change may be worked out in the spirit of, and in conformity with, the principles of our American democracy.

Third, to the end that there will be actual realistic accomplishments rather than mere words and that there may be possible ways and means of actually insuring progress in all approaches to these goals of equal opportunity, we urge the South to pool its efforts and set up a strong, unified, Southern Regional Council, constituted of representatives of both races and of private and public groups. Such

a council, in subscribing to the new declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all other available agencies and individuals in private and in public life and especially with a similar national group when established.

Fourth, since the crisis is not only southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well, and since the central purpose of the new council is cooperation and the building of active good will, we urge the formation of a National Committee on race and regional development, constituted of representatives of all races and of public and private groups. Such a committee, subscribing to the declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all available agencies and individuals in private and public life.

We recognize the sweep and power of the emotions in time of war and crisis and the rights and tendencies in the democratic way of life for thousands of individuals and groups to agitate, organize, and promote their own peculiar programs. This is and must be the essence of a democracy. But it is also the way of democracy to focus upon fundamentals and to give opportunity to responsible leadership through the orderly agencies of government and of private citizens. To this end no greater service can be rendered to the Nation than to covenant together in responsible organizations, to provide leadership and clearing house, and to avoid conflicts, waste and overlapping, on the one hand, and, on the other, to minimize the harmful influence of irresponsible forces in this great hour of need for good will and for effective ways of doing what is needed. We feel that in these councils may be approximated needs more nearly than in any other ways that now appear.

The Nation is committed now to what is generally called, both in private business and in public life, post-war planning to the end that we may be ready for the demobilization and reintegration of our millions of returning soldiers into the best possible American way of life. Recognizing that the problems of the folk and of race constitute a more difficult problem than that of physical planning, by the same token we urge all the more the obligation to apply to this great area of our democracy the best the sciences, social sciences, the humanities, and religion can do in the realistic working out of next steps.

To this end, the present membership of the Continuation Committees of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences is hereby constituted the nucleus of the new Council; and the officers are authorized (1) to take immediate steps for the legal incorporation of the Council; (2) to appoint immediately the necessary staff personnel to implement this program, and (3) to enlarge the present membership in order to make it fully representative of all the interests encompassed by this program.

It is also respectfully urged that the President of the United States appoint a National Committee such as is suggested above.

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

(On February 16, 1944, just before the opening of the Charter Meeting of the Southern Regional Council, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation met in Atlanta and passed the following resolution merging the Commission with the Council.

It being made to appear to the meeting that all of the Commission's obligations and liabilities have been fully discharged, and further that the Southern Regional Council, having been duly incorporated to carry on the work with ideals and program similar to those of this corporation:

It was, upon motion duly made and seconded--Resolved that the corporation transfer and convey to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a corporation of Fulton County, Georgia, all of its property of every nature whatsoever and wherever situated, absolutely and in fee simple.

CHARTER OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I, John B. Wilson, Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify that

"SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC."

was on the 6th day of January, 1944, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia by the Superior Court of Fulton County for a period of thirty-five years from said date, in accordance with the certified copy hereto attached, and that a certified copy of the charter of said corporation has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the fees therefor paid, as provided by law.

(SEAL)
STATE OF GEORGIA
1776

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of office, at the Capitol, in the City of Atlanta, this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth.

JOHN B. WILSON
Secretary of State, Ex-Officio
Corporation
Commissioner of the State of Georgia

STATE OF GEORGIA,
FULTON COUNTY.
TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The Petition of DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, RALPH McGILL, BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, and DR. HOWARD W. ODUM respectfully shows:

1.

That they desire for themselves, their associates and successors, to be incorporated under the name and style of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration thereof, and from time to time, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

2

The principal office and place of business of said Corporation shall be located in the City of Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia. The Corporation desires the privilege of establishing branch offices elsewhere, either within or without the State of Georgia, as may be desired.

3

Said Corporation shall not be organized or operated for pecuniary gain or profits to its members, and shall have no capital stock.

4

The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

5

The Corporation shall have the right to receive donations, endowments, devises and bequests, and shall enjoy all rights and powers, and be subject to all limitations, of the Corporation Act of the State of Georgia, approved January 28, 1938, and all Amendments thereto, which may hereafter be adopted, excepting those rights, powers and limitations relating to capital stock, and other matters not pertinent to its organization.

6

The membership of said Corporation shall be self-perpetuating, and shall be composed of the Incorporators, and such others as said Incorporators shall, at any time after the organization of said Corporation, designate, according to such Rules and By-Laws as may be adopted by said Corporation. The Incorporators, and such other

members as may be elected at the first Incorporators Meeting, shall be designated as "Charter Members" of the Corporation.

7

The rights of any member in the Corporation shall not be assignable or transferable, and his rights shall cease with his death, resignation, or termination of membership for any cause.

8

All corporate meetings, whether of the members or of the Board of Directors or of any other bodies established by the Corporation, may be held either within or without the State of Georgia.

9

The Corporation may at any time, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Corporation, amend, either in form or in substance, its By-Laws and Charter, or either of them, and for any reason, approved by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Corporation, sell and dispose of any or all of its assets, and dissolve and liquidate its affairs.

10

The name and post office address of each of the Incorporators are as follows:

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia,
Mr. Ralph McGill, 3399 Piedmont Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia,
Bishop Arthur J. Moore, 1976 North Decatur Road, Atlanta, Georgia,
Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee,
Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

11.

If and when said Corporation, for any reason whatever, shall liquidate or cease to exist as a body corporate, or to function as an eleemosynary organization, the title to all property, money and effects, of whatever kind or character, of such Corporation, after discharging its own obligations and liabilities, shall vest in some organization having ideals and a program similar to those of said Corporation, such organization to be designated by said Corporation before its dissolution.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all the powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth, and as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed a Corporation of similar character under the laws of Georgia.

(S) HAAS, LYONS & HURT
Attorneys for Petitioners,
601 Haas-Howell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

HCF
fyi
JBZ

DRAFT

TOWARD THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE

HOW IT BEGAN . . .

The Southern Regional Council was established in 1944. It is the direct successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded a quarter of a century earlier. It is an organization of Southerners working together for the achievement of a more just and democratic society--- the South of the future.

THE SOUTH OF TODAY. . .

The South is in the midst of great change. Old injustices are giving way before modern legal, economic, and moral forces. Measured by the normal pace of change, segregation barriers in the South have been crumbling at a phenomenal rate. These changes have not come without resistance; they are hotly contested by both private and official forces in some of the Southern states. As desegregation approaches the Deep South, resistance stiffens; legal decisions, alone, can not bring about meaningful progress. Communications between the races must be kept open, freedom of speech and association must be defended, local leadership must be assisted in finding solutions, and information and interpretation must be provided to the public. This calls for creative and imaginative leadership.

HOW SRC WORKS. . .

The Council's governing body is composed of some eighty white and Negro Southerners in twelve states. Its officers and members are clergymen, educators, editors, labor leaders, and businessmen. Through an experienced professional staff, working out of its Atlanta headquarters, it carries on Southwide program activities. SRC and the state councils

on human relations with which it cooperates are non-political, non-profit, and non-denominational.

SRC works only through the broadly educational methods of fact-finding, consultation, conference, and persuasion. But as the only region-wide body of its kind composed of white and Negro Southerners, it is a voice of reasonableness and a force for responsible action. Its services are designed to assist those opinion-molders and decision-makers who are willing to deal rationally with problems of desegregation.

WHAT IT DOES. . .

1. Information Services. SRC, recognizing the need for accurate information and sound analysis, maintains extensive information files, carries on fact-finding, supplies speakers, and publishes the monthly New South. SRC serves scholars and students, public officials, other agencies, the press, national magazines, radio, and television as a source of facts and analysis.

2. State Organizations. To meet the diverse needs of the region, SRC works in close cooperation with state councils on human relations through-out the South. SRC advises them on program development, provides them with information services, and aids them financially.

3. Consultant Service Program. SRC offers the services of experienced social scientists and other specialists to state organizations, local human relations groups, religious groups, colleges, and public officials. Consultants serve as advisers and resource persons rather than speakers.

4. Field Work. Seasoned professional staff members confer with local leaders, both public and private; cooperate with other agencies in field projects; make field-surveys of critical situations, and carry on

the general field work of the Council.

5. Organized Labor. SRC has a full-time Labor Consultant who participates in labor institutes, confers with trade unionists on questions of race relations; and serves as a liaison person between labor organizations and human relations agencies.

6. Work With Women. SRC, recognizing that Southern women have long pioneered in the progress of the region, works closely with many women's groups in the South, including church women's organizations. The Council serves the groups in planning meetings, securing materials, and maintaining fruitful communications.

7. Foreign Visitors. A steady stream of opinion-molders from Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America are referred to SRC's offices by private and governmental agencies. They come seeking factual information and constructive understanding of the changing patterns in the South. They are sponsored by the US Department of State, the US Department of Labor, the Governmental Affairs Institute, one of the other national private organizations interested in international affairs.

HOW SRC IS FINANCED. . .

The Council receives support from individuals, church bodies, organized labor, and foundations. It is a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

The cost of maintaining this extensive program in the South, in these days of crisis and change, is high. But the stakes involved are even higher. This is an investment in people and in democracy.

Contributions are tax exempt.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue N.E.; Atlanta 3, Georgia

MF - Good "Historical" summary

Mr. William S. Howland
TIME, Inc.
Rhodes-Haverty Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bill:

I promised to put down for you some of the facts that might make SRC a fit subject for an article.

One useful point is that the SRC is no Johnny-come-lately. While the hate groups are mushrooming afresh in response to the school decisions, here is a 35-year-old movement of native Southerners quietly stepping up its efforts for interracial progress. As successor to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the SRC goes back to the end of World War One. The movement has been realistic and practical; hence, the evolution from concern with lynching and the grosser manifestations of prejudice in the early days to the current concern with desegregation. This realism is directly related to the kind of Southern leadership the movement has attracted through the years -- a story in itself. The founders of the SRC proper were such people as Howard Odum, Ralph McGill, and Charles Johnson.

Realism has also dictated lack of fanfare. We like the way Hodding Carter summed it up in a magazine article: "The SRC is unique in a number of heartening directions. It is bi-racial, non-denominational and non-political. It does not engage in tom-tom beating, parades, or lengthy pronunciamentos slanted for non-Southern consumption and approval. But it is not an isolationist effort to separate the South's problems from the nation's -- or from the nation's concern."

A good many examples from the past -- such as the "Race in the News" effort (see Time) -- could be cited to illustrate the technique of quiet, unspectacular persuasion through which SRC has tried to work. But more to the point is the current situation, which presents a new kind of challenge to this sobersided indigenous movement. Circumstances are thrusting the SRC forward both as the whipping boy of the demagogues and as the black-and-white hope of liberal Southerners of both races, to say nothing of national partisans.

For one thing, SRC is no longer the shoe-string operation it once was. To date, the Fund for the Republic has given the organization $390,000. The nature of the grant is such that it lays on us an enormously heavier burden of fund-raising than before -- but at least it is financial struggle on a higher and more productive plane. Most of the Fund money has been earmarked for distribution to state organizations affiliated with the SRC. The main purpose of the grant was to enable SRC to establish and/or strengthen human relations groups in 12 Southern states. The aim is to get them strong enough in professional staff, membership, and lay leadership so that they can be fully self-supporting by late 1957. We can hope for one more (diminished) grant from the Fund, and then no more.

This is a whopping job. It meant starting almost from scratch in most states. Some of the state groups (like the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation) also date back to 1919, but most of them have languished for years without money or staff for a real action program. SRC's job was to galvanize these vestigial groups into strong, effective, self-supporting agencies in a very short time. Moreover, it has had to be

done while the shells were bursting in air; for the state-aid program didn't get under way until October 1954, when the school segregation controversy was already hot.

Meanwhile, too, the SRC has carried on its customary regional functions: getting out information to the press and the public, supplying speakers to a host of audiences, counselling church and civic groups on their race relations programs, briefing foreign visitors on the South's "peculiar institutions," staging conferences and workshops, etc.

All this on the part of an organization of native Southerners is, in some ways, more galling than the NAACP to the professional segregationists. And so the attackers grow, in numbers and in influence -- from Blake Craft four years ago, to Roy Harris two years ago, to Gene Cook and Marvin Griffin today. (For simplicity, I omit the hate groups elsewhere in the South, plus the Hearst foray.) Having been for years in danger of being branded a "tool of the Vatican," SRC is now charged with "fronting" for the NAACP and the Communist Party. Cook boasts that he is investigating, and warns all the good, duped people to clear out now before he blows the SRC out of the tub. The fireworks may come at the next session of the legislature.

So far the sniping hasn't scared off any good folks that we know of. Here are a few examples of state group activity:

ITEM: A few days after Cook gave his kindly warning to all good people in Georgia to dissociate themselves from the SRC and its Georgia affiliate, a committee of prominent church men and women called on Gov. Griffin in the name of these disreputable organizations. Included were

the heads of the Georgia Council of Churches, the Georgia Churchwomen, and the Southern Presbyterian Church; Bishop Arthur Moore sent his wholehearted endorsement with the group. They urged the Governor to appoint a "truly representative" committee of fifty white and Negro Georgians to seek agreement on the school segregation question. Griffin refused, so the Georgia Committee is working to provide at least a private meeting ground at both the statewide and local levels. Guy Wells, former president of GSCW and past state governor of Rotary, has carried the message of the Georgia Committee into dozens of Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs throughout Georgia.

ITEM: Even in the die-hard states, SRC's affiliates have both white and Negro staff members, who offer a working demonstration that the two races can perform together as equals without dire results. Four of the state directors, incidentally, are ministers.

ITEM: Several months ago, a mob of angry white men descended on a small Congregational college in Wadley, Ala., and forced several Negro preachers to clear out. The director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations was on the scene the next day and succeeded in getting a local interracial council appointed by the Mayor "to promote harmony and peaceful settlement of all future problems arising in our community." In the same mediating role, the Alabama Council brought together the principals in the Montgomery bus boycott by Negroes. The meeting found no immediate solution, but at least representatives of the bus company, the Negro community, and the City sat down together for the first time and exchanged points of view.

ITEM: In Virginia, the Gray Commission on Segregation recommended that the Old Dominion join the Deep South states in all-out defiance of the Supreme Court's rulings. When the Gray Report appeared on the front page of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, it was balanced in a parallel column by a report of the Virginia Council on Human Relations proposing a "calm step-by-step approach" to compliance. The Virginia Council is currently seeking to develop a program under which open-minded local school superintendents may visit cities where school desegregation is in effect and study problems and procedures at first hand.

ITEM: Following a visit by George Mitchell, the Mayor and City Council of Rock Hill, S.C., appointed a local council on human relations of 21 persons, including five Negroes. Since then, nearly two years ago, a Negro has been appointed to the city recreation commission, and the human relations group has reported to the City Council its findings on a broad range of community conditions affecting Negroes. Foreign visitors, on USIA tours, have visited Rock Hill to observe this constructive approach by a Southern community.

ITEM: Early in November, the Texas Commission on Race Relations revealed publicly for the first time the slaying of a Negro high school boy in Gregg County, apparently over a desegregation dispute. The Texas Commission called on the governor and state attorney general for "immediate law enforcement action." The human relations group also circularized all preachers in the state to use their influence in curbing violence in their areas.

ITEM: The Kentucky Council on Human Relations has made its professional consultants available to school officials of several desegre-

gating communities. It has also presented panel discussions by white and Negro "experts" before the state's school administrators, on radio and television.

ITEM: In embattled Chattanooga, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations sponsored a one-day workshop, well attended by business people, church leaders, and others of both races. The object: to help "clear the air" by providing for "full and free exchange of views."

PROBLEM: Some of the best stories can't be told, at least without disguising the places and the people. For example, off the record, The Arkansas Council on Human Relations saved the day in Hoxie by (1) persuading the school board not to resign; (2) finding able legal counsel for them in a nearby community; (3) performing liaison with Harry Ashmore (a board member of the Arkansas Council) who used his editorial columns to good advantage. In Mississippi and South Carolina, the state groups have investigated incidents of violence and economic pressure and quietly passed on the facts to people in a position to do something; but theirs is an uphill fight carried on mostly in deliberate obscurity.

PICTURES: These would probably have to come mostly from the moderate or advanced places (e. g., cities like Atlanta and Macon in Georgia, the Piedmont cities in North Carolina, and so on.) In Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, it would be possible to show state staff members consulting with school officials. Interracial meetings are possible picture material in most areas of the South. One of the bi-racially staffed offices at work might make a good shot. An interracial group calling on a governor or other high state official could probably be set up in one of the better states.

This is a ragged set of notes, I know, but may be enough for a beginning. Let me know.

Regards,

Harold C. Fleming.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES

The Council is an indigenous Southern organization, with a record of action in the South that goes back to 1919. The old Commission on Interracial Cooperation began in that year its long work of spreading interracial friendships, organizing local committees which labored effectively, if quietly, to resolve the principal Negro grievances in each town and in each state. It led the successful campaign to reduce lynching to a rarity, by arousing the consciences of Southern churches, editors, and lay leaders. It contrived and pleaded for equal education opportunities; it asserted everywhere the responsibility of the South to bring itself to modern standard in material things and in every matter of human dignity.

In the years just preceding World War 11, new impulses were felt in the South. The published findings of Dr. Howard W. Odum and his group at the University of North Carolina made it plain that our backwardness in agriculture, in industry, in government, in health, in schooling and in housing were the source of most of the jealousy between the races, and that preachment set us all to the task of producing modernity in these material things. At the same time, the strain of the early war years brought a civic restlessness, which found expression in a remarkable series of conferences of white and Negro leaders in the South, which in 1942 and 1943 produced a clear program for maximum civic understanding and cooperation.

Early in 1944 these three things were fitted together, and the framework and organization of the old Interracial Commission were adapted to carry a new responsibility to forerun the South's effort in achieving the material basis of equality, and to lead in implementing full mutual civic participation. The outcome was the establishment of the Southern Regional Council.

Here are some of the things the Council has done in its first six years of life:

(1) Published a notable series of factual pamphlets, treating the needs of the South in health, housing, agricultural change, the suffrage, and education. We keep these in stock, and circulate them actively to churches, schools, colleges, newspaper people, and others.

(2) Conducted a monthly magazine, now titled New South, which by supplying facts and temperate opinion has given the whole South a lead, month by month, on such topics as the right to vote, the importance of appointments of Negroes to State and local Boards and Commissions, the duty of the Churches, Civil Rights, Negro policemen, interracial violence, industrial opportunity, land tenure, and so on. We have had abundant proof that New South reaches people who form public opinion.

(3) Reconstituted most of the old State Interracial Committees as State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council. These now give us local organization in Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida. In addition, we are the affiliated parent organization of State Committees in Texas and Georgia, and work closely with an equivalent body in Virginia. In Louisiana, we have an active chapter of the Council in New Orleans, and hope to set up a State Division soon. Thus the Council is locally organized in every Southern State except Arkansas and Oklahoma.

(4) Aided substantially in the peaceful reception of returning Negro Veterans, by a Southwide program, involving extensive field travel by ten young veterans, who in hundreds of towns and county seats provided informed review of services to Negro veterans, and greatly improved their access to the opportunities provided in the "G.I. Bill of Rights."

(5) Organized a body of about a hundred Fellows of the Council, being youngish men and women, of both races, in position to serve as eyes and ears for the Council, and supplying leadership in many good purposes.

(6) Led a campaign, now three years old, to increase the use of Negro police officers in the Southern States. Late in 1947 our published reports showed a total of 41 cities and towns employing Negro policemen, in ten Southern States. Since that time the number has grown to 66 cities, in every Southern State except Louisiana. The total number of Negro police officers in the South is slightly in excess of 350. The Council has been the only source of up-to-date reports on this change, and in town after town it has been our material, as well as our local leadership,which has tipped the decision. Police chiefs, Negro citizens, and white citizens are in agreement that the Negro officers have greatly lessened Negro crime, and eased the whole problem of law enforcement. Their contribution to interracial good-will is incalculable.

(7) Shortly after the Virginia law cases on equal school facilities (1948) supplied to every county and most city superintendents of schools in the thirteen states a full analysis of events. The tendency of this was to show the inevitability of equalization, and to give a rough calculation of cost. The moral, clearly pointed out, was that each county and town could save itself grief and tension by immediately reaching an agreement with its Negro citizens as to workable agrangement for equal schools. We have had much evidence that this has led in scores of places to an informed anxiety on the part of school boards to speed the provision of equal schools.

(8) Prepared and published the first manual ever made for fair handling of news involving Negroes (1949). Through the kindness of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, this was supplied to every daily in the South (by S.N.P.A.). With other private aid, the manual, Race in the News, is being sent to every country weekly paper in the South (2,000). A campaign has been conducted to get local follow-up visits to editors, to induce them to apply in their papers the rules laid down in the manual. Though the manual has been out only four months its results have been visible to all; paper after paper now carries unprecedented items of news about Negroes, uses pictures, uses courtesy titles, builds headlines with due care, and otherwise accords a new dignity to Negro citizens.

(9) Convened last September a Southwide meeting of leaders of church women's groups, resulting in the establishment of a subsidiary organization,"The Fellowship of the Concerned". This pledges women to visit their local courts, and exext themselves on behalf of equal justice, and otherwise to combat violence and crime. Signatures already sent in total over four thousand. Given the funds, we propose to chart the localities, index the names, and thus prepare a list of women of good-will in every county of the South. The possibilities of this, in preventing abuses, and in spreading understanding, are almost limitless.

(10) Conducted through the years a network of friends, disregarding racial lines, who inform each other locally of growing tensions, and act to bring such matters to the attention of appropriate authorities.

(11) Professionally advised local citizens groups in a number of Southern cities in the conduct of home-town self surveys. The cities include Jacksonville, Florida, Greenville and Rock Hill, S.C., Shreveport, La., Madison, Ga., and others, with partial surveys under way or completed in Mobile, West Palm Beach, Sylacauga, Ala., and elsewhere. The completed surveys have yielded remarkable lists of improvements in facilities for health, housing, recreation, transportation, law enforcement, and so on.

(12) Supplied a long list of magazine and newspaper writers with special research material on various phases of Southern life.

This, and of course more, is in the past. We have lived on a budget of roughly fifty-five thousand a year, nearly half of it coming from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. That's gone. We have busied ourselves to find new means, with some but woefully inadequate success. As extra sources reached, I can list

Nearly $5,000 in contributions of $250.00 from Southern persons, solicited in 1948-49.

Over $3,000 received from our members, in response to a special appeal in the first part of 1949 for contributions of ten dollars each.

An anonymous contribution of $3,000 from an entirely Southern Foundation.

Emergency contributions from members of the South Carolina State Division, in excess of $300.00

Several substantial personal gifts from leading dignitaries in the Catholic Church.

Notwithstanding our efforts, we are still short of enough to keep the Council going at its usual level, much less to expand it to do the added jobs that we should take on. Here are some of the new things we ought to get busy with.

Police administration. We ought to have one, and preferably two persons traveling continuously for a year, to become lay experts in every phase of police administration and police training in the South. That should be followed by a further two year campaign, to speed the change-over from the present slack, discriminatory methods to modern standards and practices. Cost, $16,000 for one year, and $8,000 a year for two years thereafter. Total $32,000 over three years.

The Fellowship of the Concerned. (See above) Will take about $8,000 a year, for each of three years. Total $24,000.

Race in the News. We've had remarkable results just from mailing it out. But the pay-off would come from putting on a person to travel from place to place, and arrange Local urging that the paper come around to these better practices. It should be possible, also to work out a score-card, that would let each town measure its paper in this regard. In a single year we could change over hundreds of papers. And, once changed, they stay changed! Cost for one year $8,000.

Improving the work of our State Divisions. They need full-time personnel. If we could help them with small lump-sums, on the order of $500 or $1,000 each, they could raise enough more to pay for a full-time office, and really begin to get the good from their organization. Cost, of the South-$11,000 a year, for each of two years, total $22,000.00. ern States

Spreading an understanding of African matters. A long story, but worth telling if you are interested. Cost, about $15,000 a year for each of three years.

Work with the schools, to improve interracial understanding. This is a job that the old Commission did, and which we haven't been able to take up. Richly rewarding, and there are many signs that interest is growing, and that the proper material would be eagerly used. Cost, perhaps $12,000 the first year, and $10,000 for each of two additional years, total $32,000.

Finance the publication of our magazine New South for three years. It takes about $10,000 a year.

Help our general budget. Somply to live, travel, organize, print, and encourage others, costs $35,000 a year.

We are an established and effective instrument for growth in the South, described by Ralph McGill, of the Atlanta Constitution, as "without any racial tinge". The Council is a non-political organization inclusive of all races and of all religious denominations. We are incorporated under the laws of Georgia, and enjoy a U.S. Treasury letter of tax exemption, dated July 28,1947. We'll be happy to send audits, or whatever other information would be of help.

For Distribution see: "Lists, Distribution of"

22 Richmond Times-Dispatch

DAVID TENNANT BRYAN, *President and Publisher*

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, *Editor* JOHN H. COLBURN, *Managing Editor*

Thursday, August 21, 1958

A Race Agency and the Facts

Inaccurate statements as to its origins of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta appeared recently in THE TIMES-DISPATCH, and should be corrected. They appeared—inadvertently, we are sure—in one of the series of articles by EDWARD B. SIMMONS of the New Bedford, Mass., *Standard-Times* concerning Communist efforts to incite racial strife in the United States.

MR. SIMMONS stated in the article appearing in our paper on August 5 that the Southern Regional Council, established in Atlanta in 1944, was an "offshoot of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was dissolved in 1948 after twice being described by the Federal Government as 'Communist front.'" He also said: "'The Communist *Daily Worker* openly boasted that JAMES E. JACKSON, chief of the Southern branch of the U. S. Communist party, was a co-founder of the Regional Council."

Taking these two charges in order, the Southern Regional Council was not an offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was established in response to an appeal from respected Southern Negro leaders, who met at Durham, N. C., in October, 1942, on the call of DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK, of the Virginia Union faculty here, and DR. P. B. YOUNG, of Norfolk, publisher of the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*. These Negro leaders did not ask for the elimination of segregation in the schools or anywhere else; they asked that "separate but equal" be made a reality.

Responding to their appeal, a group of white leaders met in Atlanta in the spring of 1943, and expressed a desire to cooperate. Out of this grew the Southern Regional Council. The Council was the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by leading churchmen. To repeat, it not only was no "offshoot" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; it was criticized in some quarters because it was more conservative than that organization and suspected of being in competition with it.

We must remember, too, that when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was established in 1938, it was not suspected of having any Communist connections, and many well-intentioned and patriotic Southerners participated in its early meetings. A number of these later joined the Southern Regional Council when they discovered the true purposes of the Conference for Human Welfare.

As to the allegation of the Communist *Daily Worker* that JAMES E. JACKSON, chief of the Southern branch of the U. S. Communist party, was a "co-founder of the Southern Regional Council," there is nothing to support this.

A JAMES E. JACKSON is listed as having attended the Durham meeting of Negro leaders in October, 1942, but is not mentioned by the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* as having been on the committee which drew up the statement then issued. JACKSON did not participate in the meetings of white and Negro leaders in 1943 and 1944 which led to the establishment of the Southern Regional Council, and he was not at any time an officer, director, or member of that agency. The *Daily Worker's* statement that he was a "founder" is as unreliable and inaccurate as nearly everything else in that Communist sheet.

The late DR. HOWARD W. ODUM, noted and respected member of the University of North Carolina faculty, was the first president of the Council. He was succeeded in 1945 by PAUL D. WILLIAMS, prominent Catholic layman of Richmond and co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South, who served until 1951. MR. WILLIAMS was succeeded in that year by MARION A. WRIGHT, South Carolina attorney, former chairman of the South Carolina Library Board and past president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

It should be emphasized that SRC worked within the framework of "separate but equal" for seven years, and did not announce for integration until 1951.

While we disagree strongly and completely with its present position on this issue, we feel obligated to point out, in fairness, that it was in no sense Communist in its origins. The Southern Regional Council was established because of a sincere desire on the part of white and Negro leaders in the South to eliminate many of the disabilities and discriminations from which Negroes were suffering.

It was hoped that if these could be substantially lessened, the colored South would not look to the colored North for leadership. Insufficient progress was made, unfortunately, and the NAACP moved in and launched its drive for the complete elimination of segregation—sooner than it probably would have done if SRC's accomplishments had been larger.

That is where we stand today.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Program Review and Evaluation

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Program Review and Evaluation

-:-

I. Background of the Study

A. Procedure

During the summer of 1963 the Council engaged Dr. Henry B. Clark, of Union Theological Seminary, as staff consultant. Dr. Clark observed intimately the operations of the staff, reviewed the content of materials published in recent years, and had access to unpublished, informal memoranda and reports. He solicited the views of Council members, directors of state councils on human relations, and interviewed at length a score or more civic leaders, including journalists, in Atlanta and in several cities of North Carolina. Comment was gathered also from staff members of other agencies with which SRC has relationships.

Dr. Clark prepared a preliminary report, submitted it to the staff for criticism, then rewrote it for the Committee of Advisers.

Consisting of three members of the Executive Committee and six members from the Council's general membership, the Committee of Advisers studied the 50-page Clark report and offered suggestions. A quorum of the Committee then met in Atlanta on August 29 for a day-long discussion of the report.

On the basis of the work done by Dr. Clark and on the basis of the meeting of the Committee of Advisers, the staff then

drafted this study for review by the Executive Committee on September 24. This present report represents, therefore, the conclusions and recommendations of the staff.

B. Viewpoint

In this study we shall, generally, put the ends before the means. There are several reasons why an analysis job-by-job and department-by-department is not in order. More than at any other time in the past, the pressure and volume of events draw upon a combination of our resources, tools, and talents. More importantly, only by examining what the Council aims to do and be, can we candidly assess whether it has done its job.

The subsequent pages will, therefore, move first to a critique of SRC's philosophy and role. The report will then take inventory of the means at the Council's disposal -- programs, departments, publications, personnel. Recommendations for improvement, discard, and innovation follow the discussions and occur throughout the text.

The report is short and designedly so. We want it read by all Council members as well as by certain outside friends. It is a prescription for action over the next period of the Council's life. The study which preceded was lengthy and thorough: this final staff report is its distillation.

II. To What End Does the Council Work?

> "SRC has always worked with people, not with problems. What is important is to get people looking at problems. We are not solving the problems; we are helping the people solve them."

This statement was made by Dr. C. G. Gomillion during

the Committee of Advisers meeting. We think it is an excellent expression of the SRC philosophy.

A. Commitment

Maneuverability to meet crises and needs when and where they have come or been anticipated has been essential to effectiveness. While in a strict sense, we have never been a programmatic organization, we have been committed to three constant ideas.

-- A belief that the South has to have open, rational discussion of its problems

-- A deeply ingrained belief in dialogue between Southerners, Negro and white

-- A dedication to the fulfillment of the South's promise as a region.

B. Posture

The Council is a storehouse of objective data and a center for interpretive analysis. From the first days, SRC has grounded its reputation on the validity of its informational and research services. We have endeavored neither to compromise objectivity or commitment, and this is an endeavor we must continue.

The Research Department has traditionally been the heart of SRC, pumping the facts and figures into the arteries of newspapers, governmental agencies, scholarly studies, the staffs of other human relations and civil rights agencies, and into SRC's own field activities. Clearly, there is more information to sift and store than ever before. There is also a marked

increase in the number of demands made upon us. Requests from the press and federal agencies have not much grown, though they certainly have not diminished and new federal agencies and committees, in being or prospective, suggest enlarged servicing. But the proliferation of municipal bi-racial committees, denominational programs, newly awakened concerns by organized business and professional groups are already mounting pressures on our research department.

There is need, therefore, to read, file, and process more material. (The average number of SERS Zerox sheets recieved grew from 3,500 monthly in 1962 to 9,919 in July 1963.) There is need to expand our services.

RECOMMENDATIONS #1

> That new budget planning recognize the need for more comprehensive gathering and handling of data.

Interpretive analysis, particularly that which promptly guides uncrystallized thinking (e.g., Freedom Rides, sit-ins, Albany), is of utmost importance. On the other hand, quick interpretation runs the risk of being wrong or being partially inaccurate. Weighing these two considerations, our conclusion is that we continue to take the risks. We do not and should not rush into print or type for every new riot, however horrible. But we should offer interpretation for events and developments that have new dimensions not understood by the public or opinion leaders.

RECOMMENDATION #2

That interpretation of critical events continue as a priority function.

C. Relationships

In many communities, especially those facing a decision, SRC has close relationships with autonomous groups of citizens other than the Councils on Human Relations. These include save-our-schools groups, or especially concerned church bodies, or League of Women Voters, or a considerable variety of other types.

The Councils on Human Relations are, of course, our primary interest. One, possibly two, has reached a size and stability where program opportunities multiply. A couple others face multiplied problems. In Mississippi the first foundations are being laid.

Our most serious staff need is here. We cannot do an adequate job in servicing the needs and opportunities of these bodies with our presently sized field staff.

RECOMMENDATION #3

That SRC expand its field services, and staff.

Recommendations #1 and #3 are prerequisite to a new program emphasis which we regard as urgent. Especially over the past two to three years, we have worked much sith federal agencies, and have directed many of our publications at federal activities and responsibilities. We intend to continue in this way. But it is time now to seek similar ways of work with state governments, and to research and publish in this area.

RECOMMENDATION #4

> That new relationships between the Council and state governments be developed and research in state affairs be carried on.

With two very important groups, church and labor, the Council's services and aid should be asked. With the expansion of denominational activity and the re-birth of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, SRC ought to be prepared to give help where help is needed. But, SRC should not try to take the initiative in the church field, which is more richly resourced than any comparable grouping of individuals.

RECOMMENDATION #5

> That with the expiration of our current cooperative work with the National Council of Churches, this relationship be discontinued.

Past experience indicates that we cannot effectively furnish initiative with labor unions either. In the last year or so we have been invited to take part in several programs of organized labor, and would be glad to continue and expand our resource services to labor.

In this day of organizational proliferation, SRC will serve best in the measure that it maintains the trust and respect of all other agencies, whether of an "action" or "non-action" kind. (Moreover, our very special role in the Voter Education Project requires this.)

RECOMMENDATION #6

> SRC should continue, if asked, as secretariat of the Southern Interagency Conference, and should strive for mutually satisfying relationships with all allied organizations

D. Communication

The Council deals with the written word, as does the press. One index to both our reputation and our accuracy and articulateness, is the fact that a cadre of the most responsible and widely circulated journalists have demonstrated through their reporting that they consider SRC a responsible and valued source.

Through the press, as well as in all aspects of our work, we have been most conspicuously successful in reaching the elites. By this we mean those persons in a community who have the authority to make decisions and/or the influence to mold opinion. Some of the elites SRC has reached and should endeavor to continue to influence are school superintendents, editors, businessmen, police chiefs, government officials, and church leaders. And while, candidly, we have had little success with the mass, we should never give up the search for means of doing so. With this end in view, we should consider as one possible means

RECOMMENDATION #7

> That we give more attention to middle-sized newspapers than we do at present, especially those covering a broad and somewhat homogeneous geographic area.

Especially in light of the new FCC ruling on equal time, we should perhaps note in passing that SRC lacks both the skills and the monies to utilize television and radio.

No guage exists for the measurement of influence. Accordingly, no discussion of communication can conclude without reference to the influence of Council members and staff away from the conference table, the office, and the official forum. Social encounters and friendship with government officials, reporters, agency leaders, and civic leaders generally yield an incalculable and cumulative effect.

Similarly, the Council office itself is a hub where like minds gather, problems are threshed out, and a supportive in-group confidence prevails. This, too, is communication -- unstructured, unorganized, informal.

III. What Means Does the Council Employ?

If the Council is the hub, the spokes of its wheel are three: publications, personnel, projects.

A. Publications

Under present procedures, the staff decides what to publish. State Councils and Board Members should be alert to needs for particular publications and the staff should welcome advice from them.

It is implicit in the structure of the Research Department that there is no long-range policy to guide the selection of topics to be investigated, sources to be consulted, advisers to be drawn upon, or distribution to be made. Often Research must respond momentarily to crucial events. Frequently a good idea grows out of routine compilation of data. A wholesome flexibility is hereby assured. But a retrospective look at

at the kinds of things SRC has published suggests some recommendations.

Research publications fall roughly into four categories, with far the greatest number being in categories #1 and #2. These are, with examples of, and comment about:

(1) Informational -- e.g., synopses of demonstrations since Birmingham, school expenditures in Mississippi tabulated by race. These are the bread-and-butter of SRC.

(2) Interpretive -- e.g., Special Reports on sit-ins and Freedom Rides, Coles's, A Psychiatric Study.

(3) Implied "calls to action" -- e.g., Federal Executive and Civil Rights. These are to motivate the elite and to appeal to self-interest.

(4) "How-to-do-it" -- e.g., L-Report on Fowler's Florida Bi-Racial Commission, reprint "Richmond Quietly Leads the Way in Race Relations," the "Robin-Anthony" manual.

RECOMMENDATIONS (for research publications)

#8 -- That implied "Call to Action" approach should be taken more often in publications, with a cautionary word that great care and dignity is required in such treatment.

#9 -- That we give more attention to case studies and reporting of successful community or institutional action, and be ready, as circumstances suggest, to prepare "How-to-do-it" materials for the already committed, as advice and counsel on how to effect change.

#10 -- That we occasionally research and publish on matters not specifically racial. Some suggestions are: school drop-outs, migratory workers, vocational education, welfare services. The rationale for this is found on pages 13 and 14 and is consistent with a larger view of the State Councils.

The utility of research publications is nil without good distribution. We shall say more about this presently, but here note a conclusion based on painful staff analysis, which is that neither Research nor New South has done as good a job as they should have in consciously relating publications to the field.

RECOMMENDATION #11

> That it become the staff responsibility of the Assistant to the Director to effect closer liaison between Research, New South, and field staff.

Efforts to keep New South's format attractive, its style lively, and its brevity refreshing are good efforts. Its high interest should not be sacrificed to a how-to-do-it handbook or a Council on Human Relations house organ. More reportorial (or, how-it-has-been-done) articles might well, however, replace some of its reflective writing. And, inasmuch as its readership could valuably be expanded, we would hope that all State Councils would make it authomatically available with membership. (At present Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Houston do not.)

For distribution of our publications, we depend chiefly on two things: press coverage and mailing lists. The field department also attempts to see that field leaders are supplied with pertinent materials. But distribution is ridden with too much happenstance. We do not give sufficient attention to the field use of publications. The right thought must get to the right readership. It has been observed that

we did a better job in the past when the Consultant Service Program and the Southern Leadership Project brought much key leadership to studying our materials. At present, we do an adequate job covering the key press. Reaching the general public, that portion of which might be persuaded or usefully informed, via our mailing lists is impractical, and we must rely on press coverage. Our distribution, in short, should be as intelligent as the publications we are distributing. And it is not.

RECOMMENDATION #12

> That greater effort be made to provide (a) constant, continuous, sharpened surveillance of the mailing lists; and (b) the recognition of distribution as a combined executive and field function of highest priority.

RECOMMENDATION #13

> That the field staff should be required, the state directors should be strongly requested, and Council Members should be encouraged to supply names for special mailings of publications.

If the Council can interact in this way we need never be haunted by the spectre of a public relations man.

Colonel Muse's forthcoming book on school desegregation will, hopefully, have considerable value, being the first such comprehensive study of the subject. This will be the second word by him SRC has sponsored, although the first was not published under our name, as this will be. (Present planning calls for a book to be written on the Voter Education Project, also.)

PLEASE GO TO PAGE 13

RECOMMENDATION #14

> That we give thought to the writing or sponsoring of other books from time to time in the future.

B. Personnel

Dean Gomillion's remarks about people is nowhere more applicable than to the State Councils on Human Relations. A great deal must be done to strengthen these groups internally if they are to realize their potential for influencing life in their communities. Their most critical need is enlarged membership.

RECOMMENDATION #15

> That State Councils vigorously pursue increased membership, and that SRC assist them in doing so.

The best means of attracting active, capable members is a program which attracts them. The day has passed when sufficient cause for existence is the simple meeting together of both races. And the day is passing already when a casusbelli - a local race relations crisis - is sufficient to keep a group alive and flourishing.

The South's realization of regional promise is crippled by two ills, one chronic and one acute. In the acute situations - demonstrations, school desegregation, opened lunch counters, employment breakthroughs - the CHRs have functioned as well as they could as advance guard. There follows a need for them to do sentry duty over the progress made, and to see advantage taken of gains hardly won. Children often need tutorial assistance to enter desegregated schools.

Applicants need to be found and encouraged for job openings. Main library memberships need to be applied for. Desegregated swimming pools need to be kept de facto desegregated.

Chronic ills, such as school drop-outs, delinquency, lack of mental health, and other needed social services are of long duration. These are areas state councils can work into and present the edifying, as well as satisfying, picture of Negroes and whites working together at tasks which are not highly-charged with racial overtones. A council's effectiveness should not end with the formation of a mayor's biracial committee or the resolution of one tense and dramatic situation.

RECOMMENDATION #16

> That Councils on Human Relations reappraise their duties and broaden the scope of their activities in the community.

Grants-in-aid to state councils have in the past been allocated on the principle that each council should receive roughly an equal amount of assistance with some consideration given to the quality of each program and to local difficulties. We believe that the grants-in-aid program should be continued, but that program quality and vigor should be weighted more heavily.

RECOMMENDATION #17

> That if funds are available beyond 1963, staff and Executive Committee put greater weight on program quality in allocating funds.

The Fellowship of the Concerned has been an immense influence for good. Countless communities have benefited

from the knowledge and inspiration furnished to their leading churchwomen by its program and they continue to benefit from it and from the personal influence of Mrs. Tilly. Our only suggestion, which is not presented with the force of a recommendation, is that the Fellowship work in closer coordination with the activities of state and local Councils on Human Relations and with other church programs.

Numerous agencies, public and private, which sponsor foreign visitors to the United States are placing growing reliance on the Council to receive and inform these guests. SRC is increasingly recognized by Washington and New York as being a well-equipped and authoritative clearing house for suitable interviews, tours, and plain home-cooking. To date, in 1963 SRC has received (as sponsor) 145 visitors from 35 countries, not counting those brought to us by other sponsoring groups, and not counting foreign journalists.

RECOMMENDATION #18

> That because we think this is a valuable national service, an adequate item for foreign visitors should be included in the operational budget.

It is inevitable, with the widening of the Council's activities, that the staff must more and more weigh its value at home against its value abroad. Conferences, speaking engagements, workshops -- all are worthy investments but heavy on time. In recent years, two officers of the Council have helped conspicuously with such assignments. In SRC's best interests, we hope that other Council members may be

available also for speaking engagements and conference participation. However, the staff recognizes the inestimable contributions many Board Members make in their own communities and the demands made upon them locally.

IV. Special Projects

A. Southern Leadership Project

The Southern Leadership Project has been an integral part of the field work and research of the Council. In the usual sense, it is not a special project, because it embodies functions which the Council, because it is the Council, should perform. Therefore, it is imperative that the Leadership Project be continued beyond May 1964 (when its present financing ends) or that other funds permit its functions to be absorbed into the general operations budget.

B. Scholarly Research

For the past two years Dr. Robert Coles has conducted the Research in Pupil Adjustment Project, the one contribution of SRC to scholarly research. As a general rule, it is difficult for SRC in its day-to-day work to divert resources to scholarly research. But our experience with this study has been so rewarding that we have grown mindful of the value of one such interest.

RECOMMENDATION #19

That the Council have underway at all times one such self-contained and basic project of this nature.

C. The Special Fund for Educational Projects

For six years we have assisted groups around the South in activities beyond the scope of, but empathetic with, our own program. Assistance has been provided in community planning for school desegregation; assistance to students displaced by school closings, and to students on new frontiers of desegregated higher-education; study of police practices; strengthening morale of isolated liberals; enabling reproduction of informative materials; and for many other things. These aids took various forms: printing costs, travel, extraordinary operational costs, television programming. We think few things we have been able to do have more value per dollar.

V. Budget Implication

SIGNERS OF THE ATLANTA STATEMENT WHO HAVE NOT YET ACCEPTED MEMBERSHIP, MAY 2, 1944

Mr. H. A. Alexander, 116 First National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia
Rev. John M. Alexander, 209 Anderson Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. J. H. Anderson, 1105 Circle Park, Knoxville, Tennessee
Dr. Clifford E. Barbour, Second Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. Harry M. Ayers, Anniston Star, Anniston, Alabama
Dr. Thomas C. Barr, Trinity Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee
Rt. Rev. Middleton S. Barnwell, Savannah, Georgia
Mr. G. C. Beard, 308 Ivy, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. G. C. Bearden, Bearden Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mrs. Frank G. Bell, 5333 Fifth Terrace, Birmingham, Alabama
Judge J. Fred Bibb, 2511 East Magnolia Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. Thomas B. Black, 16 Mt. Vernon Circle, Asheville, N. C.
Dr. John Stewart Bryan, Richmond Newspapers Inc., Richmond, Virginia
Mr. Wright Bryan, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. G. L. Fate Burnett, Burnett's Creek, RFD #9, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. W. C. Burton, 370 Woodlawn Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee
Dr. Walter L. Caldwell, Woodland Street, Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. Paul R. Christopher, 218 South Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee
Dr. James E. Clark, Presbyterian Editor, 920 Benton Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. C. W. Coleman, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Georgia
Judge Taylor H. Cox, New Asheville Highway, Knoxville, Tennessee
~~Mr. W. G. Conhead, YMCA, St. Petersburg, Florida~~
Mr. George R. Dempster, Maryville Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. Henry H. Dillard, Augusta, Georgia
Mr. Frank R. Dodson, Athens, Tennessee
Mr. C. O. Douglass, Athens, Tennessee
Mr. P. H. Easom, State Department of Education, Jackson, Mississippi
Judge J. W. Elmore, Jr., 342 Woodlawn Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. M. Elrod, Augusta, Georgia
Mr. J. T. Engleby, Jr., Roanoke, Virginia
Mrs. L. S. Evisn, 216 Princeton Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama.
Mr. S. C. Evins, Athens, Tennessee
Dr. A. C. Flora, 1311 Marion, Columbia, S. C.
Dr. J. Emerson Ford, Orangeburg, S. C.
Mr. T. E. Fowler, Holly Springs, Georgia
Rev. I. E. Gernert, First Lutheran Church, Nashville, Tennessee
Judge Bernard A. Gleason, Red Bud Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee
Rev. Fred L. Glisson, Canton, Georgia
Bishop John Gowdy, 378 Victoria Avenue, Winter Park, Florida
Mr. V. B. Hamrick, Woodstock, Georgia
Dr. A. J. Hanna, 235 Sterling Avenue, Winter Park, Florida
Dr. Kathryn Abbey Hanna, 235 Sterling Avenue, Winter Park, Florida
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Thomaston, Georgia
~~Chaplain Edward H. Harrison, 302nd Inf, APO 94, Camp McCain, Mississippi~~
Dr. C. A. Haskew, Lander College, Greenwood, S. C.
Dr. L. D. Haskew, Emory University, Georgia
Rev. V. H. Hawkins, Ridgely Apartments, Birmingham
Mr. C. W. Henderson, West Adair Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. R. L. Henry, Augusta, Georgia
Mrs. Bertha Heyman, 3860 Vermont Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Joseph K. Heyman, 3860 Vermont Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Harriet Hirsch, 1013 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. Hamilton Holt, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
~~Mr. A. D. Huddleston, Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, Tennessee~~
Refused ~~Dr. John A. Huff, First Baptist Church~~, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mr. J. B. Ivey, Charlotte, N. C.
Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Randolph Macon College, Lynchburg, Virginia
Judge Charles G. Kelly, 2307 East Glenwood Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee
Judge John M. Kelly, Nubbin Ridge Road, Knoxville, Tennessee
Rev. Howard I. Kerr, Hillsboro Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee
Rev. S. O. Kimbrough, Anniston, Alabama
Mr. Joe P. Kimsey, 123 Oakland, Knoxville, Tennessee
Dr. W. P. King, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. James K. Kinkead, Griffin, Georgia
Mr. Albert R. Klemer, YMCA, Miami, Florida
Mr. Hazen Kreis, Maplehurst Park, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mrs. Joe S. Lane, Dillon, South Carollina
Mr. J. Wen Lundeen, Clarkston, Georgia
Mr. Guy McGowan, 5413 Georgia Road, Birmingham, Alabama
Dr. Emmett B. McGukin, First Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, Tennessee
Rev. J. W. O. McKibben, Augusta, Georgia
Miss Alice McLarty, Bethlehem Center, Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. Benjamin F. McMurray, 455 Scenic Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. W. F. McMurray, Paducah, Kentucky
Mr. T. H. Maxwell, Hepzibah, Georgia
Mr. Loye W. Miller, News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. Sig Montag, Montag Brothers, 183 Marietta, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Issac Morris, 1430 W. 28th Street, Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. R. M. Murphy, Washington Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. George Murray, Lowell Bleachery, Griffin, Georgia
Mrs. E. H. Newsom, 1329 21st Way, South, Birmingham, Alabama
Rev. Roger T. Nooe, Vine Street Christian Church, Nashville, Tennessee
Mrs. Donald Oberdorfer, 1172 Briarcliff Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. T. L. Osborn, The Sterling Textile Company, 308 Ivy, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Milwee Owens, Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Georgia
Mr. Audrey L. Packham, Winter Park, Florida
Mr. John C. Patty, Augusta, Georgia
Mr. E. P. Peabody, Augusta, Georgia
Mr. Joiner R. Phillips, Waleska, Georgia
Mr. H. W. Pittman, Porterdale, Georgia
Mr. William J. Procter, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. Prentice Pugh, Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. A. W. Purvis, Augusta, Georgia
Dr. John Marvin Rast, Lander College, Greenwood, South Carolina
Mr. M. R. Richmond, Athens, Tennessee
Refused ~~Bishop Charles C. Selecman, 678 Skirvin Tower, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma~~
Mr. E. B. Shultz, Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris, Tennessee
Mr. Guy L. Smith, Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. Henry T. Smith, Augusta, Georgia
Dr. Joseph A. Smith, 1221 Clifton Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. C. A. Stair, Southern Bell Telephone Company, Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. W. A. Stanbury, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mr. Nathan C. Starr, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
Miss Virginia Stone, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
Mr. W. P. Taylor, 1642 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. L. O. Todd, Augusta, Georgia
Mr. A. B. Trowbridge, Jr., Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
Mr. Paul A. Turner, Augusta, Georgia
Mrs. C. Price Underwood, Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. Paul J. Walker, Athens, Tennessee
Mr. Paul K. Walp, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee (or Box 364, Norris, Tenn.)
Mr. G. K. Walters, 10 Wingate Road, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. H. L. Watson, Index-Journal, Greenwood, South Carolina
Mr. Charles A. Webb, Asheville, North Carolina
Mr. William R. Webb, Bell Buckle, Tennessee
Judge Hu B. Webster, 909 North 4th Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee
Dr. Philip Weltner, Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. A. Whittemore, Harlem, Georgia
Judge Robert P. Williams, 1926 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee
Miss Lida Woods, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
Mr. G. A. Yates, Athens, Tennessee
Mr. William F. Yust, 1520 Glencoe Avenue, Winter Park, Florida

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Beneficiary of the largest single grant ever awarded by the Ford Foundation's Fund For The Republic is the Southern Regional Council, Inc. (SRC), whose headquarters is located in the Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. As of last year, the Council received a total of $445,000 "in support of studies and activities to promote interracial improvements" in the South. According to The Fund For The Republic's Three-Year Report, dated May 31, 1956, page 22, the SRC "has concentrated on building strong state organizations, so that each of its groups will be able to stand on its own feet when Fund support is terminated." (See "The New York Times", 12-16-56, page 117.)

Founded in January 1944 as a successor to the Commission On Interracial Cooperation, Inc., the Council's original corporation papers reflected its following "objects and purposes": "...to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship..."

This document, filed in the Superior Court of Fulton County, State of Georgia, listed the names of five incorporators of the Council as follows: DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, RALPH McGILL, and BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, Atlanta Georgia; DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Nashville, Tennessee (now deceased); and DR. HOWARD W. ODUM, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. (See Petition of Incorporation, Book 062, pages 64-67, 1-6-44; and "The New York Times", 10-17-55.)

Today, the Council has expanded its activities into 12 states. Virtually supported by the enormous grant from The Fund For The Republic, the SRC "has strengthened its head office in Atlanta and organized Councils on Human Relations with interracial boards and staffs" in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. (See Fund For The Republic "Three-Year Report," 1956, page 22.)

Formerly entitled The Southern Frontier, SRC's official organ is called New South, a 16-page monthly journal published in Atlanta, Georiga. With the approval of the United States Treasury Department, the Council enjoys tax-exempt status and all contributions to the organization can be treated as Federal income tax deductions. According to a revised roster dated April 1957, the SRC's

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Board of Directors numbered 78, which included some of the following as officers and staff members: MARION A. WRIGHT, President; Vice-Presidents: GORDON B. HANCOCK, A. W. DENT, and PAUL D. WILLIAMS; RUFUS E. CLEMENT, Chairman, Executive Committee; JOSEPH HAAS, Counsel; HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Director; JOHN CONSTABLE, Director of Information; and FLORENCE B. IRVING, Research Assistant. (See "New South", February 1955, page 1; and March 1957, page 2.)

"RED FRONT"

Readers of the April 15, 1957 issue of the Firing Line will recall the Council was identified as a "Southern Red front by MANNING JOHNSON on March 8, 1957 before the State of Louisiana Legislative Committee On Segregation." The Firing Line report also revealed testimony which reflected the Council was "formed by JAMES E. JACKSON, a southern organizer of the Communist Party" and "is affiliated with the Mississippi Council On Human Relations."

Records of The American Legion reveal a definite trend of interrelationship between the SRC and the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, a defunct Communist front organization. According to the files of the National Americanism Commission, the following 16 former Directors of the SRC have been supporters of this aforementioned subversive organization: CHARLOTTE H. BROWN, LOUIS E. BURNHAM, GEORGE E. CLARY, HERBERT DAVIDSON, J. M. ELLISON, CLARK H. FOREMAN, GUY B. JOHNSON, DAVID D. JONES, GEORGE S. MITCHELL, HOWARD W. ODUM, F. D. PATTERSON, EDWIN A. PENICK, HOMER P. RAINEY, IRA DeA. REID, FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON and AUBREY WILLIAMS. (See SRC publication "What Kind of South Do You Want?", undated, pages 7 and 8; "New South", December 1946, pages 25 and 26; "The Southern Frontier", March 1944, page 1; "The New York Times", 12-16-56, page 117; HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1589, 1595-1598; HUAC, Report, Southern Conference For Human Welfare, 1947, page 1; "New York Journal American", 11-7-55, page 1; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 81.)

The files of The American Legion reflect the following 9 current SRC Directors have also been affiliated with the subversive Southern Conference For Human Welfare: RUFUS B. ATWOOD, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, A. W. DENT, BENJAMIN E. MAYS, H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, E. C. PETERS, JOSEPHINE WILKINS and MARION A. WRIGHT. (See HUAC, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1594-1597; HUAC, Report, Southern Conference For Human Welfare, 1947, pages 1 and 15; and "Daily Worker", 5-20-47, page 5.)

At the conclusion of a 1954 investigation, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (of 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana), "was initially an adjunct of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare. After the exposure of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare as a Communist front, it began to wither and was finally dissolved, but the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., continued." The Subcommittee found that after "an objective study", the "Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. is operating with substantially the same leadership and purposes as its predecessor organization, the Southern Conference For Human Welfare." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1955, pages V and VIII.)

For the information of Firing Line readers, the following 8 current Directors of the Council have been affiliated with the aforementioned Southern

Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which was fully exposed in the July 1, 1955 issue of this publication: F. WOODS BECKMAN, BLAILSFORD R. BRAZEAL, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, JAMES M. DABBS, CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DUNCAN HUNTER, BENJAMIN E. MAYS and JOSEPHINE WILKINS. It may be of interest to recall that former SRC Director AUBREY WILLIAMS has been President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund since 1948. He was named as a member of the Communist Party during the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's 1954 hearings. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1955, pages VI, VII and 102; and Southern Conference Educational Fund, leaflets and letterheads, 1953-1956.)

REPORT FROM THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Due to the increasing number of petitions filed by the United States Attorney General with the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), the National Americanism Commission has compiled the following statistical report on the status of 24 cases which this quasi-judicial body has received since it creation by the Subversive Activities Control (Internal Security) Act of 1950:

The SACB has ordered six organizations to register under the Subversive Activities Control Act. In a Modified Report dated December 18, 1956, the Board "recommended that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirm the Board's Order entered April 20, 1953, requiring the Communist Party of the United States to register as a Communist-action organization under section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950." The Board also ordered each of the following groups to register as a Communist-front organization: Jefferson School of Social Science (1955), Labor Youth League (1955), National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (1956), United May Day Committee (1956) and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (1955.)

Subject to review of the whole Board, Recommended Decisions have been issued to require each of the following groups to register as a Communist-front organization: American Peace Crusade (1957), California Labor School (1957), Civil Rights Congress (1955), and the Washington Pension Union (1956.)

In various procedural stages are the cases of the following 7 alleged Communist-front organizations: American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, California Emergency Defense Committee, The Colorado Committee To Protect Civil Liberties, Committee To End Sedition Laws, The Connecticut Volunteers For Civil Rights, National Negro Labor Council, and Save Our Sons Committee. Cases of the following two alleged Communist-infiltrated organizations are also pending: International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America.

After extensive hearings, the Board ordered dismissal of the following petitions on the grounds that evidence reflected these organizations to be defunct: American Slav Congress, The Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Council On African Affairs, International Workers Order, Inc., and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. According to the Sixth Annual Report of the SACB, dated June 30, 1956, six organizations have appealed Board decisions to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, namely: Communist Party, U.S.A., Labor Youth League, Jefferson School of Social Science, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the United May Day Committee.

TODAY'S ASSOCIATES - "PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE" OUTLET

In her January 1957 issue of Today, MISS ANNA LOUISE STRONG declared her periodical will be converted from its present form to a monthly column of the same title scheduled for future appearances in the National Guardian. Mimeographed on legal colored paper, Today has used the following mailing addresses: Post Office Box 161, Montrose, California, and Post Office Box 87, Altadena, California. For the information of readers, MISS STRONG is a long time supporter of the international Communist conspiracy. An identified member of of the Communist Party, U. S. A., she has "collaborated with agents of the Soviet Intelligence apparatus" and has written for Communist Party publications. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Report, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1952, page 158.)

On March 14, 1957, BETTY CHESLEY, Secretary of the apparent newly formed Today's Associates of Post Office Box 87, Altadena, California, wrote the following message to Today readers: "This is a plan to share good progressive literature. It grows from the letters that came to ANNA LOUISE STRONG'S Today. Some people wrote offering books and magazines; they take many progressive periodicals and are willing to share them. Other people want progressive literature but have little means to buy it and live miles from any source. The staff which handled the volunteer mailing of Today have worked out a plan by which they hope to supply the names of those wanting good reading matter to those having good reading matter to give away...If you are able to help in this project, please fill out the coupon...and return to us at above address."

This plan listed the following "progressive literature": Catholic Worker, I. F. Stone's Weekly, Manchester Guardian, The Nation, National Guardian, New Republic, New Statesman & Nation, Monthly Review and The Progressive.

FACTS ON CHESLEY

According to The American Legion files, one MRS. ELIZABETH R. CHESLEY of Pasadena, California was listed as a signer of a quarter-page advertisement which appeared in the September 20, 1951 edition of The Los Angeles Times, demanding a reduction of bail for Communist Party leaders who have been involved in Smith Act prosecution cases. The Daily Worker of April 13, 1951, page 5, reflected that a MRS. BETTY CHESLEY, Chairman of the Pasadena Non-Partisan Peace Committee, led a "two hour vehicular parade through the main streets of Pasadena", California. On May 8, 1954, a MRS. ELIZABETH CHESLEY was honored at a "Mother's Day Testimonial For Peace", which was announced by the Southern California Peace Crusade, an identified subversive organization. (See "Daily People's World", 5-5-54, page 6; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 80.)

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP: According to FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER, Party membership as of January 1, 1957 totaled 17,360. This represents a drop of 14.4% from last year's total of 20,289. He warned against discounting Party strength based on actual membership.

An Editorial Taken From:

THE NEWS AND COURIER
Charleston, South Carolina
Tuesday, June 25, 1957

SRC AND RED RECORDS

The Associated Press has distributed to member newspapers an article by Bem Price on Harold C. Fleming of Atlanta. Mr. Fleming is director of the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Price describes Mr. Fleming as an "advocate of the moderate approach to the South's ancient racial problem." Mr. Fleming and the Southern Regional Council are moderate only if one believes the NAACP is also moderate. The objectives of the SRC and the NAACP are the same--an end to separate public schools in the South.

The Southern Regional Council has received many thousands of dollars from the Fund for the Republic, a Northern foundation that acts as paymaster for integration in the South.

The May 15 issue of Firing Line, a publication of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, says:

"Records of the American Legion reveal a definite trend of interrelationship between the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, a defunct communist front organization."

Last December, an official of the SRC denied that the organization is the successor of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

A documented study of the SRC in the Legion publication states that 16 former and nine present directors of the Southern Regional Council have been affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

This important information was not in Bem Price's article.

-:-

6/28/57

See Citizens Council in The Firing Line

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ATTACK ON SRC
IN THE FIRING LINE OF MAY 15, 1957

The Firing Line is the publication of the American Legion's National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana. It seems to accept without question the testimony and charges of professional accusers (e.g., Manning Johnson, the late Paul Crouch) even though they have long since been discredited and much of their specific testimony has been found by such official groups as the Subversive Activities Control Board to be false and unreliable.

In the issue of May 15th, the Firing Line contains an article on the Southern Regional Council. This article presents in the guise of facts allegations against SRC and various of its past and present board members that range from outright falsehoods to cunning distortions designed to support utterly unfounded conclusions. Following is a point by point analysis; the indented paragraphs are quoted verbatim from the Firing Line.

> Readers of the April 15, 1957 issue of the Firing Line will recall the Council was identified as a "Southern Red front" by MANNING JOHNSON on March 8, 1957 before the State of Louisiana Legislative Committee on Segregation." The Firing Line report also revealed testimony which reflected the Council was "formed by JAMES E. JACKSON, a Southern organizer of the Communist Party" and "is affiliated with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations."

The Louisiana State body referred to here was set up to combat desegregation and is headed by State Senator William M. Rainach, who is also the chief leader of the White Citizens

Councils in that state. Manning Johnson is a self-styled ex-Communist whose testimony has been repudiated by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Subversive Activities Control Board. His testimony about SRC is demonstrably false. The founding of SRC by a group of outstanding Southerners is a matter of public record. The incorporators were Bishop Arthur J. Moore of The Methodist Church, Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and the late Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. Any claim that these men would have permitted the James E. Jackson in question or any other person of Communistic persuasion to play any part in the founding of the organization is fantastic. The founding of SRC is a matter of extensive public record, as reported in the press and official documents, all clearly showing that this charge is an outright falsehood.

The statement that SRC "is affiliated with the Mississippi Council on Human Relations" is both inaccurate and irrelevant. The Mississippi Council is a thoroughly respectable body of citizens of that State, including among its officers the wife of a cotton broker and the Catholic Bishop of Mississippi. It was for a time affiliated with the Southern Regional Council (not vice versa) though it now functions as an independent group.

> Records of the American Legion reveal a definite trend of interrelationship between the SRC and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a defunct Communist front organization. According to the files of the National Americanism Commission, the following 16 former Directors of the SRC have been supporters of this aforementioned subversive organization: CHARLOTTE H. BROWN, LOUIS E. BURNHAM, GEORGE E. CLARY, HERBERT DAVIDSON, J. M. ELLISON, CLARK H. FOREMAN, GUY B. JOHNSON, DAVID D. JONES, GEORGE S. MITCHELL, HOWARD W. ODUM, F. D. PATTERSON, EDWIN A. PENICK, HOMER P. RAINEY, IRA DeA. REID, FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON and AUBREY WILLIAMS.

The charge that SRC was related to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare continues to be used by the detractors of this organization although it has long since and repeatedly been refuted. SRC was the official successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by a group of outstand-

ing Southern churchmen. SRC came into existence at a time when the Southern Conference had been operating for six years, and it was attacked by some persons on the grounds that it was a more conservative organization set up in competition with the Southern Conference. It was never in any way connected with the Southern Conference.

The spurious technique of connection-by-association used here was exposed for what it is by the Atlanta Constitution in 1953. At that time, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, the distinguished president of Atlanta University, had announced his candidacy for the Atlanta Board of Education. Pro-segregationists sought to have him disqualified, using as the Firing Line does the charge that he had once served on the board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The Atlanta Constitution on May 12, 1953 editorialized as follows:

ATTACK ON CLEMENT IS DIRTY POLITICS

> ...A member of the [City Executive Committee] board has charged that Dr. Clement is a Communist sympathizer because he once belonged to the now defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
>
> This newspaper is proud of the fact that it contributed largely to the demise of that organization. We were twice threatened with lawsuits because of our exposure of it; therefore, we believe we have some authority to speak.
>
> The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was organized by honest, loyal Americans, with a viewpoint to organizing all constructive forces in the South to improve the South's economic and social status. It later was infiltrated by Communists, but for a good many years it was composed of and led by persons of unquestioned loyalty, during which time its membership was about 99.95 per cent loyal. It offers the typical example of a few rotten Communists spoiling a good barrel of apples.
>
> Even so, it was not until a good many years had passed, and after most of the membership had withdrawn, including Dr. Clement, that persons of suspected communistic tendencies took over what remained of the organization. They did not long endure, largely because this newspaper exposed them and kept upon them the full light of publicity. Therefore, we feel free to say that this smear attack on Dr. Clement was false and unworthy, and those conducting it reflect no credit on themselves, our city, state and region. ...

Suffice it to say that Dr. Clement's qualifications were upheld by the City Executive Committee, he was overwhelmingly elected in the primary, and he has recently been re-elected to the Atlanta Board of Education.

In this incident and in the Atlanta Constitution's editorial reproduced above lies the full explanation of the dishonest technique used by the Firing Line and SRC's racist critics in their attempts to discredit this organization.

It might further be noted that among the 16 former directors whose past presence on the board of SRC is supposed to have infected it with subversive sympathies are the following:

Dr. George E. Clary, Executive Secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church;

Mr. Herbert Davidson, Editor and Publisher of the Daytona Beach News and Journal;

Dr. J. M. Ellison, Chancellor of Virginia Union University;

The late Dr. Howard W. Odum, nationally famous scholar of the University of North Carolina;

The Reverend Edwin Penick, the presiding Episcopal Bishop of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The distinguished positions held by these individuals and their impeccable reputations in the South and North alike are enough, in themselves, to refute the insinuations of the Firing Line.

The files of The American Legion reflect the following 9 current SRC Directors have also been affiliated with the subversive Southern Conference For Human Welfare: RUFUS B. ATWOOD, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, A. W. DENT, BENJAMIN E. MAYS, H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, E. C. PETERS, JOSEPHINE WILKINS and MARION A. WRIGHT.

The same answer as that given above also applies here. Consider the positions held by these nine current directors:

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of the state-supported Kentucky State College;

Mr. Paul R. Christopher, regional director of the AFL-CIO who serves by appointment of Governor Clement on an official state commission of Tennessee;

Dr. R. E. Clement, identified above;

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University of New Orleans;

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College and one of this nation's most prominent leaders in the World Council of Churches;

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the state-supported Alabama State College in Montgomery;

Dr. E. C. Peters, president emeritus of Methodist-supported Paine College in Augusta, Georgia;

Miss Josephine Wilkins, former administrator of the Fact-Finding Movement of Georgia and past president of the League of Women Voters of Georgia;

Mr. Marion A. Wright, respected attorney, former chairman of the South Carolina Library Board, past president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

If the worst that can be charged against the Southern Regional Council is that these distinguished Southerners served on its board, the organization can be proud indeed.

For the information of Firing Line readers, the following 8 current Directors of the Council have been affiliated with the aforementioned Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which was fully exposed in the July 1, 1955 issue of this publication: F WOODS BECKMAN, BRAILSFORD (sic) R. BRAZEAL, RUFUS E. CLEMENT, JAMES M. DABBS, CHARLES G. GOMILLION, DUNCAN HUNTER, BENJAMIN E. MAYS and JOSEPHINE WILKINS. It may be of interest to recall that former SRC Director AUBREY WILLIAMS has been President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund since 1948. He was named as a member of the Communist Party during the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's 1954 hearings.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the successor to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Three of the individuals names in this paragraph were named in the preceding one. The others include the Dean of Morehouse College, an honorably retired Federal Government employee, a South Carolina planter who is a leading layman of the Southern Presbyterian Church, the Dean of Tuskegee Institute, and a Methodist clergyman of Alabama. A special case is made of Aubrey Williams, who once served on the SRC board and is now president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. It is reported that charges of past Communist affiliation were made against Mr. Williams in 1954. Mr. Williams resigned from SRC's board more than ten years ago, long before these charges were made. However, it should be noted that he categorically and under oath denied the charges made against him in 1954 and his sworn denial still stands unchallenged in the official record. The charge was made by a professional witness, another self-styled ex-Communist whose testimony on other occasions was proved false.

Allen Rankin, columnist for the conservative Montgomery Advertiser, wrote of the hearing at which Mr. Williams was accused: "(Senator) Eastland admitted to a newsman: 'I don't think either of the Durrs or Williams are Communists.' Yet these people...were accused and insulted and browbeaten."

It should be clear to any thoughtful person that the cynical technique of guilt by association used here in its most far-fetched form to indict the Southern Regional Council can be used at least as damagingly against any honest, patriotic body of citizens.

It is possible, for example, to extend the charges of the Firing Line to "prove" that the Catholic Church is under the influence of Communist sympathizers. Several Catholic clergymen took part at one time in the activities of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. One of the founders of the SRC was then Bishop, now Archbishop Gerald P. O'Hara, one of the leading Catholic dignitaries in the United States. From the very beginning, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has included a Catholic clergyman. Among the contributors to SRC have been two Catholic bishops and two archbishops. The president of SRC from 1945 to 1951 was Mr. Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Virginia, a co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South, a Knight of St. Gregory, and one of the leading laymen of his Church. In 1953, the Catholic Committee of the South conferred its annual award on Dr. George S. Mitchell in recognition of his work as executive director of the Southern Regional Council. It would be interesting to see what the Firing Line would make of this "definite trend of interrelationship."

The same artificial case could, of course, be made against the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and other religious and civic groups that have been heavily represented on the board and in the activities of SRC.

The use of past associations with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare can be carried to even greater lengths. On April 3, 1945, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare staged a dinner in Washington, D.C., honoring Justice Hugo Black. This affair is reported in detail in the Southern Conference publication, The Southern Patriot, special supplement May 1945, and in contemporary

newspaper accounts. The toastmaster on this occasion was then Senator, later Vice President, Alben W. Barkley. At the speaker's table was none other than the Honorable James F. Byrnes, who has since crowned his distinguished career with a term as Governor of South Carolina and is one of the leading champions of segregation. Among the sponsors of the dinner were Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, President Harry S. Truman, and other distinguished Americans. Senator Barkley congratulated the Southern Conference on the "great work" it was doing.

This affair is mentioned only to demonstrate how the false standard of association applied by the Firing Line and other critics of SRC can be applied to discredit a host of reputable individuals and the organizations on whose boards they serve. Clearly, past affiliation or association with the Southern Conference cannot honestly be used to impeach the integrity of individuals whose careers testify to their character and patriotism. Still less can the presence of such individuals on the board of another organization be honestly used as evidence against the character of that organization.

Finally, it should be noted that nowhere in the charges against the SRC is there the slightest evidence or word or deed that would suggest Communist or subversive tendencies within the organization. The reason, of course, is that no such evidence exists. From the beginning, the SRC has been squarely opposed to the Communist doctrine and every other totalitarian philosophy. It has worked constructively and responsibly for full enjoyment of legal and human rights by all the people of the South. Those who seek to discredit the patriotism of the Southern Regional Council do so either out of inexcusable ignorance or because they are opposed to the democratic principles for which it stands.

7-8-57

THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL
Knoxville, Tennessee
February 1, 1967

Journal Erred On SRC Origin

In its issue of Jan. 28, The Knoxville Journal on this page stated that the Southern Regional Council was founded by James E. Jackson Jr., once Southern regional secretary of the Communist Party and a member of its national committee. The story was based on an article appearing on Dec. 1, 1954 in the Communist Daily Worker which credited Jackson also with having had a hand in founding the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The charge that the Southern Regional Council was founded by Jackson The Knoxville Journal has subsequently found to be untrue and is pleased to retract the charge and to extend its apologies to the Southern Regional Council, its officers and members, and to readers of this newspaper.

The Journal was duped by the claim of the Communist Daily Worker which, describing Jackson in its issue of Dec. 1, 1954 as "this stalwart Marxist," asserted: "He participated in the formation and building of the Southern Conference for Human

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

SRC Origin Story In Journal In Error

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Welfare, the Southern Regional Council."

Protests as to the inaccuracy of the story were received from J. R. Rutter, president of the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations, and from TVA Director Frank E. Smith, a member of the council at this time.

It appears that an inaccuracy identical with this one which appeared in The Journal also was published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch on Aug. 21, 1958. An editorial in the Richmond paper, subsequently published, provides a recital of the actual beginnings of the Southern Regional Council and is reproduced herewith:

A Race Agency And The Facts

"Inaccurate statements as to its origins of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta appeared recently in the Times-Dispatch, and should be corrected. They appeared—inadvertently, we are sure—in one of the series of articles by Edward B. Simmons, of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times, concerning Communist efforts to incite racial strife in the United States.

"Mr. Simmons stated in the article appearing in our paper on Aug. 5 that the Southern Regional Council, established in Atlanta in 1944, was an 'offshoot of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was dissolved in 1948 after twice being described by the Federal Government as Communist front.' He also said : 'The Communist Daily Worker openly boasted that James E. Jackson, chief of the southern branch of the US Communist Party, was a cofounder of the regional council.'

"Taking these two charges in order, the Southern Regional Council was not an offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was established in response to an appeal from respected southern Negro leaders, who met at Durham, N.C., in October 1942, on the call of Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of the Virginia Union faculty here, and Dr. P. B. Young, of Norfolk, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. These Negro leaders did not ask for the elimination of segregation in the schools or anywhere else; they asked that 'separate but equal' be made a reality.

"Responding to their appeal, a group of white leaders met in Atlanta in the spring of 1943, and expressed a desire to cooperate. Out of this grew the Southern Regional Council. The council was the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by leading churchmen. To repeat, it not only was no offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; it was criticized in some quarters because it was more conservative than that organization and suspected of being in competition with it.

"We must remember, too, that when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was established in 1938, it was not suspected of having any Communist connections, and many well intentioned and patriotic southerners participated in its early meetings. A number of these later joined the Southern Regional Council when they discovered the true purposes of the Conference for Human Welfare.

"As to the allegation of the Communist Daily Worker that James E. Jackson, chief of the southern branch of the US Communist Party, was a cofounder of the Southern Regional Council, there is nothing to support this.

"A James E. Jackson is listed as having attended the Durham meeting of Negro leaders in October 1942, but is not mentioned by the Norfolk Journal and Guide as having been on the committee which drew up the statement then issued. Jackson did not participate in the meetings of white and Negro leaders in 1943 and 1944 which led to the establishment of the Southern Regional Council, and he was not at any time an officer, director, or member of that agency. The Daily Worker's statement that he was a founder is as unreliable and inaccurate as nearly everything else in that Communist sheet.

"The late Dr. Howard W. Odum, noted and respected member of the University of North Carolina faculty, was the first president of the council. He was succeeded in 1945 by Paul D. Williams, prominent Catholic layman of Richmond and cofounder of the Catholic Committee of the South, who served until 1951. Mr. Williams was succeeded in that year by Marion A. Wright, South Carolina attorney, former chairman of the South Carolina Library Board and past president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

"It should be emphasized that SRC worked within the framework of "separate but equal" for 7 years, and did not announce for integration until 1951.

"While we disagree strongly and completely with its present position on this issue, we feel obligated to point out, in fairness, that it was in no sense Communist in its origins. The Southern Regional Council was established because of a sincere desire on the part of white and Negro leaders in the South to eliminate many of the disabilities and discriminations from which Negroes were suffering.

"It was hoped that if these could be substantially lessened, the colored South would not look to the colored North for leadership. Insufficient progress was made, unfortunately, and the NAACP moved in and launched its drive for the complete elimination of segregation —sooner than it probably would have done if SRC's accomplishments had been larger.

"That is where we stand today."

The incorporators of the SRC, according to TVA Director Smith, were Arthur J. Moore, Methodist bishop of Georgia; Ralph McGill, then editor of Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Rufus E. Clement; Dr. Charles S. Johnson; and Dr. Howard W. Odum. Dr. Odum was the first president of the organization

President Rutter, of the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations, asserts that a man by the name of James E. Jackson Jr. did attend the Durham meeting referred to in the Richmond Times-Dispatch editorial, but the minutes of that meeting reflect no participation on his part.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 14, 1967

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SRC Board Members

FROM: Paul Anthony, Executive Director

Enclosed are copies of a recent attack made on the Southern Regional Council by the Knoxville Journal and their apology which appeared subsequently.

The attached is in the classic order of those we have experienced for some years. The remarkable fact about this is the thoroughness with which the Knoxville Journal apologized. We are all grateful to Mr. Frank Smith for his assistance in this. He is undoubtedly responsible for the apology.

I thought you might be interested in knowing this and desire to have copies of these articles for your records.

PA/km
Enc.

JOURNAL

PAPER KNOXVILLE

CITY

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Red-Rooted Council Aids Knox Group

The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations has received funds from an organization founded by a onetime regional secretary of the Communist Party and member of the party's national committee.

J. R. Rutter, president of the Greater Knoxville group, in a letter dated June 6, 1966, announced a $2400 grant had been received from the Southern Regional Council which has headquarters in Atlanta.

OPERATED BY BRADEN

The Southern Regional Council was founded by James E. Jackson Jr., who was also instrumental in the organization of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is now operated by Carl Braden under the name of Southern Conference Education Fund.

A Communist Daily Worker of Dec. 1, 1954, described Jackson as "this stalwart Marxist . . . . Southern regional secretary of the Communist Party and member of its national committee."

The Greater Knoxville group has been in the news recently by cosponsorship of a meeting held here this week along with East Tennessee Civil Liberties Union, the Citizens for Progress and the Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church. This meeting was held in defense of the controversial Highlander Center here and the announced subject was "Free Speech and the Highlander Center."

LABELED RED FRONT

When the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee labeled the Southern Conference for Human Welfare a Communist front, the name was changed to SCEF and it continued to operate at the same address and the same phone number in New Orleans. It was headed for many years by Dr. James Dombrowski, who with Myles Horton, president of Highlander, Don West, onetime Communist Party director for North Carolina, and Rev. John Thompson, now pastor of the Community Congregational Church at Berkely, Calif., who is still a board member of Highlander, founded the original Highlander Folk School at Monteagle.

Berkeley, Calif., is the home of the University of California branch where many demonstrations, including antiwar ones, have been held in the past several years.

Braden, now executive director of the Southern Conference Education Fund, transferred the main offices to Louisville after he took over from Dombrowski. Braden served a one-year federal prison term for a conviction of contempt of Congress for refusing to discuss his Communist activities before an investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The US Supreme Court upheld the conviction and the sentence.

LINKED TO HIGHLANDER

The Greater Knoxville Human Relations group is not only tied to the Southern Regional Council and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, but is also closely associated with Highlander, Citizens for Progress and the East Tennessee Civil Liberties Union by interlocking members or officers.

Article X of the bylaws of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations states: Cooperation. This council shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council, other state councils on human relations and groups which share the purposes and concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Tennessee Council is holding its annual meeting Saturday and Sunday in Nashville and the principle speaker on the schedule is Leslie Dunbar, former executive director of the Field Foundation, which has contributed liberally to the Tennessee Council.

The Tennessee Council's newsletter of May-June 1966 reported that on "June 14 the Field Foundation gave a two-year extension of our grant and increased the amount over our previous grant from $15,000 to $25,000."

March 13, 1944

Mrs. Marjorie B. Smiley
Advanced School of Education
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. Smiley:

Your letter of March 2 was forwarded to me here where I am now working as Executive Director of the newly organized Southern Regional Council.

I appreciate your interest in the work which I carried on for nearly twenty years at the University of North Carolina, and I regret very much that I am so completely overwhelmed with duties in my new position that I do not see how I can give you enough information about the work at Chapel Hill to be of any help to you. I hope that you will have an opportunity to visit Chapel Hill and get some first-hand information from Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dr. Katharine Jocher and others. Incidentally, Dr. Jocher can send you a mimeographed list of all the research projects which have been done by the Institute for Research in Social Science.

If you happen to be in Atlanta I hope you will look me up. I am sure that we would sandwich in a few conversations about the program at Chapel Hill.

Mr. R. B. Eleazer, who was formerly connected with the Interracial Commission, once made a survey of courses in race relations in Southern colleges. If I can find a copy of his pamphlet I shall send it to you under separate cover.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

P.S. Last summer I had as a visiting student, Mrs. Cornelia Bruère Rose, who lives at Beekman Tower, 3 Mitchell Place at 49th Street. Mrs. Rose is very interested in interracial problems and I think that she would be glad to give you her impressions of the teaching methods and student reactions in my course on the Negro.

GBJ/j

ADVANCED SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

STUDENT WORKROOMS

March 2, 1944

Professor Guy B. Johnson
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Professor Johnson:

As a graduate student at Teachers College, Columbia University, in the Department of Curriculum and Teaching, I am preparing a dissertation under the sponsorship of Professor Donald P. Cottrell on international and intercultural education in American colleges. In the proposed study I wish to describe and evaluate representative programs in these fields as a means of documenting what seems to me to be a trend of increasing concern with the role of higher education in the improvement of interpersonal and intergroup relations and of calling attention in this way to outstanding contributions in practice.

The Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Dr. Guy E. Snaveley, Executive Director, Association of American Colleges, Mr. Clifford Bragdon, Smith College, and Dr. Paul Braisted of the Hazen Foundation have commended the program of cultural and racial studies under your direction at the University of North Carolina to my attention as such an instance.

I am eager to acquaint myself more exactly concerning the aims, organization, and scope of the cultural and racial studies. The date and circumstances of inception, the numbers of students reached, community reaction and cooperation, instructional methods, and such other problems or issues raised by this work which you consider significant would all be matters extremely relevant to my proposed study.

While I am cognizant of the substantial demands upon your time and interest made by this request, I hope that you may find it possible to respond. May I assure you of my great appreciation for any information you may be able to give me.

Very sincerely yours,

Marjorie B. Smiley

(Mrs. Jerome C. Smiley)

March 24, 1944

Dean H. G. Williamson
Wood Junior College
Mathiston, Mississippi

Dear Dean Williamson:

Thank you for your letter in which you enclosed one dollar for a mailing list subscription.

The Southern Regional Council is, of course, similar in some respects to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The main difference between the two organizations is in strategy. The Southern Conference is primarily a pressure group, whereas the Council will be primarily a planning, coordinating and educational organization. As far as I can see the purposes of the two groups are about the same, namely, the ideal of equal opportunity for all the people of the South. We do not feel that we are in conflict or competition with the Southern Conference and we shall be glad to cooperate with them and with any other organization whose aims are similar to ours.

I might add that the Southern Regional Council is not controlled by a very small group as some people seem to think, but has a thoroughly democratic structure. It has a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee, but all power is vested in the annual meeting of members. We have about 350 charter members and as soon as our Board of Directors has settled certain details we shall put on a campaign for a wide membership.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ/j

WOOD JUNIOR COLLEGE

MATHISTON, MISSISSIPPI

Office of the Dean

March 16, 1944

$1.00
3/21/44
(Noted & Ack'd)

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I thank you for your reply of March 13, together with the literature you have also sent. This information is very helpful.

I am interested in the work of your organization. I am enclosing one dollar and shall be glad to have my name on your mailing list to receive the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, and any pamphlets which may be available during the year.

I am wondering just what difference there is in the objectives of the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare under the direction of James A. Dombrowski, with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee.

Very best wishes to you in your work, I am,

Sincerely yours,

H. G. Williamson

H. G. Williamson
Dean-Registrar

HGW:hs

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
J. MAX BOND, DIRECTOR

March 24, 1944

Miss Emily H. Clay, Secretary
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

I am shortly to write a paper for the Journal of Negro Education dealing with efforts of institutions to provide programs of race education for children.

I would be pleased if you would give me any information which you may have on hand that has to do with the efforts of institutions in developing inter-racial programs of this nature.

If this information is to be found in records and you do not have the time to go through them, I shall be happy to come to Atlanta and spend a day or two going through these materials.

Thanking you for your prompt response, I remain,

Very truly yours,

J. Max Bond

J. Max Bond, Director
School of Education

fs

April 5, 1944

Miss Viarda Clark Brubeck
Librarian
Cortland Free Library
Cortland, New York

Dear Miss Brubeck:

I am sorry to be so late in replying to your letter of March 25 but I have been out of the city so much recently that I have not been able to keep up with my correspondence.

I am going to Chapel Hill this weekend and while I am there I shall try to find some material to send you. I believe that I can send you a mimeographed brief outline of my course on the Negro and a bibliography of books on the Negro.

The Southern Regional Council which recently absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has a number of pamphlets which may be of some use to you, and we will send under separate cover a few of the best pamphlets and a price list. We shall be glad to supply quantities of whatever material you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

CHARLES C. WICKWIRE, President FAY C. PARSONS, Vice-President MRS. HARRIET F. BENTLEY, Secretary EDWARD STILSON, Jr., Treasurer

Cortland Free Library

Cortland, New York

VIARDA CLARK BRUBECK, Librarian

25 March 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Dr. Howard W. Odum of the Department of Sociology of the University has referred me to you for study materials on the race question.

One of our local study clubs plans to devote their entire program to the study of the race question, and I am very much interested in securing a study outline prepared by someone like yourself who is an authority.

Can you supply us with a suggested study outline and bibliography? We shall, of course, be very glad to pay for whatever material you can supply us with.

Very truly yours

Viarda Clark Brubeck

Viarda Clark Brubeck
Librarian

VCB/amc

April 6, 1944

Mr. John W. Parker
Fayetteville State Teachers College
Fayetteville
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Parker:

I am sorry that I have been on the go so much that I am way behind with my correspondence, and even now I am afraid that I will not be able to help you much. I have a couple of work days in the office and then I shall be gone again for a week.

I am sure that we have here a good deal of material on race relations as expressed in white newspapers, but this material is not organized and we do not have the help at present to get it into condition for use. I will say, however, that I think that one of the most encouraging trends in the white press is the trend toward more constructive stories about Negroes. One example is the increasing use of the pictures of Negro soldiers and the reference to their parents with the usual titles of respect. I believe that we have clippings from 40 or more Southern newspapers which are now following this policy with respect to Negro soldiers. I feel that a good deal of this will be carried over into the post-war newspaper treatment of news concerning Negroes.

Here are a few brief facts concerning the Southern Regional Council. It was partly an outgrowth of the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences, and partly the realization of a plan which had been under consideration for five years by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It differs from the Commission in that its program is broader, that is, it will work on the social, economic, and civic problems of the South, as well as on the problems of racial attitudes. It differs also in that it will be more concerned with social action than the Commission was. The Durham Conference of October 20, 1942 was a conference of Southern Negro leaders, the Atlanta Conference on April 8, 1943 was a meeting of Southern white leaders, and the Richmond Conference, June 16, 1943 was an interracial meeting of delegates appointed by the two previous conferences. This group, known as the Collaboration Committee, met again in Atlanta in August, 1943 and passed a resolution launching the Southern Regional Council. There was a further meeting on November 27 followed by the work of several sub-committees on finance, personnel, etc., and the Council was legally chartered by the State of Georgia on January 6, 1944.

The incorporators designated as charter members all members of the Interracial Commission and all persons who took part in one of the conferences mentioned above, making a total of about 250 persons. The charter meeting was held in Atlanta on February 16-17, at which time the members adopted by-laws and elected officers and directors. We will send you a copy of the March issue of Southern Frontier which will be out in a few days, and from the material in this issue you will be able to see some additional facts concerning the Council.

As soon as our Board of Directors has met and set up certain machinery we shall put on a membership campaign. I hope that we can count on you to become a member of the Council.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Fayetteville State Teachers College
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1877

March 24, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
The Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We are in the process of preparing our report for the annual Durham-Chapel Hill meeting. We are studying race relations as expressed in our local newspaper (white).

It has occurred to me that you might have certain data on race relations as expressed in white papers here and there. If so, I am sure we would profit a good deal by looking it through.

Any help you can give us in the way of citing references and of finding us materials will be much appreciated.

I trust that your work goes well.

Respectfully yours,
John W. Parker

N. B. There is a little more data I could

like to have. I should like to know

1. The date of organization and the officers of the newly formed Southern Regional Council.
2. The program of the organization and how its program differs from that of the Commission on Interracial Commission.
3. Were there large interracial meetings other than the Durham, the Atlanta and the Richmond meetings?
4. What do you consider the six most important events in race relations during the past year?

Thank you,

J. W. Parker

April 13, 1944

Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson
Graduate School of Banking
814 North Broome Street
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

Dr. Odum forwarded to me your letter of March 27. I am sorry that due to a business trip to Washington I was not able to reply to your letter sooner.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the March issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER which will give you some information on the structure and program of the Southern Regional Council. The Council has about 300 charter members, who, like stockholders, have democratic control over the corporation. It has a Board of Directors of 50 persons plus the elected officers, making a total of 56, of whom 22 are Negro and 34 are white. The Executive Committee has 7 elected members plus the officers. The occupational composition of the Board of Directors is as follows: education and related interests, 14; business and law, 9; religion, 9; public office and civic work, 7; labor, 4; journalism, 4; miscellaneous, 11. In order to prevent the usual ills of ageing and ingrowing, the by-laws provide that no Board member may serve more than two consecutive terms of four years each.

The Council's functions may be summarized as follows: (1) a clearing house for coordinating work with numerous agencies working on Southern problems; (2) research and survey in order to determine the facts as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational and propaganda activities through publications, press, radio, conferences, and private contacts; (4) consultative services to private or official agencies; (5) constructive social action on the social and economic, civic and racial problems of the South.

As soon as our Board of Directors has approved the machinery for electing additional members, we shall try to bring in a large number of members. For persons who do not care to assume the obligations of active membership, we offer a mailing list subscription of $1.00 a year which entitles the subscriber to receive copies of all publications issued by the Council, including a subscription to the monthly paper, THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. We are also planning to appoint 100 honorary fellows chosen from the ranks of exceptional young people in the South whose duties will be to cooperate with the Council as observers, correspondents, and local representatives.

Our counsel, Mr. Leonard Haas, is now editing the by-laws which were adopted at our charter meeting. The by-laws will be mimeographed within the next few days, and as soon as they are ready we shall send you a copy along with a copy of our charter.

If there is any further information you would like to have, please let us know. With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

H. Odum

April 6, 1944

Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson
Graduate School of Banking
814 North Broome Street
Wilmington, Delaware

My dear Mr. Stephenson:

It is a great pleasure to hear from you again. I am sending your letter on down to Dr. Guy B. Johnson, who is the executive director of the new Council, working with Dr. Ira Reid of Atlanta University as associate director. They are going to do a good piece of work.

I am sure we shall all appreciate your keeping us posted on what you are doing.

Cordially yours,

HWO-m

HOWARD W. ODUM.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS
Raymond N. Ball, *Chairman Board of Regents*
Dr. Harold Stonier, *Director*
Dr. Eugene E. Agger, *Associate Director*
Dr. William A. Irwin, *Assistant Director*
Richard W. Hill, *Registrar*
Norman C. Miller, *Associate Registrar*
William Powers, *Assistant Registrar*
W. T. Elder, *Assistant Registrar*
M. A. Chaffee, *Assistant Registrar*

The Graduate School of Banking

American Bankers Association

22 EAST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 16

TRUST RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
Gilbert T. Stephenson, *Director*
814 North Broome Street
Wilmington, Delaware

At Wilmington 32, Delaware
March 27, 1944

Professor Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Professor Odum:

A group of white people and Negroes here in Delaware are taking steps to organize a Council after the fashion of your recently organized Regional Council. We have had two meetings and will have a third on April 6. We have the literature on your Council up to the time of your opening headquarters in Atlanta in February.

Will you help us along with our effort by sending me such additional material, particularly on your constitution and plan of organization, that will guide us in effecting our own organization and getting it to work.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert T. Stephenson

Gilbert T. Stephenson
Personal

S

April 13, 1944

Miss Isabel Miller
Warren Wilson College
Swannanoa, North Carolina

Dear Miss Miller:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the Southern Regional Council. Our representatives in your vicinity are: Dr. Clark Foreman of Black Mountain; Rev. R. D. Bedinger, Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey, and Rt. Rev. R. E. Gribben of Asheville. Dr. Foreman is a member of our Board of Directors.

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of the pamphlet "How Shall We Organize?" together with some material on the Southern Regional Council. The Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conference statements will give you the background for the formation of the Council. The March issue of the Southern Frontier contains material on the structure and program of the Council.

The Council has about three hundred charter members, who, like stockholders, have democratic control over the corporation. It has a Board of Directors of 50 persons plus the elected officers, making a total of 56, of whom 22 are Negro and 34 are white. The Executive Committee has seven elected members plus the officers. The occupational composition of the Board of Directors is as follows: education and related interests, 14; business and law, 9; religion, 9; public office and civic work, 7; labor, 4; journalism, 4; miscellaneous, 11. In order to prevent the usual ills of ageing and ingrowing, the by-laws provide that no Board member may serve more than two consecutive terms of four years each.

The Council's functions may be summarized as follows: (1) a clearing house for coordinating work with numerous agencies working on Southern problems; (2) research and survey in order to determine the facts as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational and propaganda activities through publications, press, radio, conferences, and private contacts; (4) consultative services to private or official agencies; (5) constructive social action on the social and economic, civic and racial problems of the South.

As soon as our Board of Directors has approved the machinery for electing additional members, we shall try to bring in a large number of members. For persons who do not care to assume the obligations of active membership, we offer a mailing list subscription of $1.00 a year which entitles the subscriber to receive copies of all publications issued by the Council,

including a subscription to the monthly paper, Southern Frontier. We are also planning to appoint 100 honorary fellows chosen from the ranks of exceptional young people in the South whose duties will be to cooperate with the Council as observers, correspondents, and local representatives.

If there is any further information you would like to have, please let us know. With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

Warren Wilson College,
Swannanoa, N. C.,
April 11, 1944

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Sirs:

I wrote a card recently inquiring the name of the Council member who lives in Asheville, N. C., and I think it must have gotten lost in the mail so I am writing again to ask this question since the F. O. R. group of which I am a member is eager to contact him to see what publicity and activities are being planned by the Council for this section.

We would also like a copy of the pamphlet No. 3, How Shall We Organize if you will be so kind as to send us one.

Having heard Dr. Reid and Dr. Mays of Morehouse speak on the formation and plans of the Council, I am eager that others shall hear of it, and that we may cooperate in any way that we can.

Very truly yours,

Isabel Miller

Isabel Miller

Warren Wilson College,
Swannanoa, N. C.,
March 18, 1944

My dear Sirs:

In speaking with Dr. Ira Reid recently at a conference in Greensboro, N. C., he told me that there is a member of the the Southern Regional Council in Asheville, N. C. I would like to know the name of that person, if you will be so kind as to send it, since a group with which I am connected would like to get in touch with this person in order to know more of that the Council is doing in our area.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

Isabel Miller

Isabel Miller

April 14, 1944

The Rev. Calvin Grier Davis
First Presbyterian Church
26 Church Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your inquiry of March 29. The Southern Regional Council was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 6, 1944 and began operation as an organized body immediately following its charter meeting on February 16-17. The Council is in part an outgrowth of the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences of white and Negro leaders, and in part an outgrowth of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. On the day of our charter meeting the Commission members met and formally transferred its assets to, and merged its program with, the Southern Regional Council. The Council's work is broader than the field of race relations. It endeavors to promote constructive social action on the social, economic, civic, and racial problems of the South.

Under separate cover I am sending you some materials which will show the relationship of the Commission to the Council and which will give you a brief picture of the structure and program of the Council.

The Council is a democratic body composed at present of about 300 charter members representing both races and numerous occupational interests. The Board of Directors is composed of 50 elected members plus officers, making a total of 56, of whom 22 are Negro and 34 are white.

As soon as our Board of Directors has set up the proper machinery, we shall try to obtain a large membership throughout the 13 Southern states in which we are operating. If there is any further information you would like to have, please call on us.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

First Presbyterian Church
TWENTY-SIX CHURCH STREET
Asheville, N. C.

CALVIN GRIER DAVIS, MINISTER

March 29, 1944

The Commission On Inter-racial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In a religious publication I saw an article which stated that the Inter-racial Commission was being disbanded or reorganized. Please give me any information you may have about this movement and the name of the person in North Carolina who is at the head of the committee on reorganization.

With gratitude for your courtesy,

Sincerely yours,

C. Grier Davis

CGD:ES

April 19, 1944

Mr. Dwight Culver
409 Prospect Street
Box 161
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Culver:

Your letter of March 29 addressed to Mr. R. B. Eleazer has been referred to us. Under separate cover we are sending you some material which will show the background, structure, and aims of the Southern Regional Council.

The original charter members of the Council were members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and participants in the preliminary conferences in Durham, Atlanta, and Richmond. This group represented a wide range of occupational interests and was divided racially in a Negro to white percentage of about 36 to 64. Our Board of Directors, which is composed of 50 elected members plus officers making a total of 56, is divided as follows: Negroe 22 and white, 34. Occupationally, the Board's composition is: education and related interests, 14; business and law, 9; religion, 9; public office and civic work, 7; labor, 4; journalism, 4; miscellaneous, 11. As for members who have been elected since the charter meeting, we have not bothered to check on their race. The Executive Committee is composed of seven elected members plus the four officers, making a total of 11, of whom five are Negro and six are white. Dr. Charles S. Johnson is chairman of the Executive Committee. I might add that the Council operates in 13 Southern states (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Texas), and residence in one of these states is a prerequisite for membership.

In the March issue of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER you will find some material which deals with program and activities. Since our charter meeting on February 16-17, the functions which we are trying to develop are: (1) clearinghouse for coordinating work with numerous agencies working on Southern problems; (2) research and survey in order to determine the facts as a basis for sound social action; (3) educational and propaganda activities through publications, press, radio, conferences, and private contacts; (4) consultative services to private or official agencies; (5) constructive social action on the social and economic, civic and racial problems of the South.

We are, of course, a very young organization, and can list no substantial achievements as yet. As for the accomplishments of the Commission, I could not undertake in this brief letter any thorough evaluation. However, I

will mention that in its 25 years of operation, the Commission has made interracial conferences and forums respectable almost everywhere in the South, has marshalled thousands of the church women of the South in opposition to lynching and other injustices, has sponsored significant researches on race relations, has issued over two million copies of pamphlets and leaflets, and has symbolized the awakened conscience of the Southern white people. I suggest that for further information you consult particularly Paul Baker, Methods of Race Adjustment, and Gunnar Myrdal, An American Dilemma.

In addition to the material mentioned above, we are sending some typical pamphlet materials which were issued by the Commission which are now sponsored by the Council. I hope that this information will serve the purposes of your seminar, and if I can be of further assistance to you, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Yale Divinity School

409 Prospect Street, Box 161
New Haven, Connecticut
March 29, 1944

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

A Social Ethics seminar under the direction of Dr. Liston Pope includes a number of students who have expressed an interest in securing information concerning the work of the Southern Regional Council.

It is my understanding that this group has taken over largely the functions of the former Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Conference on Education and Race Relations. What we are particularly interested in can be summarized under the following points: (1) the aims of the Council,(2)the membership upon which it draws for support(an estimate with a break-down by race, region, age, would be especially helpful to us), (3) the actual working program and activities, and, of course, (4) the achievements of the Council(including the accomplishments of the Commission.)

If there are pamphlets which might present a picture of your work, I would be glad to pass them on to the other members of the seminar. There are seven in the group. Any information concerning organizations working toward interracial cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight Culver

May 6, 1944

Mr. Frank W. Spencer
P. O. Box 136
Savannah
Georgia

Dear Mr. Spencer:

Thank you for your letter of May 2. The Southern Regional Council is partly an outgrowth of the conferences of Southern white and Negro leaders which began at Durham in October, 1942, and partly an expansion of the program of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which operated in the South from 1919 until its recent merger with the Southern Regional Council. The membership of the Council is bi-racial, but the program is not limited to problems of race relations. The Council is interested in the economic, social, political, educational, and racial problems of the South, and it will endeavor through research, consultation, and publications to promote a better condition of life for all the people of the South.

The Council was chartered on January 6, and began its formal operation after its charter meeting on February 16-17. We are still quite young and are gradually developing policy and strategy as we go along.

I am enclosing a pamphlet containing the statements of the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences, and a copy of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER for March, 1944 containing some material on the program and methods of the Southern Regional Council. Perhaps you know Msgr. T. James McNamara, who is a member of our Executive Committee. He could give you some further details and personal impressions concerning the work of the Council. If you would like to become a member of the Council, I should be glad to place your name in nomination.

The Council publishes a monthly paper, the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. The subscription rate is 25 cents a year. We also offer a mailing list subscription at one dollar a year which entitles the subscriber to the SOUTHERN FRONTIER and to all pamphlets issued by the Council.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures

P. O. Box 136
Savannah, Georgia
May 2, 1944

Dr. Guy Johnson
c/o Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am greatly interested in the Interracial movement now under way and understand that you have been appointed as an active representative of this group in carrying out its development. It will be very much appreciated if you will let me have an outline of plans being formulated to cover interracial matters in this section of the country.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Frank W. Spencer.

May 8, 1944

Dean R. E. Smith
Centenary College
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Dean Smith:

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation has merged with the Southern Regional Council, and the Council is carrying on the race relations program as one phase of its work. The enclosed reprint from the March issue of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER will give you some idea of the organization and aims of the Southern Regional Council.

I am also enclosing a copy of a pamphlet entitled "How Shall We Organize?" and a list of publications which are available from our office. In organizing a local interracial committee, it is very important to get the cooperation of the leading ministers in the city. Church people have a privileged position in sponsoring matters of this sort, for they can make public statements and take stands without being branded immediately as radicals and agitators. If the mayor could be approached and brought around to the point of appointing a city interracial committee, it would be all to the good, but if he is not willing to do this, I hope that you and other interested citizens will proceed to set up some kind of committee even though it is a very informal one. The committee could offer its services to the mayor, and should try to get a series of closed conferences with him in which he would hear reports on certain danger spots and on the need for constructive planning to improve the lot of the Negroes and to prevent race friction in the post war period. Even if these conferences seem to be getting nowhere at first, they serve a valuable purpose in educating a city official.

Dr. Eleazer is now connected with the Methodist Board of Education. His address is 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee. I am forwarding your letter to him.

I hope you will keep in touch with us and let us know how your interracial committee project gets along. Please do not hesitate to call upon us at any time for advice and assistance.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures

CC: Mr. R. B. Eleazer

5-8-1944

Written in answer to letter to Mr. R. B. Eleazer by Dean R. E. Smith of Centenary College in Shreveport, La. on 4-27-44 on the subject of organizing an inter-racial committee in Shreveport. He wanted to know "first steps" in the process, and stated the urgent need for a local organization in Shreveport.

Letter forwarded to Eleazer - 5-9.

May 25, 1944

Mr. Gordon H. Feinberg
Editorial Correspondent
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Feinberg:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. In February the Commission merged its work with the newly organized Southern Regional Council. The Council will carry on the program of the Commission in a more comprehensive form.

The Council will continue to publish the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, and to distribute pamphlet literature which was inherited from the Commission. Under separate cover we are sending you some material which will give you an idea of the purpose and program of the Council. Within the next two or three weeks we shall have ready a pamphlet which sets forth in some detail the origin and aims of the Council.

Voting membership in the Council is limited to residents of the thirteen Southern states, but persons living outside these states may become Associates if they subscribe to the purposes of the Council and pay a fee of one dollar a year. Associates will receive the monthly paper, the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, and all pamphlets or leaflets issued by the Council.

We shall be glad to have you as an Associate if you care to join. A blank is enclosed for your convenience.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosure
Separate cover

May 29, 1944

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of May 25th relative to my inquiry about the Council. I shall be glad to receive and look over the literature you are sending to me under separate cover. Incidentally, do associate members receive membership cards of any kind?

Yours truly,

Gordon H. Feinberg
Editorial Correspondent
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Replied -
no

May 18, 1944

DearSir:

Please send to me complete informative literature and other details about your organization, including qualifications for membership.

Yours truly,

Gordon H. Feinberg
Editorial Correspondent
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Commission

May 25, 1944

Mr. A. C. Joy
1402 Sylvan Road, SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Joy:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the Southern Regional Council. I am enclosing a reprint from the March issue of our monthly paper, the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, which will give you some idea of the nature and purpose of the Council.

Our Board of Directors has not yet decided whether membership will be limited or unlimited, but I think it is quite probable that our membership will be greatly enlarged in the near future. The requisites for membership are residence in the South, endorsement of the purposes of the Council, and payment of dues of one dollar a year. If you are interested in membership in the Council, I suggest that you look over the list of Directors in the enclosed reprint and ask one of them whom you know to nominate you to membership. Our Committee on Membership will meet sometime within the next two weeks.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure

1402 Sylvan Road SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Southern Regional Council, Inc
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen

I have heard from several sources about the work that you are doing and would like to participate to whatever extent is possible. Please send me further information about your organization, including membership data as well as a list of your publications.

Very truly yours

acJoy

A C Joy

May 26, 1944

Miss Ethel Marshall
701 Cotton Avenue
Birmingham 7, Alabama

Dear Miss Marshall:

Thank you for your request for information concerning the researches and publications sponsored by the Southern Regional Council.

The Southern Regional Council is a very young organization, having been formally organized in February,1944, and it does not have very much to show as yet. Its general purpose is to promote through research and social action the ideals of equal opportunity for all classes of people in the South. The Council is continuing to publish the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, a monthly paper which was begun by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and is distributing the pamphlet literature which it inherited from the Commission. We are enclosing some material which will give you an idea of the work of the Council.

We shall, of course, carry on some work along the line of research and survey. We plan to have the more serious researches done through Southern universities. Among the subjects which we propose to study are: Financial Support for Education in the South, The Police and Race Relations, Murder in the South, Postwar Employment Opportunities for Negroes, and Domestic Service Problems in the South.

We are sending this material by special delivery mail to the Birmingham address. I trust that it reaches you before you leave for Florida.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosure

701 Cotton Avenue,
Birmingham 7, Ala.,
May 22, 1944.

Southern Regional Council,
710 Standard Building,

Atlanta Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

The Southern States Work Conference is using as the title of its handbook for local and state school organization "The Challenge for Education in the South Today." In this handbook we are attempting to present some problems and opportunities in the South today. Natural and human resources are being considered and also the various agencies that are doing research in these fields. I have been asked to write a survey of these agencies and what they are doing. Dr. Gordon Blackwell and Dr. John E. Brewton, both believe that your group is doing some very outstanding work. I would like very much to have some information as to just what you are doing and what publications you have completed or contemplated.

If you can send me this information

at once so that I can receive it by Monday send to the above address. If not please it on to the following address that I may have it during the first 10 days of June:

Ethel Marshall,
102 South Peninsula Drive,
Daytona Beach
Florida.
c/o Miss Carrie Freeman.

This Southern States Work Conference for school Administrators meets in Daytona May 29 to June 9 for editing this bulletin. I shall appreciate any information you may send me.

Very sincerely,
Ethel Marshall
(Teacher + Ala. Chmn. of the Education Comm. of Southern association of Science and Industry).

May 29, 1944

Mr. John C. Rose
3882 Northview Drive
Jackson 32, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Rose:

Mr. Carter Wesley of Houston, Texas has kindly sent us your letter of May 6. I presume that Mr. Wesley has written you.

I have enjoyed reading your splendid letter. As a "youngster" of slightly more than forty summers, I take my hat off to one who has lived through so many epochal happenings in the history of the South, and who has maintained such a fair and sane attitude toward our Negro people.

The Southern Regional Council, which recently absorbed the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, represents the combined efforts of a large number of influential people of both races to promote social, economic, and civic progress in the South. I am enclosing some material which will give you an idea of the nature and purposes of the Council.

Members of the Council living in Jackson are Rt. Rev. Theodore D. Bratton and Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens. You are no doubt familiar with the Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation, which is one of our cooperating organizations. Mr. F. C. Willcoxon of the Y.M.C.A. in Vicksburg is Chairman of the Mississippi Council.

In a couple of weeks we shall have ready for distribution a new pamphlet which sets forth in some detail the background and program of the Southern Regional Council. I shall be glad to send you a copy as soon as it is ready.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosures

3882 Northview Drive,
Jackson 32, Miss.
May 6, 1944.

Mr. Carter Wesley,
(C/o Informer)
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir;- An A P news dispatch from Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga. states that the former Inter-Racial Council, composed of mixed white and colored members, has been reorganized and extended to include a broader and more practical system of operation. If so the organization should prove helpful and worth while to both races.

Mississippi was mentioned in the dispatch with the other Southern states, presumably as participating in the Council but no person or central point is given to whom one may inquire for information as to the full objectives of said Council and I am seeking that knowledge now.

If there is no local committee in this state to get the information from may I ask you to forward by mail to me whatever data you may (over)

have at hand on this subject?

I am a friend of the colored people and if there be a member of the Inter-Racial Council here in Jackson or elsewhere in this state I want to get in touch with him or them, as the case may be

In accordance with the natural law that "like begets like" in current in my parents I am a white man but that inherent law is the only reason I am what I am, I nursed the breasts of a colored "Mammy", "Malvina" by name and shortly before had been one of the family slaves, when I was a baby because my mother was unable to suckle and care for me at the time and I have been told many times "Malvina" did a good job of it. I love to think and talk about the many colored friends of my boy-hood days.

It is no wonder I have a deep and abiding interest in the whole colored race of people. They were all my friends and my own people had a peculiar sympathy for those we knew so well and at the finish I want to do a little something for

their color and kind. However I realize the road to the goal I so earnestly desire for them is not going to be a broad and easy to travel. Most of all depends on the colored people themselves. It is your supreme responsibility to help solve the problem and find the answers. The younger set among them must sweeten their hourly living conduct with purity of mind, heart and body. They must forget about all racial inequalities and set their faces and affection on the things they can do for themselves that will give them prestige and distinction in spite of color - honored by all races of mankind. And their literary teachers must teach them how in the public schools. Graflers and prepostors of their secret societies must go. Adult men and women get themselves in racial disputes and trouble by listening to wholly incompetent wisecracking members especially with respect to sex-problems. Colored people must be virtuous among themselves and whites alike - the clubman has subtle designs too often himself.

(over)

most all secret societies of the colored race I know about must be "liquidated" as the Russians say if their race is soon to come into possession of the general good will of all races concerned. And they can if they have the will to make good in this mixed society. And if they hope to attract more and more good white men and women to take sides and aims in bringing about necessary social changes they will have to prove themselves worthy and able to meet the tests. They have come a long way and made wonderful progress in spite of all handicaps but they have some lessons yet to learn and put into actual practice.

The bane of racial disunity in Dixie is an attitude of mind prevalent among the whites sometimes called the "Mississippi mood" and that mood is kept alive and fed from time to time by acts which only the colored men themselves can correct, and school teachers have the best and surest opportunity to instill the rules of decent behavior into the minds of young boys in their care.

These teachers have an immense advantage over other present means of moulding the colored youth into high tone gentlemen, worthy of political freedom, equality before the law and social liberty. All these things will come to them when they are able to receive them. To be sure, there are cultured, refined, capable mothers and fathers now and then but they are exceptions and not the rule.

I do not claim to have all the answers to the difficult problems toward the highest possible goal for the colored people but I believe so ardently that I do have some of the answers. I am thinking seriously about writing a book or at least a treatise on the subject as my contribution to their welfare. The chasm between the two races is wide enough and to narrow or close it is the challenge to well-wishing, thinking people on both sides.

I was born in early January 1867 and have lived among "colored folks" all my life. They have certain twisted race ideas I do not understand.

(over)

But so do Indians, Irish, and they
over and all of us must find a way
to get along together in peace prosper-
ously. There are many millions of
people in every other continent of this
world much worse situated than any
group of negroes in this country —
even in England, and no single set
of people now living are to blame
for the strife and divisions of the races.

This is not intended for pub-
lication but I would like to see a
copy of your paper.

Thanking you in advance for a
reply, and wishing the council every
worthy success, I am,

Respectfully,

John C. Rose.

May 29, 1944

Mr. John J. Fuller
Department of Education
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Fuller:

Your letter of May 10 addressed to Dr. Will Alexander of the Julius Rosenwald Fund has been sent to me. The Southern Regional Council serves as a sort of clearinghouse for organizations interested in social progress in the South. We are, of course, cooperating with the newly formed American Council on Race Relations.

I am enclosing a reprint from the March issue of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. The May issue will be out in a few days, and I shall be glad to send you a copy of it.

We have been collecting material on the attempts of politicians and others to exploit anti-Negro sentiments, but we have not undertaken any analysis or summary of our findings.

If your group is setting up a new organization, I hope you will let us know about it. We are trying to compile a list of all committees or councils interested in race problems. If you would like to receive our literature, we can supply the SOUTHERN FRONTIER at 25 cents a year or a mailing list subscription for one dollar a year including the SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

I have been asked to speak to the Knoxville Interracial Commission in June, and I have written Mr. David N. Howell that I can come on June 15 or 16. Perhaps I will have an opportunity to see you while I am there.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosure

COPY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

May 25, 1944

Dear Mr. Fuller: Doctor Alexander has asked me to let you know that he is referring your letter of May 10 to Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director of the Southern Regional Council, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia. It seems to Doctor Alexander that the above-mentioned Council is in a position to be of more direct assistance to you in the solution of your local problems.

Sincerely yours,

SUMIKO OURA

SO Secretary to Doctor Alexander

Mr. John J. Fuller
Department of Education
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Race Relations
(Clearing House)

THE ~~UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE~~
~~COLLEGE OF EDUCATION~~
KNOXVILLE

~~DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION~~

5-10-44

	WNA	15	WNA	0
✓	So		So	25

Dr. Will Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund,

Dear Dr Alexander.

I note in P.M., the New York daily, the establishment of a five point program for democracy in race relations and minority group relationships. If and when you publish reports or get out literature bearing on this problem, I should be glad to be informed.

A local group, comparatively small in number, has been interested for some time, and one of a series of meetings is scheduled at the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow night. Some individual members of the American Civil Liberties Union have been quite aware of the problems involved but to best of my knowledge there is no organized local branch of that organization.

I would be interested in the results of a study to determine the extent and motives of aggressive attempts to cultivate race or other minority or group hatreds.

Sincerely
John J. Fuller
(~~Dir. of Student Teaching~~)

June 7, 1944

Mr. Channing M. Briggs
Drawer 508
Norwich, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Briggs:

Thank you for your inquiry of May 29 addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation. In February the Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and is carrying on the work of the Commission as one phase of a comprehensive program for social and economic progress in the South.

The Council continues to publish the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, a monthly paper which was started by the Commission, and it is distributing the pamphlets of the Commission as well as new pamphlets of its own. The price of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER is 25 cents a year. We also have a mailing list subscription of one dollar a year which includes the SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued during the year. I am enclosing complimentary copies of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER which will give you some idea of the program and policy of the Southern Regional Council. Within a week or two, we shall have a new pamphlet which describes in some detail the background and purpose of the Council. I shall send you a copy as soon as it is ready.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosures

May 29, 1944

Gentlemen:

I shall appreciate receiving any of your free literature regarding your policy and work. Also do you issue a publication regularly? A statement on your policy and committee membership would be appreciated.
What sort of action is open to you in regards to the present poll tax situation in the Southern States?

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

Channing M. Briggs

Channing M. Briggs
Drawer 508
Norwich, Connecticut

Pf-D

June 22, 1944

Miss Edna Cooper
Scarritt College
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Cooper:

The study to which you refer was my doctoral thesis "The Musical Talent of the Negro", University of North Carolina, 1927. A copy of the dissertation could probably be borrowed through the Inter-Library Loan Service. However, the main statistical data and conclusions are available in an article entitled "A Summary of Negro Scores on Seashore Musical Talent Tests" published in the Journal of Comparative Psychology, 11: 383-393 (1931). I am sure that you will be able to find this article either in your library or in one of the other libraries in Nashville.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Scarritt College For Christian Workers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

June 21, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In connection with a study being conducted by Dr. Ina Brown I have tried to locate for her your study of the musical ability of Negro children. So far we have been unable to find a reference to this study in the library here. I wonder if it would be possible for you to give us some idea of the date and periodical in which the report of this research appeared. I am enclosing stamped envelope for your reply.

Thanking you for your cooperation,

I am

Yours truly,

Edna Cooper

Edna Cooper, Assistant

R. for Info.

July 11, 1944

Lt. Samuel J. Williams, ChC, AUS
Assistant Post Chaplain
Tuskegee Army Air Field
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Lt. Williams:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the work of the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover you will receive some pamphlet material which will describe the origin and purpose of the Council.

Membership in the Council is open to persons living in the Southern states who subscribe to the purposes of the organization. Dues for the present year are one dollar. If you would like for me to present your name to our Membership Committee, please let me know.

We hope that when the membership of the Council has been greatly expanded our members in local communities will become nuclei for promoting the program of the Council. At present we have two members in Baton Rouge, Dr. Fred C. Frey of LSU and Dr. J. S. Clark of Southern University, and invitations are being extended this week to several others, Dr. T. Lynn Smith of LSU and Dr. and Mrs. H. Horne Huggins.

I hope to hear from you again in the near future. With best wishes for your work at Tuskegee Army Air Field, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

SRC - Origin and Purpose
March SF reprint
New Tenth Man
June Frontier

Sent July 11/44
jtm

OFFICE OF THE POST CHAPLAIN
TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

SJW/bw

29 June 1944

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I am particularly interested in the work of your organization and desire information as to the requirements for membership. I also desire information concerning the possibility or extent of its functioning in my home town - Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Please send pamplets or any other information giving the details of your work.

With best wishes for your success, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

Samuel J. Williams

SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS,
1st Lt., ChC, AUS,
Asst Post Chaplain.

Requests for Information

September 14, 1944

Miss Alta Featherstone
Miami Edison Sr. High School
Miami, Florida

Dear Miss Featherstone:

Thank you for your letter of September 11, 1944.

As you probably know, Dr. Guy Johnson, our Executive Director, has had many years in the educational field. I am referring your inquiry to him. Dr. Johnson is out of the city for a few days, but I am sure he will send his suggestions to you immediately upon his return.

We are taking this opportunity to furnish you with copies of some of our literature which you may find of interest. This is being mailed under separate cover.

Please do not hesitate to call on us for any assistance we may be able to render.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Public Relations

MLF:j

Sept. 11, 1944

Miss Margaret Fisher
c/o Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Fisher:

In my senior high school classes in Economics I should like to stress the study of conditions in the South and methods of improvement. Would your Council suggest sources of material and recent data for such study? I need something much more condensed than Dr. Odum's, Southern Regions, and would like more recent material. Any references or texts you would suggest would be gratefully received.

With the best of wishes for the success of the great work of your organization, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Alta Featherstone
Miami Edison Sr. High School
Miami, Florida

Ofor Info

September 15, 1944

Mr. O. E. McKaine
The Lighthouse
1022½ Washington Street
Columbia 20, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McKaine:

As our secretary wrote you on September 11, one of our assistants has tried diligently to obtain the information which you requested concerning the distribution of federal funds for educational purposes in South Carolina. I regret to say that after consulting with several libraries and the State Department of Education, she was unable to find the information which you need.

I am sure that the data are in existence somewhere, and I believe that your best bet will be to write to the Statistics Division, U. S. Office of Education, Department of the Interior, Interior Building, Washington, D. C. I suggest that you also ask them for the latest available issue of their bulletin, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

R. for Info

September 11, 1944

Mr. O. E. McKaine
The Lighthouse
1022½ Washington Street
Columbia 20, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McKaine:

Your letter of September 6 arrived just as Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, was preparing to leave on a trip. However, he has turned your request over to another member of the staff who will compile the data which you requested if it is available.

Dr. Johnson suggested that you might be interested in a study entitled "The Black and White of Rejections for Military Service" which can be obtained from the American Teachers' Association, P. O. Box 271, Montgomery 1, Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

Jane T. Martin
Secretary to Dr. Johnson

EDITOR-PUBLISHER
JOHN H. McCRAY
ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
ROBERT A. BROOKS
OSCEOLA E. McKAINE

The Lighthouse AND INFORMER

"The State's Leading Colored Weekly"

STATE BUREAUS:
AIKEN, S. C.
BEAUFORT, S. C.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
FLORENCE, S. C.
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
SUMTER, S. C.

TELEPHONE 2-7079 COLUMBIA (20), S. C. 1022½ WASHINGTON STREET

R for info

September 6, 1944

The Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please inform me if you have at hand data showing, according to race, the distribution of federal funds for educational purposes in South Carolina for the years 1940-41-42-43.

If you have not will you please suggest to me how it could be procured. I need the information for a study.

Very truly yours
O.E. McKaine
O.E. McKaine

Check with:
State Department of Education
"Biennial Survey of Education in the U.S."

R. for Info

September 15, 1944

Mr. W. Judson King
Director
Trinity School
Athens, Alabama

Dear Mr. King:

Thank you for your inquiry of September 13. The film, "The Negro Soldier," is, I believe, available for 16 MM sound projectors. I understand that it can be obtained through the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C. March of Time's film, "Americans All," which deals with prejudice against minority groups, is not yet available in the 16 MM size as far as we know. The man who directed the filming of the Southern aspects of the picture has promised to get us a 16 MM version eventually. However, you might want to write to March of Time, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and make a direct inquiry about the film.

Two good sources for additional films are the Motion Picture Bureau of the YMCA (nearest office: 1700 Patterson Avenue, Dallas, Texas) and the Distributors Group, 756 West Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta Georgia. I understand that there is a twenty minute film, interestingly enough also entitled "Americans All," which deals with the people of Central and South America. I am reasonably sure that the YMCA Motion Picture Bureau has this and other films on inter-American affairs.

I hope that this information will be of use to you. If we can serve you further, please call on us.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Office of the
Director

An American Missionary
Association School

TRINITY SCHOOL

ATHENS, ALABAMA

September 13, 1944.

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

You mention two very interesting moving pictures in your August issue of The Southern Frontier. They were "The Negro Soldier" and " Americans All." Our school has a 16mm sound projector and would like to sponsor these pictures in our community if they may be secured at all or for a 16mm machine. This is to inquire whom we may contact in an effort to secure these mentioned and also some of the better ones on inter-cultural relations with our South American neighbors?

Thanking you for whatever you may do I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. Judson King

W. Judson King

Rfa briefs

September 15, 1944

President Theodore R. Speigner
Martin Luther Institute
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear President Speigner:

I am sending you under separate cover some material which I trust will help you in your task of preparing a talk on "The Church's Responsibility in Meeting Problems of Human Relations." I believe that in this material you will find a good many facts and suggestions on what the churches can do and are doing for the promotion of better human relations.

I feel that the church, as trustee for the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man, is under greater obligation than any other institution to strive for the elimination of race prejudice and discrimination. I know that some of the churches are not giving much thought to this problem, but I also know that some of them are becoming increasingly aware of their responsibility. In fact I feel that the study and action programs which are now under way in some of the church groups in the South are potentially the most hopeful trends in this whole situation.

I wanted to write you at some length, but having just returned from a trip, and finding a great number of problems facing me, I must forego that pleasure for the present. I do hope, however, that the material which we are sending will be just what you need for background and inspiration in preparing your address. Please call on us at any time for further help.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

P. S. We are asking you to return one of the pieces of literature, as marked, since we have only one copy of it. Incidentally, I think you will be interested in the conclusion of my article, "Science and the American Race Problem", which was published in the July, 1944, SOUTHERN FRONTIER, a copy of which is included in the material being sent to you.

Separate Cover:
SRC #1
SRC #2
July FRONTIER
Chr. and Rac. Adj.
Resolution, Meth.
I Never Knowed
Negro in America
Repairers of the Breach,
Challenge of Race
Understanding Our Neighbors
America's Tenth Man
SRC Publica. List
Columbus Council
Bulletin

Martin Luther Institute

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

THEODORE R. SPEIGNER
PRESIDENT

REV. HERMAN C. SCHULZ, CHAIRMAN
COMMISSION ON COLORED MISSIONS

September 11,1944

Dr.Guy Johnson,Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr.Johnson:

I come to you with an urgent request. Within the next two weeks I am to address a mix group on the subject :"The Church's Responsibility in Meetings Problems of Human Relations."Since you have had years of experience in this field naturally I must come to you for guidance.I shall greatly appreciate any suggestions that you might make and any literature that you care to send.As I see it factors causing racial tensions and the techniques to be used in eliminating racial tension come under the main topic.The Church must play a leading role in the betterment of human relationships.What do you think about this approach.

Hoping to hear from you shortly,I remain

Yours truly,

Theodore R. Speigner
President

TRS:h

Ref for Info

September 20, 1944

Mr. Royal E. Towns, Statistician
National Survey of Colored Fire Fighters
718 Thirty-Fifth Street
Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Towns:

Miss Emily H. Clay has handed me your letter of August 27. I am sorry that there has been an unavoidable delay in my reply.

I am very much interested in your National Survey of Colored Fire Fighters, and I should like to congratulate you upon the fine work which you are doing.

I have written to one of our friends in Mobile, Alabama asking him to try to get some information about the colored fire fighters there. As soon as I have heard from him, I will get in touch with you again. I shall also be on the lookout for other groups which are not already on your list.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

FROM THE OFFICE OF
ROYAL E. TOWNS
(STATISTICIAN)

NATIONAL SURVEY OF COLORED FIRE FIGHTERS
TELEPHONE PI. 6424W
718 - 35TH STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

August 27, 1944

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710- Standard Building
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Emily H. Clay,
Secretary-Treasurer

Dear Madam:

Your letter of June 5th came while I was on my vacation and evidently misplaced, for it was found when going through my desk yesterday in an unopened state.

Am enclosing a photostatic statistical report that was sent out during May of 1943. Since then there has been quite an improvement in personnel of the several cities included therein as well as other cities not included.

Our work primarily has been to try to establish a background for colored fire fighters; to get such information as contained on the report and to publish our findings in order to create an incentive to Negro youth so that they may follow into our footsteps as we have into those who pioneered this work.

From a financial standpoint the figures from a check on salaries received by this group represent approximately one and a quarter million dollars, which roughly averages Twenty-Four($2400.--)hundred Dollars annual salary per capita.

Historically, Mobile, Alabama can trace the ancestry of its company back to the year of 1819. We have tried hard to get their co-operation and information regarding their unit, but to no avail. Perhaps one of your representatives in Mobile can be of some assistance to us.

We ask no financial assistance, and the work is being done by four men, neither of whom have ever seen each other, except by picture. Besides my self, the others included in our work are located in Plymouth, Mass; Detroit, Mich., and Baltimore Maryland. We seek data from all paid and Volunteer Negro Fire units.

If you can assist us in locating them, we thank you. Many thanks to your for your interest in our work. If you wish more information, it is at your command.

Apologetically yours,

Royal E. Towns

R for Info

September 21, 1944

Miss Alta Featherstone
Miami Edison Senior High School
Miami, Florida

Dear Miss Featherstone:

Following up Miss Margaret Fisher's letter of September 14, I am writing to make some suggestions concerning sources of material for your classes in economics. I am sorry that my absence from Atlanta has caused some delay.

I am enclosing a list of materials which I hope will be useful for your purposes. I realize that it might be some time before you can get hold of some of the things which I have listed, but I think that you might like to know of quite a few available sources so that you can plan to use them in the future even if you are not able to use them this semester.

Supplementing the material which Miss Fisher sent you a few days ago, I am sending a copy of a Public Affairs Pamphlet, THE NEGRO IN AMERICA. We can supply this pamphlet at 10¢ a copy or $1.00 a dozen. Please feel free to call upon us for further help.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Enclosures - 2

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA
Suggested Sources for the Study of the South

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 21, 1944

SUGGESTED SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF THE SOUTH

Books and Monographs

Couch, W. T. (editor). CULTURE IN THE SOUTH. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1935.

Gleason, Eliza Atkins. THE SOUTHERN NEGRO AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941.

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Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 21, 1944

Films

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P for Info

September 26, 1944

Miss Candace Stone
Brenau College
Gainesville, Georgia

Dear Miss Stone:

Thank you for your letter of September 18. It was good to hear from you again. I hope that you have had a pleasant summer.

I regret that we do not have a supply of up-to-date material on the poll tax. Our own pamphlet on the subject will not be ready for some time yet.

Dr. Ira De A. Reid has prepared a brief bibliography, which I am enclosing. It may be that you are already familiar with much of the material listed. In addition, let me suggest that you write to Dr. Luther Jackson, Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, and ask him for copies of his study of "The Voting Status of Negroes in Virginia, 1943."

I have one copy of a mimeographed pamphlet entitled "Christian Citizenship and Poll Tax Disfranchisement" which was probably issued by the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but which contains no information as to where it can be obtained. If I can find a spare copy of this, I shall be glad to send it.

I am sorry that we can not be of more substantial assistance, but this seems to be the best we can do at the present time.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

P. S. I find that we do have several copies of the February Clip Sheet issued by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It deals with barriers to Negro voting. I am sending four copies of this under separate cover.

GBJ:m
Separate cover - February CIC Clip Sheets
Enclosure - Reid's bibliography on poll tax

✓ m

BRENAU COLLEGE
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

554 E. Washington St
Gainesville, Georgia
Sept. 18, 1944

Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Have you any material on the Poll Tax for free distribution? I have 22 students in my Political Science class and we are going to make a study of the Poll Tax.

If you do not have free material will you send a list of your pamphlets treating the subject of the Poll Tax. I should like to assign the material this week if possible. Can you also send me the address of the National Anti-Poll League?

Thank you very much and with best wishes.

Sincerely yours
Candace Stone

Occ for Info

October 5, 1944

Sgt. Benjamin Keeley-32360114
78th AAF Base Unit
Selfridge Field, Michigan

Dear Sgt. Keeley:

Your letter of September 27 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to my attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in February 1944. Under separate cover I am sending you some literature which will acquaint you with the work of the Council.

I am glad that you are interested in making the improvement of race relations your life work. You face a difficult and discouraging job, but if you stick to it you will no doubt have the satisfaction of feeling that you have done some good.

There are a number of organizations which use specialists in race relations. For example, the National Urban League, the American Council on Race Relations, The Civil Liberties Union, The Southern Regional Council, the race relations divisions of some of the churches and numerous local organizations such as the Columbus Council for Democracy, and the Los Angeles Council for Civic Unity.

As for the different specialties or branches of the work, I would say that the chief ones are: (1) research and writing, (2) editorial and publication, (3) promotion of action programs through public speaking, personal contacts, and organization contacts, and (4) teaching.

All of these would require considerable training, i.e., at least an AB degree, and preferably an MA degree. The research and teaching fields would probably require a PhD. The most helpful major in college training for work in race relations is probably sociology, with supplementary work in psychology and anthropology. Among the Universities which offer outstanding work in these fields are the University of Chicago, Yale, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Southern California.

I hope that this will be of some help to you. Please feel free to write us again as we are eager to assist you in any way that we can.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
separate cover : src 1, src 2, Sept. 44 Frontier, White Primary, I Never Knowed.

78th AAF Base Unit
Selfridge Field, Mich.
September 27, 1944

Comission of Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I am a sergeant in the army air forces deeply interested and concerned in the improvement of racial relations in our country. After my discharge from the army I would greatly like to make this my life work. Mr. James Atkins, Racial Relations Officer of the Federal Works Agency, suggested that you might be able to provide me with information I am seeking in this regard. I would appreciate any information you can give me regarding the possibilities of racial

relations as a profession, its specialized branches, and its educational requirements.

Most sincerely,

Sgt. Ben Keeley

A for information

October 11, 1944

Mr. Horace W. Williams
Associate Secretary
Missionary Education of Adults
810 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter of September 25. I am sorry that there was some delay in my receiving your letter due to the fact that we have not yet moved to Wesley Memorial Building. However, we shall be moving to our new location in a few days.

Here are a few interracial projects or activities which might be worth looking into:

(1) The efforts made by Rev. Charles Jones, Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, to make Negroes feel welcome to come and worship in his church services and to have them participate in informal discussions in his young people's groups. He has encountered some difficulty with conservative members of his congregation, and something of a crisis developed during the last summer over an incident which was only indirectly related to the Presbyterian Church. There has been a very interesting series of discussions between Mr. Jones and his deacons and elders. There is a good prospect for the peaceful settlement of the misunderstanding. I believe that Mr. Jones will be glad to give you some particulars about the situation. You might also want to write to Professor Lee M. Brooks, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation and who will give you a clear picture of the progress and problems involved in this effort to apply Christianity in a local church.

(2) The Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations, a project established and supervised by Dr. N. C. Newbold, the Director of Negro Education, Raleigh, North Carolina. The cooperating agencies in this project are the State Department of Education, Duke University, and the University of North Carolina. The Division has promoted a great number of interracial cooperative projects, such as: the improvement of library services in Negro colleges, special training clinics at Duke University Hospital for Negro doctors and dentists, special institutes for Negro ministers, lectures on race relations in white and Negro colleges, local surveys by student interracial groups, etc. Dr. Newbold has a good deal of mimeographed material describing the work of the Division, and I am sure he will be glad to send it to you and to give you any additional information that you want.

(3) The Joan Glancy Memorial Hospital at Duluth, Georgia. This hospital was made possible through the philanthropy of General A. R. Glancy. He made his gift on the condition that every resident of the community would share in buying the land and supporting the project. Negroes contributed not only cash, but all of the materials and labor to build a Negro ward. This is the only hospital in Gwinnett County, and I think it is a tribute to the cooperative spirit of the community that both races shared in the building of a hospital and are sharing in the hospital services. The best person to give you the particulars on this project is probably Rev. A. A. Phillips, the Methodist minister in Duluth.

(4) The Race Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Georgia. The Committee is composed of representatives from the white and Negro Chambers of Commerce. I mention this not because of any particular achievements of the Committee thus far, but because it is so encouraging to see a Chamber of Commerce in the deep South taking cognizance of the possibility of some cooperative thinking. I suggest that you write to Mr. Cherry L. Emerson (white), who is chairman of the Race Relations Committee, or to Mr. C. L. Harper, 535 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, who is one of the Negro members of the Committee.

(5) The North Carolina Council of Churches. About a year ago the Council voted to accept affiliation by Negro denominations on the same basis as any others. My impression is that this is the first instance of this sort in the South. The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, College Station, Durham, North Carolina, who is Executive Secretary of the Council, can give you some literature and further particulars.

I hope that these will be of interest to you. I have not mentioned such projects as Student Christian interracial conferences, local ministerial or general interracial committees, and the like, because they are quite numerous and you are no doubt already familiar with their activities. Neither have I mentioned the well-known Springfield Plan, although I am sure that it should be included in any survey of significant efforts to promote racial understanding. On the chance that you might want to include some national or non-Southern organizations, I will mention the following: Council for Democracy, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City; Columbus Council for Democracy, Room 7, 9 East Long Street, Columbus 15, Ohio; Council for Civic Unity, Room 404, 215 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles 14, California; American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Please write me again if this is not quite the sort of information which you had in mind.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS
AND CHURCH EXTENSION

THE BOARD
OF EDUCATION

THE JOINT DEPARTMENT
OF
MISSIONARY EDUCATION
THE METHODIST CHURCH
CORLISS P. HARGRAVES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HORACE W. WILLIAMS, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
MISSIONARY EDUCATION OF ADULTS

September 25, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Wesley Memorial Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The home missions study theme of the Evangelical Churches of the United States and Canada for 1946 is to be on "Christianity and Race." In anticipation of this theme we should like to have information about a considerable number of successful interracial projects or activities carried on in churches or communities.

I am writing you as one who has had wide experience in this field to ask if you will tell us of two or three significant projects or activities and give us the names of persons connected with them from which we can secure reasonably accurate accounts of how the activities were enterprized and developed.

We are interested in getting information about activities among all the major racial groups in America.

We shall grealy appreciate it if you will help us by sending us a very brief statement about the nature of activities you may know of and someone with whom we can get in touch.

Appreciating your help and with all good wishes, I am

Yours cordially,

Horace W. Williams

HWW:l

October 12, 1944

Mr. Charles A. Gillenwater
Yale Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Gillenwater:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the work of the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover I am sending you some literature which I hope will be useful to you in your analysis of our organization. I believe that the pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE covers the background, structure, and purpose of the Council pretty well. The article entitled SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE, which is an effort to answer the main criticisms which have been made of the Council, will give you additional details better than I could present them in a brief letter. However, if you want any additional information, please do not hesitate to call on me.

There are numerous other agencies, national, regional, and local, which are working for racial tolerance. Let me mention a few which I believe you will find worth investigating: The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 507 Presbyterian Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee; the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois; the Columbus Council for Democracy, Room 7, 9 East Long Street, Columbus 15, Ohio; the Los Angeles Council for Civic Unity, Room 404, 215 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles 14, California; the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
Separate cover

SRC # 1 and 2
SO
Set Frontiers
White Primary
I Never Knowed
Methodist Resolution

19.

Yale Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut
October 9,1944

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta,Georgia

Sirs;

In view of the growing emphasis upon racial justice in the United States today,I have undertaken your organization as a special project of study.My class,Religious Program of Social Action,places much emphasis upon southern concern for racial ten-tensions,and I would be grateful for whatever information you will give me for this study.

I have admired the consistently courageous leadership which the South has produced in this realm,and would be grateful for additional information on similar efforts elsewhere.

Very Respectfully yours,
Charles A. Gillenwater
Charles A.Gillenwater

Requests for Inform.

October 16, 1944

Miss Katie Ruth Smith
Alabama State Teachers College
Bibb Graves Hall
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Miss Smith:

Your letter of October 10 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been referred to me. The Commission was absorbed in February 1944 by the Southern Regional Council.

In answer to your question "Should Roosevelt be re-elected for a fourth term as far as the Negro is concerned?", I refer you to an article written by Wendell Willkie and published in Collier's Magazine October 7, 1944. From this article I quote the following passages.

> "There is one point in Democratic policy and practice that weighs heavily in favor of the Democratic Party with leaders of the Negro people. Negroes have benefited greatly under the federal Farm Security Administration, federal Social Security and labor legislation. The Republican Party proposes to return to the States, as far as possible, such legislation.
>
> Negroes know that under state legislation, even under state administration of federal funds, in certain sections of the country they will be discriminated against. In such sections, whether under a Republican or a Democratic administration, their only hope of sharing faily in social security measures, in public spending for housing, health and education, in unemployment benefits and all the human welfare measures we have come to believe wise and necessary, lies in the federal government. Under state laws they know that the so-called justice meted out to them will be uneven, uncertain, inadequate and in some cases nil."

If the question is considered from angles other than that of the Negro viewpoint, we still believe that Roosevelt should be re-elected. His foreign policy is far superior to that of the Republican party. He has gained the respect of the minority countries, so that it will be easier for him to establish a just and lasting peace. We believe too that it would be extremely unwise to change presidents during the war.

In the field of social policy and legislation Mr. Roosevelt has been the great humanitarian. The purpose of the New Deal has been to benefit the common man, who is after all, the foundation of our country.

I hope this information will be of some use to you. We have no printed material on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Rosa Lee Jay

P. S. You realize of course, that these are my own personal views, and that the Southern Regional Council, as such, has no official political view.

Alabama State Teachers College
Bibb Graves Hall
Montgomery, Alabama
October 10, 1944

Commission

Dearest Sir:

I received the materials you sent me on International Affair. I am grateful to you for the trouble and time you took to send the material to me. I must say I have my first time to ask for something and fail to get it. I thank you again.

To day I am writing you for some more valuable information, please.

If you have any information concerning the president's fourth term please send it to me. Here is what I mean.

I am in a debate the question is Resolved; "That president Roosevelt should be elected a 4th term, as far as the Negro concern.

I am on the Afirmative side. I do think that he should be elected a 4th term as for the Negro, other than the

the Negro, I don't think he should be reelected. Do you, or do you think it will be a help to the Negro or a hender?

I shall appreciate your reply at the earliest date possible.

I Am Gratefully Yours,

Katie Ruth Sanders

Rfo D

November 7, 1944

Dr. H. L. Handelman
4710 Lincoln Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Handelman:

Your recent letter addressed to Dr. W. W. Alexander at the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been referred to me. The Commission merged with the Southern Regional Council in February 1944, and the Council will continue the work of the Commission as one phase of a comprehensive program for the betterment of social conditions in the South. I am enclosing a pamphlet entitled "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Purpose."

I am also enclosing two pamphlets, "Understanding Our Neighbors" and "The Negro in America," which contain some information about the history of the Negro race. For more complete information, I believe that you will find the following books on the subject helpful: Carter G. Woodson, The Negro in Our History; Ina C. Brown, The Story of the American Negro; Benjamin Brawley, A Short History of the American Negro.

Since you are in Chicago, I would suggest that you contact the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1. I am sure that they can refer you to additional sources of information.

Let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures - 3

SRC#1
U. Our N.
The N. in A.

Phone Longbeach 3680

Hours: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Except Mon. and Sat. 9 to 5
Or by Appointment

addressed to Am. W. W. A.
Com. on G. C.

DR. H. L. HANDELMAN
DENTIST
4710 Lincoln Avenue
Cor. Leland Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I am interested in acquiring information on the history of the Negro race. Will you please send me some literature on that subject.

Sincerely
Robert Handelman

Send No. 1
U. our Neighbors
N. in Amer.

Refer him to books;
Carter G. Woodson - The Negro in our History
Ira C. Brown - The Story of the Amer. Negro
Benjamin Brawley - A Short Hist. of the Amer. N.
Refer him for further information to Amer. C. on R. R.

8 for Info

November 21, 1944

Mr. T. J. Golightly
Professor of Education
Middle Tennessee State College
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Golightly:

Your letter of November 9 addressed to Mr. R. B. Eleazer has come to my attention. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council and Mr. Eleazer is not longer connected with this organization.

We have sent you six copies of Singers in the Dawn as well as some other pamphlets. Please accept these with our compliments. I regret that we do not supply thirty to forty copies of Singers in the Dawn without charging at the rate of $1.00 a dozen.

We do not have any books available on the subject of the Negroes' contribution to American poetry, but I should like to suggest that you try to get the following if you do not already have them: James Weldon Johnson, The Book of American Poetry; Sterling Brown et al, The Negro Caravan;, (1000 pages of all kinds of writing by Negroes, definitely the best single source); Benjamen Brawley, Negro in Literature and Art; J. Saunders Redding, To Make A Poet Black; An Anthology of American Negro Literature, (Modern Library Series). You might also be interested in some of the reading listed at the end of the pamphlet entitled America's Tenth Man. Let me add that if you have not seen Myrdal's two volume work, An American Dilemma, (Harper Brothers, 1944) you should add it to your library. It is by far the best piece of work that has ever been done on the Negro and youwill find much in it that will help you with the problems which you outlined in your letter.

If you feel that we can help you further please call on us.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Back to Dr. J. E. Lee - *

Refer to Stella Brewer's New Course
JW 9 - Book of Negro Poetry

MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE

Q. M. SMITH
PRESIDENT

N. C. BEASLEY
DEAN - REGISTRAR

Nov. 9, 1944

R. B. Eleazar,
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Sir,

My class of upper-class women in Methods of Secondary Education are beginning the study of and construction of a unit in the Negroes Contribution to American Poetry. This particular unit is because all five of the class are English majors. We plan to have a group of our educated negroes meet with us, and are best fitted to do so talk to us about negro poetry. We plan at that time to invite all the English majors in school to be our guests.

Now we need copies of "Singers of the Dawn" - five for the class. If we are to buy them send them to me C.O.D. If you have free copies for distribution, I'd like to have 30 to 40 copies extra to give to the English majors.

Also, since this is a college class, we shall do intensive and extensive study of our unit. We have five different volumes in the library with negro poetry as contents. If you have any other literature either content or explanatory we'd like to have a few copies. If not free, please quote prices.

Finally we would appreciate suggestions as to other books and periodicals we might obtain for the Study.

Our Aim:

To lead the pupils to a sympathetic understanding of the negro as a person, and an appreciation of his contribution of poetry in the field of literature.

Broken down into specific objectives (some of the chief ones)

1. The white man as the negro sees him and represents him in his poetry.
2. The negroes' struggle with their own problems, as seen in their poetry
3. The feeling and emotional element in negro poetry, its stimuli and direction.
4. The negroes' purposes as discovered in their poetry.

etc etc.

If you have something that will aid us in a done, please send or tell us where it is obtainable.

We want to come to feel as well as believe the negro is a person in every sense the white man is, to appreciate him, to see that he gets the rights of an american citizen etc.

Thank you

and pardon the length of this - It is only to make clear our needs

Sincerely T. J. Golightly

Professor of Education.

Requests for Information

December 8, 1944

Miss Edna G. Robeson
360 North East 78th Street
Miami 38, Florida

Dear Miss Robeson:

Your letter of November 18 addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. You might be interested to know that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which sponsored the Conference has been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council, which began operation last February. I am enclosing a pamphlet which will give you some information about the Council, and a copy of the latest edition of "America's Tenth Man."

You will notice that the latter pamphlet contains on page 12 the same quotation from Henry Grady to which you refer in your letter. The source of the quotation is Grady's address at the Dallas, Texas, State Fair, October 26, 1887, entitled "The South and Her Problems." This address is included with others in Joel Chandler Harris' Life of Henry Grady, (New York: Cassell Publishing Company, 1890, p. 97-98).

Please feel free to quote anything you wish from "America's Tenth Man." We are very much interested in the book which you are writing, and we hope to have the pleasure of seeing it as soon as it comes out.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures - 2
SRC #1
SRC #2

November 18, 1944

Conference on Education and
Race Relations,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am writing a book which has for its object the elevation of the status of The Negro, the manuscript of which has been read and approved by Dr. James E. Shepard.

I am a White woman, of eastern North Carolina, born and reared among the Negro.

In this book I am quoting tributes to the slaves of the South, from several authors, but the one which will have most force in the eyes of the White of the South is the one I find in your America's Tenth Man, sent me by Dr. Shepard.

This tribute is by Henry Grady, on p. 9. At the proper time, your permission will be asked to make use of quotations from America's Tenth Man. In the mean time, however, I ask you to give me the citation for the Henry Grady quotation. In many places in my book I am quoting from the writings of the Negro, but in this particular instance, for a White of the South to pay tribute to a Negro of the South in the words of a Negro would nullify the whole effect of the quotation. I am sure you will understand this - it is like a man paying tribute to himself.

So I ask you to refer me to your authority for this quotation, so I amy give it with my quotation of your quotation. I also express my appreciation of such a book as America's Tenth Man, and my good fortune in having a copy of it.

Very truly yours,

Edna G. Robeson

(~~Miss~~) Edna G. Robeson,

360 North East 78th Street,
Miami 38, Florida.

Requests for Info

December 11, 1944

Mr. Ernest Q. Campbell
Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Your letter of November 15 got misplaced somehow during the pressure of work in our office in connection with our recent annual meeting. I regret this very much and I hope that you have been able to make good progress in the preparation of your term paper.

With our present small staff we are not equipped to compile special information for you, but we are sending you some pamphlets herewith, and we are suggesting the following sources for additional material:

1. The Negro Yearbook, (edited by Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee, Ala.)

2. The Negro Handbook, (edited by Florence Murray and published by Current Reference Publications, New York, N.Y.)

3. The Negro's Share, Richard Sterner. (Harper Brothers, N. Y. C. 1943)

4. U. S. Census, 1940, Section on occupation and section on retail trade.

In Reuter's book, The American Race Problem, you will find a discussion of economic problems including Negroes in business and professional life which will serve very well as an outline and for the theoretical setting of your paper.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Enclosures

Tenth Man
Understanding our Neighbors

Greenville, S. C.
November 15, 1944

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia
Guy M. Johnson, Director

Dear Sirs:

It has been suggested that yours is a reliable agency to contact in regard to obtaining material for a term paper to be entitled, "The Negro in Business". I am writing this paper as required in an advanced Race Relations course, and it is important that I obtain any relevant material as soon as is convenient with you.

The material you send or references you make should apply to the Negro in present-day business. I will appreciate material to offer a brief sketch of the background the Negro possesses for business, but the paper is concerned mainly with the present. Material that compares the businesses and opportunities as divided into sections of the United States would be extremely useful. Any suggestions you offer as to an outline to follow in preparing the term paper will also be useful.

I am grateful for any assistance you may be able to offer. Please address Ernest Q. Campbell, Furman University, Greenville, S. C. I am, I assure you,

Respectfully yours,

Ernest Q. Campbell

Requests for Info

December 11, 1944

Mrs. Anne Burke
3170 Blanchard Street
Los Angeles 33, California

Dear Mrs. Burke:

Thank you for your letter of December 2. You are facing a very difficult problem and I am sorry to say that our own records will not be of any help because we have details of names, dates, places and offenses only for those lynchings which have taken place since 1930.

However, it is barely possible that you can obtain the information you need from Tuskegee Institute. They have kept a record of lynchings since 1889. You might address your request to the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Since there were approximately 700 lynchings of Negroes from 1910 to 1925, of which about 200 were for alledged sex crimes it is going to be quite a task for someone to compile the data you want, but I hope that the Tuskegee research department has the time and facilities for compiling the information.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

Los Angeles, California
December 2, 1944

Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In writing this letter to you, I do so with a hopeful belief that you, through the organization you represent, may be of valuable assistance on a matter of great concern to myself. As you read on, you no doubt will gather that the request that I am about to make of you is in the interests of justice, since I seek to bring a guilty man to justice and vindicate an innocent one.

Mainly because of a tendency toward a dark complexion, my brother was erroneously identified, examined judicially, and condemned to penal servitude subsequently, as being the man who attempted and, in several instances, did attack lone woman residents in the city of San Francisco.

The assaults, nine in number, began in February, 1943, attaining a climax in August, the same year. A consensus of the victim's opinions of their assailant's description, as well as the similarity in the method of operation in each instance, as embodied in a bulletin issued bythe police in August, 1943, believed one person to be responsible for the series, and presumed the perpetrator to be a young medium colored Negro (18-30) years of age. The assailant revealed the motive for his depraved actions when he made the following remark to his 8th victim: 'His father was hanged for attacking a white woman when he was a baby." He believed his father was innocent, and intimated that if he were caught he would also be hung. On the strength of these remarks, as well as others, it is my strong belief that the man originally came from one of our Southern states.

My brother stands cleared at present in regard to each of the incidents, excepting the 4th, 5th & 6th. His only salvation now seems to lie in our producing the right man, or with the alternative of hoping that he be apprehended, as there have been recurrences of the same since. Rather than depend on the latter, and if it is humanly possible to do so, it is my overwhelming desire to uncover the right man and thereby exonerate my brother.

Could you divulge names, as well as dates and the places of occurences (city and state) of hanging of Negroes in any of the Southern states for a 15 year period from about 1910 to 1925 for a sex crime, or a murder arising out of same, and any pertinent information on each you may have to offer that will enable me to check further and perhaps be successful in my quest.

Trusting to hear from you by early mail, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) Anne Burke,
3170 Blanchard St.,
Los Angeles, 33, Calif.

P. for Dr. J.

December 13, 1944

Prof. T. J. Farr
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute
Cookeville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Farr:

Your letter addressed to me at Chapel Hill has been forwarded to me here in Atlanta where I have been working since the first of the year as Director of the Southern Regional Council.

For sometime now I have been out of direct touch with the field of folklore, and I regret to say that I know nothing about the contributions of L. L. McDowell. I am sorry not to be able to give you the information that you want, and I wish you success with your Memorial address.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

file

TENNESSEE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
COOKEVILLE, TENNESSEE

December 4, 1944

Ans'd

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Research Associate
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have been asked to deliver a memorial address at Smithville, Tennessee, in the near future on the subject "L. L. McDowell and His Contribution to American Folklore." Knowing that the opinion of scholars like you would add much weight to my comments, I am taking the liberty of asking you if you will please write a paragraph or two about Mr. McDowell's contribution and send it to me that I might quote from you.

Thanking you for this favor, I am

Sincerely yours,

T. J. Farr

TJF:AH

P for 24

December 27, 1944

Dr. Raymond B. Drukker
Annville Institute
Annville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Drukker:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the Southern Regional Council. We are enclosing some literature which will give you information on the work of the Council. We shall be glad to have you as a member of the Council if you wish to join. The dues are $1.00 a year. Members receive the publications of the Council including the monthly paper, THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures - 4

SRC #1
SRC #2
Nov. Frontier
Application card

/m

MISS ZILDA HEUSINKVELD
PRINCIPAL

REV. JOHN W. BEARDSLEE, 3RD
DEAN OF BOYS

MISS MABEL BLUNT
DEAN OF GIRLS

OUR PURPOSE: COMPLETE LIVING FOR
THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE—GALATIANS, 2:20

ANNVILLE INSTITUTE

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE WOMEN'S BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS
REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA
NEW YORK, N. Y.

RAYMOND B. DRUKKER, D. D.
DIRECTOR

MISS EMILY HEUSINKVELD
BUSINESS MANAGER

MISS ANNA VAN DYKE, R. N.
INSTITUTION NURSE

MR. ALFRED OPPENEER
FARM MANAGER

ANNVILLE, KENTUCKY

Dec. 19, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I noticed in the Louisville Courier Journal an article about your Inter-Racial Council.

If you have literature on the subject I would be pleased to receive copies. If there is a cost - please attach statement.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

R B Drukker

Requests for Info - general

February 14, 1945

The Rev. Henry M. Bullock
714 North Rankin Street
Natchez, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Bullock:

Your letter of February 8 has arrived after some delay en route. I am glad to know that you are preparing a book for the use of the Women's Division of the Methodist Board of Missions. There is a real need for such a book, and I am looking forward to seeing the results of your handiwork.

We do not have on tap all of the specific information which you want, and with our present shortage of help and surplus of work, it would take considerable time to give you the sort of assistance which we would really like to give. However, I am sending you some materials under separate cover and I am making some suggestions which I hope will be useful to you.

I believe you subscribe to the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. You will find in it various items about cooperative projects. Several months ago there was a story about a community hospital which was built by both races at Duluth, Georgia. In the February issue which will be out shortly, there is an article about a day nursery project in Charlottesville, Virginia which I am sure you will want to use. The material which I am sending includes the best of our literature and some miscellaneous publications from other sources which might be useful to you.

No one knows exactly how many interracial committees there are in the country at present. However, there is no doubt about the great increase in such committees in the past two years. The Department of Social Science at Fisk University reported about 145 new committees organized during 1943. I have not seen a later estimate, but I am sure that many more committees were formed during 1944. A recent issue of Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations, published by Fisk University, contained a list of national, state, and local agencies, but I know that the list is far from complete. For example, it did not even include all of the Southern state interracial commissions. We have a list of between 40 and 50 local Southern committees, and there are undoubtedly others which we do not know about.

I believe you would find it wrothwhile to write to certain agencies and ask for specific information as to what they are doing and how.

There are ten active state interracial committees or councils in the South. A list of these, with their chairmen or executive directors, is enclosed in case you want to write them. In Virginia and North Carolina the state Councils of Churches are doing excellent work. Mr. Allen and Mr. Arnold, whose names appear on the enclosed list, can tell you about church council work along with their state interracial committee achievements.

One of the local committees which is very active and which has done a number of good things is the committee at Winter Park, Florida. I think you will find it worthwhile to write to Mr. Fred S. Hall, 637 New York Avenue, Winter Park, who, I am sure, will send you promptly some good illustrative material.

None of this looks very helpful to a man who is in a hurry, but I do hope that from the printed matter and from the inquiries which we have suggested you will find a good deal of useful information.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

P. S. Some of the items which we are sending you are our file copies. Please be sure to return all material stamped "Southern Regional Council."

Separate cover

SRC#1
SRC#2
Negro in America
INK
Repairers of the Breach
White Primary
Demobilization conference report
Report of Executive Directors
ABC's of Scapegoating
Oct., Nov., Dec MONTHLY SUMMARY, Aug-Sept
Memphis report
March, Sept. PULLING TOGETHER, Dec.

YMCA REPORT
Atlanta University December Bulletin
Negroes in Chicago
New Jersey Good Will Commission Report
Columbus Council for Democracy Bulletin
April - June National Negro Health News
Community Review - Let My People Go

2/14/45

Jefferson Street Methodist Church
HENRY M. BULLOCK, MINISTER
NATCHEZ, MISS.

THE PARSONAGE
714 N. RANKIN

February 8, 1945

Rec'd 2/12
by Ann Head

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am preparing a manuscript for a Bible study on race, making the approach through the universal fatherhood of God. In it I have occasion to use recent illustrations of the achievement of brotherhood and the overcoming of barriers of prejudice, as well as greater fundamental justice. It is highly desirable that such material be such that it will get under the skins of people with considerable prejudice without inciting in them too much resentment-reaction, if you understand what I mean.

Human interest material about individuals who have done the job of overriding prejudice, on either side of any color or caste barrier might be used.

Facts about group orojects of church societies, or even of conferences or denominations will possibly be useful.

Particularly I would like to know the number of state, county and city interracial groups, committees, councils, etc. before the war crisis precipitated the flurry of Mayor's Committees. I would also like to know how many such have been formed-- it runs in my mind I have read it was about 150, since the Detroit disturbance.

In sending these materials, will you please give permission for their use in my book?

The book is being written for the Methodist Board of Missions, Woman's Division, for use in their societies.

I cannot use much of this material, but time is of the essence so please let me have what you can as quickly as possible!

Cordially yours,

Henry M Bullock

P.S. I am a member of the Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation, and helped organize it.

H.M.B.

Info

gen.

April 17, 1945

Miss Marie Moore
Box 183 Peabody College
Nashville, Tennessee

We have your letter of March 27 in which you asked abot information sources concerning economic discrimination. Although we do not have any pamphlets which bear directly on this subject we are sending you some of our literature in which there are references to it.

Here are also some references which might be useful in writing your thesis:

The Negro Handbook, 1944, Edited by Florence Murray, Wendell Malliet and Company, New York, N.Y.
An American Dilemma, by Gunnar Myrdal
The Negro's Share, by Richard Sterner
Organized Labor and the Negro, Herbert Northrup

I would also suggest that you write to Dr. George Mitchell, CIO office, Ivy Street, Atlanta, Georgia and ask him to send you any pamphlets he may have concerning CIO's plans and policies toward fair employment for Negroes. You might also write to the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, 930 F Street, N. W., Washington,4, D. C., for literature.

If I can help you further please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
Sep cover: SRC 1 and 2, INK, Negro in America, Frontiers, 1945, etc.

E.H.C.
or
R.Z.g.

Box 183
Peabody College
Nashville, Tenn.
3-27-45

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dr. Johnson:

Can you give me information, or direct me to sources of information, concerning economic discrimination, in any form, against the Negro in the United States?

I am preparing a Master's thesis on recent indications of changes in economic discrimination against Negroes. Any material on labor, wages, unions, or on governmental or other action aimed at breaking down or strengthening racial economic discrimination, will be truly appreciated.

Respectfully,
(Miss) Marie Moore

Encl.:
Envelope for reply

Info Requests

May 21, 1945

Reverend M. L. Wagner
Pastor
Pleasant Valley Church of the Brethren
Weyers Cave, Virginia

Dear Mr. Wagner:

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute has written us that you are interested in securing information relating to race relations. I am enclosing some material published by the Southern Regional Council which might be of interest to you.

If you would like some additional literature, or if we can be of help to you in any way, please call on us.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

May 18, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Chairman
Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Reverend Mr. Wagner of Weyers Cave, Virginia is interested in securing information relating to race relations. I am writing this letter to ask that you will kindly send him a sample copy of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. The communication may be addressed to:

Reverend Mr. M. L. Wagner
Pastor
Pleasant Valley Church of the Brethren
Weyers Cave, Virginia

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson

F. D. Patterson
President

W

R for info
gen.

May 31, 1945

Miss Adele Brandeis
Editorial Research Department
The Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Miss Brandeis:

I am very much embarrassed to discover that I have not given attention to a request which you sent me several months ago. It is probably too late for my comments to be of any use to you, but if you still want them I shall do my best.

Do you see our little monthly paper, The Southern Frontier? It contains items which you might find useful from time to time. For example, the material on health which we published in the ~~last~~ March issue was used or commented on by a number of newspapers. The April issue, a copy of which is enclosed, contains excerpts from several addresses which were delivered at our conference on The South's Post War Economy last month. The editorial in this issue expresses my own views on some of the factors which must be taken into account in the industrialization of the South.

I expect to be in Louisville to address a meeting of the Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation on June 16. If they do not keep me too busy that day, I want to pay a visit to the Courier-Journal office.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure
April Frontier
√m

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher* LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Treas.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

January 18 1945

Dr Guy B. Johnson

Atlanta G.a.

My Dear Dr. Johnson;

Mr Mark Ethridge would like to know whether you have made ,or whether you know of, any study that would indicate the intensity of old or the appearance of new problems,social ,political or economic in the South in which the future of the Negro is involved. Have you any recent data on the migration of the Negroes to the North or other industrial centers? Do you think that there will be an increase of racial tension and its manifestations, such as the Klan? Do you feel that any progress has been made in the securing of jobs for minority groups in the post-war world??

Will you be kind enough to send us your thoughts on these and any related subjects .

Yours Truly

Adele Brandeis

Adele Brandeis

Editorial Research Dept.

January 22, 1945

Miss Adele Brandeis
Editorial Research Department
The Courier-Journal
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Miss Brandeis:

Your letter of January 18 has arrived while Dr. Johnson is out of the city. I am sure that he will be glad to give you the information you request, and I shall bring your letter to his attention as soon as he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Johnson

Request for info

June 15, 1945

Mr. B. Paul Hammack
6 Nona Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Hammack:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning materials which would help you in the preparation of a paper on "The Economic Condition of the Southern Negro." Under separate cover we are sending you some of our publications. Although these do not contain much detailed information on your subject, I hope that they will be of some value to you. Let me call your attention to the Durham Statement in Southern Regional Council Pamphlet No. 1; to part V of Pamphlet No. 3; and to the bibliography at the end of Pamphlet No. 2. We are also including a copy of American Negroes, A Handbook, by Dr. Edwin R. Embree. The section on "Making A Living" should be helpful to you. Please accept all of this material with our compliments.

We have in press a small pamphlet entitled "Economic Value of the Negro to the South." If you want a copy of this, please drop us a card of reminder about July 1.

Other sources which you will find useful are The Negro Handbook, 1944, edited by Florence Murray and published by Current Reference Publications in New York City; Myrdal, An American Dilemma, two volumes; and Charles S. Johnson, Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties, published by the University of North Carolina Press.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover
No. 1, 2, 3 - American Negroes

Furman

6 Nova Street
Greenville, S.C.
June 13, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am a senior at Furman University, and I am training to be a teacher. I am very much interested in Sociology and especially Race Relations in the South.

For a course in Sociology I want to prepare a paper on <u>The Economic Condition of the Southern Negro</u>. If you have any information which I might use, please send it to me. I will be

deeply grateful.

I will gladly pay for postage and for pamphlets.

Thanks very much for your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

B. Paul Hammack

SRC Info Request

November 23, 1945

Miss Anne W. Morris
5 Palmer House
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dear Miss Morris:

A very busy season in connection with our annual meeting has prevented our replying promptly to your letter of November 7.

Under separate cover we are sending some literature which will be helpful to you in compiling the data about the Southern Regional Council which you requested. The By-Laws and the pamphlet entitled The Southern Regional Council, Its Origin and Purpose will provide most of the necessary information about the Council and its functions. The literature will give you an idea of the sort of educational work which we carry on through publications and conferences.

The attached sheet will round out the picture by giving some additional information which is not covered specifically in the material which we are sending. If you have further questions, please call on us.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

Separate cover: #1, 2, 3, 4, all free leaflets, Nov. Frontier
By-laws

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

STAFF: The staff is as shown on our letterhead, with the following exceptions: Dr. H. L. Trigg, President of State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C. has been elected Associate Director on a full-time basis to succeed Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, of Atlanta University, who has been serving on a part-time basis. Dr. Reid will continue on a part-time basis as Research Supervisor. We also have two field secretaries, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Mrs. Henry Havens, of Jacksonville, Florida; a Research Assistant, Miss Margaret Price, and several other persons on a temporary or part-time basis. As for Council officers, two changes were made at our annual meeting on November 14. Mr. Paul D. Williams was elected President to succeed Dr. Howard W. Odum, and Commander Frank Spencer of Savannah, was elected Second Vice President to succeed Dr. H. P. Rainey, of Austin, Texas.

FINANCES: During the present year the Council has operated on a budget of about $60,000. About nine-tenths of this amount is accounted for by grants from two foundations, the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board. The remainder comes from dues and contributions of members and from small grants by a number of Church organizations.

RELATION TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS: We have a close working relationship with all of the state interracial agencies in the South. The Florida Interracial Council is reorganizing to become a state division of SRC and four others, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, have adopted formal affiliations with SRC. In addition, we have a cooperative relationship to a large number of religious and civic organizations without formal affiliation.

ACTIVITIES: The leaflet entitled Southern Regional Council 1945 describes the main activities which we undertook during the current year. This program had to be trimmed down considerably because our staff was very small until the middle of the year. Some highlights of our activities are:

(1) Publications. See literature which is being sent you under separate cover.

(2) Conferences.
- (a) SRC has sponsored a number of conferences in its own name. For example, a conference of state directors of interracial committees, a conference of Southern leaders in women's religious work, and a conference on The South's Postwar Economy.
- (b) SRC has sponsored jointly with other agencies a number of conferences, among them the Virginia Institute on Race Relations, the Richmond Institute on Returning Veterans, the New Orleans Institute on Race Relations and the Georgia Conference on Rural Health.

(3) Research.
- (a) A study of discrimination in transportation in the Atlanta area.
- (b) South-wide study of the war and reconversion in relation to family life, employment, migration, veterans, etc.

(4) Miscellaneous:
- (a) Legal aid in several cases involving discrimination against Negroes.
- (b) Informational and supervisory services to a great many agencies and individuals.
- (c) Promotion of the use of Negro policemen in Southern cities.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: WAlnut 7963.

This information supplied by GUY B. JOHNSON, Executive Director.

11/23/45

RECEIVED
NOV 10 1945
Southern Regional Council

5 Palmer House
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Nov. 7, 1945

SRC

Dear Sir:

I am trying to get all the information possible about organizations that are doing any sort of constructive work with the Negroes - group relations, welfare , and civil liberties. There are several bodies on which I have a little material, such as the Southern Regional Council, and I want to develop these in full to form the main body of the paper. Your help on this will be appreciated. Please write more fully about the activities that you have carried out recently and plan to in the future; here is an outline for information:

Name. Date founded.
Address & Exec. officer.
Tel. No.
Area of operations.
Relation to other organizations - affiliations.

Purposes and actual social function.

Membership.

Finances & staff.

Specific activities.

Publications.

Sincerely yours,

Anne W. Morris.

Anne W. Morris

Info Requests

December 13, 1945

Mr. W. H. Dick
1617 California Avenue
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mr. Dick:

We have received your request for some material on the Negro which will be helpful to you in your preparation of an article on "The Negro Race in the U. S."

Under separate cover we are sending a package of literature which we hope will be helpful to you in your work. In some of the pamphlets which we are sending, you will notice bibliographies which will serve as a guide for any further reading that you might wish to do on this subject.

We shall be pleased to receive a copy of your article when it is published.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

#1, #2, #3, #4, Singers in the Dawn, packet.

C.W.
12/13/45

1617 California Ave
Houston 6 Texas
Dec-10-1945

Southern Regional Council Inc
Rm,432, 63 Auburn Avenue,Northeast,
Atlanta 3 Georgia

My Dear Sirs:

Inas much as I have in course of preparation for possible publication, an article discussing the "Negro Race in the United States" And at the suggestion of Dr Albon L Holsey Director Public Relations Tuskegee Institute,I wish to request that you mail me(if practical) any matter which you may deam helpful.

Much has been published,much more will be published,Much valuable data will never be recorded.It is with the intention of avoiding duplication so far as possible that prompts me to make this request for your cooperation.

It is my purpose to cover something of his Origin and Enslavement, Something of his Emancipation,something of his Progress and Advancement And the inescapable Challenge which has come to him to carry back to the home of his Ancestors the Civilization and Culture which he enjoys here in this country. This I will do in chapters,

It is my hope and desire that what is said will help to prevent friction between the Races.

Enclosed I am sending you a stamped self addressed envelope and shall await your reply with interest.

Yours Very Truly W.H.Dick
W.H.Dick

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1945
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

December 18, 1945

Mrs. Emily G. Swetnam
111 Boone Street
Louisa, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Swetnam:

The two volumes about which you inquired -- The Book of American Negro Poetry and The Book of American Negro Spirituals, both by James Weldon Johnson -- may be purchased from the Negro Digest Bookshop, 5619 South State Street, Chicago 21, Illinois, or from the publisher, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York. The price of the latter is $3.50, and the former is available in a popular edition, I think, for $2.00 or $2.50.

If we can serve you further, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Louisa, Ky.
Dec 10, 1945

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
DEC 12 1945
Southern Regional Council

Sirs:
Will you please send me the address of the Company from which I may order (and the Price of same) The Book of American Negro Poetry - By James W. Johnson.
The Book of American Negro Spirituals. By James W. Johnson.

Thanking you.

I am Very truly
(Mrs.) Emily G. Swetnam.
111 - Boone St
Louisa, Ky.

Send No. 1, 2, and packet

January 4, 1946

Miss Barbara J. Wells
Children's Home of Chatham County
513 East Park Avenue
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Miss Wells:

Thank you for your letter of December 27 which arrived while our office was closed over the holidays. I am glad that you and your friend are spending your Antioch Cooperation Work Period in Savannah. I hope that you will have an opportunity to come to Atlanta and that you will pay us a visit before you leave Georgia.

One of our Vice Presidents lives in Savannah. He is Commander Frank Spencer, of the U. S. Coast Guard. I believe you will find him a very liberal and interesting person. He can help to put you in touch with any number of people and agencies in Savannah. I also suggest that you look up Msgr. T. James McNamara, of the Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist. He is a member of our Executive Committee and a very staunch supporter of our work. He is one of the finest men I have ever known, and I am sure that he can be very helpful to you. You might also find it worthwhile to get acquainted with Miss Mary Poindexter, who is with the County Department of Public Welfare.

I could mention various other people, but I believe that these three will be able to give you a good deal of help and can advise you concerning volunteer work with some agency in Savannah.

With best wishes for a pleasant and profitable stay in Savannah, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Children's Home of Chatham County
513 East Park Avenue
Savannah, Georgia
December 27, 1945

Rec. 1-2-46

Dear Dr Johnson,

Mrs Jessie C. Kerchler, Assistant to the President of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio has written to the Julius Rosenwald Fund and your name was given for us to contact.

Alexandra Pye and I are working at the Children's Home of Chatham County during

grateful for any information that you might be able to give us.

Sincerely,
Barbara J. Hess

Wells College, Aurora, N.Y.

this three month's Antioch Cooperation Work Period. We are both interested in meeting persons or groups who could inform us as to what progressive International Work is being done in Ghana. We would also like to find if there is any volunteer work that we could do while there.
We would be very

January 9, 1946

Miss Charlotte Lansberry
1204 8th Avenue
LaGrande, Oregon

Dear Miss Lansberry:

Your letter addressed to Miss Emily H. Clay, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has come to our attention. You will be interested to know that the Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was organized early in 1944.

I am glad to hear of the plans which your International Relations Club is making for panel discussions on racial problems. Under separate cover, we are sending some literature which we hope will be useful to you. If you think that some of the pieces in the package might be useful to your discussion leaders, we woul be glad to prepare a special packet which could be sent to them at a moderate price. Please let us know if you are interested in such an arrangement.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

1, 2, 3, 4 - packet

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 2, 1946
1204 - 8th Avenue
La Grande, Oregon

Miss Emily H. Clay
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Miss Clay:

Our International Relations Club of Eastern Oregon College desires up-to-date information on inter-racial problems of the United States. We are planning panel discussions to be held throughout this region. Any information you can give us will be deeply appreciated.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,
Charlotte Ganesberry

January 10, 1946

Requests for info
General

Mr. W. Taliaferro Thompson
Union Theological Seminary
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of January 7 addressed to Dr. R. B. Eleazer. I believe that when we sent you the package of materials last week we neglected to say that Dr. Eleazer is not on the Council staff. He resigned from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation before it was absorbed by the Council, and he is now with the Board of Education, Methodist Church, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee.

Thank you very much for your check for $2.50 covering the literature which we sent you and a mailing list subscription. You will receive our literature regularly hereafter. Incidentally, the Southern Frontier will appear in a new format and with a new name. Beginning with the January issue, which is now in press, it will be called New South.

Note to EK 1/22

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Union Theological Seminary

(CORPORATE TITLE "THE TRUSTEES OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA")
FOUNDED IN 1812

Richmond, Virginia

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
W. TALIAFERRO THOMPSON

January 7, 1945

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. R. B. Eleazer,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Eleazer:

Let me thank you for sending me the package of materials which came so promptly in response to my letter. I should like to pay for them, so I am enclosing my check to cover the cost which I presume would be about $1.00. In addition to that I should like to be put on your mailing list for the "Southern Frontier" and other pamphlets and would like to receive "The South - America's Opportunity No. 1", so I am adding $1.50, making a total of $2.50.

With every good wish for your work during the new year, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. Taliaferro Thompson

Union Theological Seminary

(CORPORATE TITLE "THE TRUSTEES OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA")
FOUNDED IN 1812
Richmond, Virginia

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
W. TALIAFERRO THOMPSON

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dec. 28, 1945

Dear Dr. Eleazer,

Some of our Seniors have become very much interested in Social Problems, and have asked another professor and myself to conduct a seminar on that subject.

They are particularly concerned about Race relations in the South, and what they can do about it.

Would you be kind enough to suggest to me any books or pamphlets which would be of help as they try to face the present situation, and what they as ministers might do!

Thank you.

With all good wishes for the great work you are doing, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. Taliaferro Thompson

CW
1/2/46

January 18, 1946

Mrs. Harvey A. Camp, Secretary
Christian Social Relations
Concord Road, Route 1
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Camp:

Thank you for your card requesting some leaflets which will be useful at the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Tennessee. Yesterday afternoon we mailed you a package containing 25 copies of each of several leaflets. I am sure that they will reach you today or tomorrow so that you will have them in plenty of time to use them at the meeting.

We would be glad to have you as a member of the Southern Regional Council, if you care to join. The dues are $2.00 a year. An invitation form is enclosed.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Jan. 16--1943

Dear Sir:

If you have some small leaflets or material suitable for distribution at the Annual meeting of the Woman's Aux. of the Diocese of Tenn. and can get them to me before next Monday, I will be glad to to have them for distribution. The last that I had was "There are things that you can do"- Know that you will be glad to know that practically all of the reports from this diocese under Ch. Social Relations show an interest and work among the Negro, especiall children- several were scholarships to our summer camp at Mason Tenn.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Harvey A Camp, Sec'y.

Christian Social Relations.

Concord Road-Route 1

Info-gen

January 25, 1946

Dr. J. M. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Ellison:

Thank you for your letter of January 23. Under separate cover we are sending a selection of literature which will be helpful to you in the preparation of your address on race relations. If we can be of any further service, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Packet, P.A. Pamphlet 110, News sheet re Kentucky Governor's Commission.

Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

JOHN MALCUS ELLISON, PRESIDENT

January 23, 1946

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have been asked to deliver an address in De Detroit using as a subject "Race Relations in the South.. dealing specifically with the Negro problem.

Please be kind enough to have your secretary send me any pertinent facts indicating trends in White-Negro Relationships, Economic Situations and outlook, Politics, Courts and legal justice.

The address is to be delivered the middle of February, thus I would appreciate any material that you could send early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. Ellison

J. M. Ellison

Info Pamphlets General

January 29, 1946

Mr. Samuel Wallach, President
Teachers Union
13 Astor Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Wallach:

We have received your letter of recent date. We are glad to cooperate with the Teachers Union by contributing material for your exhibit at the tenth annual educational conference.

Under separate cover we are sending you a package of our publications. It contains one copy of each of our leaflets and pamphlets. If you wish additional copies, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, SCMWA-CIO - 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. - GRAMERCY 3-0471

Established 1916

President: Samuel Wallach; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Secretary-Treasurer:* Samuel C. Greenfield; *Recording Secretary:* Joseph Bressler
Vice Presidents: Eugene Jackson, *High Sch.;* Ella Ratner, *Jr. H. S.;* Ann Morgenstern, *Elementary School;* Bernard F. Riess, *College;* Adele S. Lithauer, *Private School*

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Com

Gentlemen:

On Saturday, March 2nd, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, the Teachers Union will hold its tenth annual educational conference. Some two thousand teachers, supervisors, parents and public officials as well as representatives of interested organizations will attend to discuss the theme: "Education for the Atomic Age - Schools in the Battle for Peace and Security."

One of the main features of the conference will be an exhibit consisting of graphic materials for illustration and distribution in classrooms. The material displayed will include posters, charts, photographs, leaflets, books, maps and similar materials which show the contributions of government, industry, labor, educational institutions and other organizations towards the education of America for peace and security. For displays we use large six foot tables and three panel screens, each panel measures 2½ by 6 feet.

We shall be happy to have you participate in our exhibit. Will you please let us know at your earliest convenience whether you have material to display and the nature thereof. Further details will be sent you shortly.

Very truly yours,

Samuel Wallach

SAMUEL WALLACH,
President

uopwa/1

Affiliated with: New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO; Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; New York Women's Trade Union League; National Education Association

6 copies of America's Tenth Man - Brothers In Black -
Copy of Ky. Com. Report news sheet - packet.

Prof - Gen

February 7, 1946

Mrs. C. L. John
2 West 120th Street
Apt. 5-H
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. John:

Your letter of February 4 addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. The Conference was an agency of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was organized early in 1944. The author of the article "Class Rooms Against Hate" was not aware of that fact when he wrote the article. We are carrying on the work of the Conference as a part of our program.

Under separate cover we are sending you six copies of America's Tenth Man. Ordinarily we would charge for these at the rate of 10 cents each, or $1.00 a dozen, but we are glad to give you these copies knowing that you will use them where they will do some good. We are also including some other literature which will show you the type of educational work we are trying to do.

We find an increasing interest in problems of human relations all over the South. There are nine or ten state interracial councils, most of them dating back twenty years or more. We are trying to put some new life into them and are working toward making them state divisions of SRC. There are also numerous local committees, and some of these are affiliated with us. In Kentucky, the governor appointed a special official commission to study Negro affairs and bring in recommendations. We helped this commission in an advisory capacity.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

MS. —

G. W.
2/8/46

2 West 120th St.
Apt. 5-H
N.Y. 27 N.Y.
2/4/46

RECEIVED
FEB 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Conference on Education
and
Race Relations
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sirs:

In the current issue of the "Negro Digest," I read a condensation of the articles, "Classrooms Against Hate". It was good to read about the program of your organization.

I have a white friend who lives in Atlanta, Ga. who is quite interested in receiving information relating to inter-racial activities.

Will you please send me six copies of the publication, "America's Jewish Man".

If possible I would also like you to tell me about any newer developements along the inter-racial front especially in the south.

With best wishes for the continued success of your organization.

Sincerely,
Mrs. C. L. John

Inf. Gen

The South, #4, The South is Yours.

February 8, 1946

Mr. William S. Bowmer
Assistant Professor of English
University of Louisville
Louisville 8, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Bowmer:

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the Council was organized early in 1944.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of our booklet entitled The South - America's Opportunity Number One. It includes some papers by various experts on industry, labor, agriculture, etc. in the South. I believe you will find it useful in the survey you are making. We are including some other material which I hope you will find of interest.

I believe that you will find it profitable to get hold of the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank, Sixth District, Atlanta. It has recently had some excellent articles and statistics on economic trends in the South. Also, I suggest that you write the various State Agricultural and Industrial ~~and~~ Development Boards in the South. On the question of Negro participation in unions, we do not have much specific data, but I suggest that you look up an article by Miss Lucy Mason in a recent issue of the Journal of Negro Education.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

G. W.
2/8/46

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

SPEED SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
JAMES BRECKENRIDGE SPEED FOUNDATION
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

February 2, 1946

Com

Dear Sir-

I wish to make a survey of the basic social and economic problems of the South today. I would appreciate very much your sending me any pertinent information on the industrialization of the South during the war, growth of trade unions, Negro participation in unions and the immediate perspectives for interracial cooperation.

With best regards,

William S. Bowmer

William S.Bowmer,
Assistant Professor of English.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

SPEED SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
JAMES BRECKENRIDGE SPEED FOUNDATION
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

February 7, 1946

Dear Sir-

I am interested in making a survey of the basic social and economic problems of the South today. I would appreciate your sending me any literature on the rate and level of southern industrialization during the war, the Negro question, trade unions, and the perspectives for southern industry.

With best regards,

William S. Bowmer

William S. Bowmer,
Assistant Professor of English.

February 12, 1946

Miss Arlene Sterbakov
3028 Euclid Avenue
Philadelphia 21, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Sterbakov:

Thank you for your recent card requesting information about the people of Africa. Unfortunately, we have very little material on this subject. Under separate cover we are sending you one of our publications, Understanding Our Neighbors, which has a small amount of information about African culture on pages 6 and 7.

Perhaps you can find the material you need at your nearest public library in a good book dealing with Africa or in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm
Separate cover

#3

Please send me information on Negro people of Africa. If any money is needed I will pay on delivery.

ARLENE STEBAKOV
3028 EUCLID AVENUE
PHILA., 21, PA.

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Arlene Stevenson
3028 Euclid Ave
Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA PA
FEB 12
11 30 PM

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Commission on Interracial
Cooperation
409 Palmer Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia
17

February 12, 1946

Mr. Raymond R. Brown
Executive Secretary
Akron Community Service Center, Inc.
199 Perkins Street
Akron 4, Ohio

Dear Mr. Brown:

Under separate cover we are sending you a package of our publications, which we hope will be useful in the course on race relations which you are teaching. If your students wish to purchase copies of any of the material, we will be glad to supply them at the rates shown on each item. The Southern Regional Council, Its Origin and Purpose can be supplied free of charge and the package of leaflets at the rate of ten cents each.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm
Separate cover

1,2,3,4, packet of leaflets

AKRON COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER, INC.

199 Perkins Street - Akron 4, Ohio

Telephone: HEmlock 3124

OFFICERS

Rev. Thomas Van Braam Barrett
President

James E. Miller
Vice-President

L. L. Smith
Treasurer

Raymond R. Brown
Executive Secretary

★

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Contributions to the Akron Community Service Center are deductible for income tax purposes.

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

February 8, 1946

Gentlemen:

I have been engaged to teach a course in Race Relations at the University of Akron for the second semester, beginning February 19. You have a number of books coming off your press relating to this subject. It would be of great benefit if you would inform us of any publications which could be used in this instruction.

It may be possible that you might desire us to make an advance review of some of your publications, or it may be that you extend certain privileges to instructors, such as lower rates or free copies of certain publications.

In either case, any information you send which will be helpful in presenting this course, will be received with great gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond R. Brown

Raymond R. Brown,
Executive Secretary

RRB:EBC

#1, #3, and Farmers Look at Postwar Prospects

March 7, 1946

Farm Sec - Tenancy

Miss Frances Hartley Anderson
825 Lexington Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Miss Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of March 4 concerning information about share-croppers and tenancy in the South. Under separate cover we are sending you several pamphlets which contain some information that might be useful to you.

However, for your best information you will need to consult some of the best books dealing with Southern Agriculture. I recommend:

Arthur Raper - Preface to Peasantry
Arthur Raper - Tenants of the Almighty
Raper and Reid - Share-croppers All
Charles S. Johnson - Shadow of the Plantation
Charles S. Johnson - Growing Up in the Black Belt

I am sure that the above books are available at the New York public library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street I suggest that you also look up recent reports of the Farm Security Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture since there has been considerable improvement in the tenancy situation during the relatively prosperous years of war.

Cordially yours,

GW
3/7/46

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Farming in the South

FRANCES HARTLEY ANDERSON 825 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 4, 1946

The Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has referred me to you as a possible source of information on share cropping and tenancy in the South.

I am a college student making a survey of this problem for my course in rural sociology. Any literature that you could send me would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Frances Hartley Anderson

Def. Pamphlet Requests

March 15, 1946

Miss Benice C. Stanturf
Social Science Instructor
Garden Grove, Iowa

Dear Miss Stanturf:

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was organized in February, 1944.

Under separate cover we are sending some of our literature with our compliments. We wish it were possible to supply free copies to all the students in your course. Additional copies of the packet assortment may be purchased at ten cents each and the pamphlets may be purchased at the rate of ten cents each or $1.00 a dozen.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

#2, #3, Brothers in Black, Packet.

GARDEN GROVE, IOWA
March 11, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

The Commission of Interracial Relations
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In our Sociology class we are studying racial problems, and are interested in receiving any material you may have on the subject. If you have any pamphlets or bulletins in connection with interracial relations, would you please send us nineteen copies if possible, as that is the number of students taking the course.

Very truly yours,

Bernice C. Stanturf

Bernice C. Stanturf
Social Science Instructor

BCS:MV

March 15, 1946

Mr. Lloyd L. Godin
6227 S. W. 32 Avenue
Portland 1, Oregon

Requests

Dear Mr. Godin:

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission when it was organized in February 1944.

Under separate cover we are sending some literature which we hope will be useful to you. There is no charge for these. If you wish additional copies, Understanding Our Neighbors is ten cents, and Brothers in Black is five cents. On the back of the pamphlet Brothers in Black, you will find a list of additional publications. If you care to order any of these, we shall be glad to serve you.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

#3, Brothers in Black

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

6227 S. W. 32 Ave.
Portland 1, Oregon
March 8, 1946

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at Lincoln High School. In the particular English class which I attend, we are trying to get all the information on the Negro racial problem that we can. If you will please send me any pamphlets or circulars pertaining to this problem which you may have at your disposal, I shall be very grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd L. Godin

Request

March 15, 1946

Miss Jackie Coon
3744 S. E. Stark Street
Portland 15, Oregon

Dear Miss Coon:

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation when it was organized in February, 1944.

Under separate cover we are sending some literature which we hope will be useful to you. On the back of one of the pamphlets, Brothers in Black, you will find a list of additional publications. If you care to order any of these, we shall be glad to serve you.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Brothers in Black, #3

Portland, Oregon
March 8, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Kindly send to me any pamphlets or information that you may have regarding racial problems, particularly pertaining to the negro problem.

Any help or suggestions you may send to aid in our school campaign against racial prejudice will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Jackie Coon

(Miss) Jackie Coon
3744 S. E. Stark St.
Portland 15, Oregon

Requests

April 9, 1946

Mr. Alfred C. Payne
Yale Divinity School
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Payne:

I am embarrassed to find that a letter which we received from you on March 11 was misplaced and has not been answered.

The only lists of liberal agencies working in the South that I know of are the ones that you are already familiar with. We are gradually accumulating a file of additional agencies, but it is far from complete and we have not had time to check it against other lists and compile it in a form for distribution.

We shall be looking forward to seeing you when you return South.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Yale Divinity School
New Haven, Conn.

6 March 46

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dues $2.00
Fic
Sec

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the set of materials which you recently sent me, and accept the enclosed check for my membership application during the current year. When I return South, I hope to be able to do more than subscribe to S.R.C. publications.

There's one question which I hope you will be able to answer for me. Dr Odum suggested your office as the most likely source. Is there available a list of the liberal agencies & organizations concerned principally with the social and economic problems of the South? I am familiar with the Rosenwald booklet on Racial Agencies and the Peabody list of Rural ones. However, these are naturally the

most highly publicized ones. Besides, certain labor and educational groups are not included. Perhaps you can suggest some sources with which I am unfamiliar; or, if you have compiled a list for your own information I should be glad to return it after I have had a chance to supplement a list of my own preparation by checking your own for any that I have overlooked.

If you can help me with this problem I shall be very grateful.

Sincerely,

Alfred C. Payne

w/o Requests

April 16, 1946

Mr. Addison C. Pond
Investment Division
National Life Insurance Company
Montpelier, Vermont

Dear Mr. Pond:

Thank you for your letter of April 10 concerning publications pertaining to the economic growth of the South. Under separate cover, we are sending you three of our pamphlets on this subject. These are The South - America's Opportunity Number One, Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation, and Economic Value of the Negro to the South.

Let me urge you to get the following books:

Rupert B. Vance, All These People, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., $5.00
William Haynes, Southern Horizons, D. Van Nostrand Co., 250 Fourth Avenue, New York, $2.75

In Dr. Vance's book you will find an up-to-date bibliography on the South.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

The South
March New South
#4

JMT

National Life Insurance Company

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

April 10, 1946

RECEIVED
APR 12 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have been advised that your organization has on file a list of various publications pertaining to the economic growth of the South. This Company is already in the mortgage business in the South and is interested in whatever economic material you may have which will throw any light on economic conditions in the South.

It will be much appreciated if you can send to me a list of publications which would be of value in an economic study of the South.

Very truly yours,

Addison C. Pond

Addison C. Pond
Investment Division

ACP:RDS

C.W.
4/15/46

Requests

May 17, 1946

Mrs. Jack Shaunfield
Bremond, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaunfield:

Your postal card addressed to Mr. R. B. Eleazer has come to our attention. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the organization with which Mr. Eleazer was affiliated, was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in February, 1944. Mr. Eleazer is now connected with the General Board of Education, Methodist Church, in Nashville, Tennessee.

Under separate cover we are sending you some material which we hope you will find useful.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

1 Packet SIY Pub list
1 Brothers in Black

E.W.
5/17/46

Do you have any free information on race relations? We are studying the race problems in our missionary work and should like any information you may have. Thanks very much

Mrs Jack Shanfield
Bremond, Texas

Information Requested

May 20, 1946

Mrs. Rosa Lee Jay
329 College Street
Macon, Georgia

Dear Rosa Lee:

Thank you for your letter of May 16. I am sorry that on account of the Southern Sociological Society meeting I did not get to the office at all on Saturday and so did not have a change to give you a quick reply.

Your letter to the Macon Telegraph was fine. Keep up the good work. Although you may not confince the letter writers who are on the other side, you will be bringing some facts to the attention of a great many readers.

I am enclosing a couple of sheets giving some information on the number of Negroes who served in the armed services. Unfortunately, both of these memoranda refer only to the army, but one of them gives a breakdown by branch of service. The great majority of Negroes were in the Engineers or the Transportation Corps or in the group called "all others". This means that they were doing the drudgery and menial work, much of which was behind the lines. Only 37,887 served in the Infantry, which offered the main chance for actual combat.

The latest figures I have on Negroes in the Navy are for October 31, 1944, and they are, therefore, badly out of date. At that time, the Navy personnel included 17 officers and 142,628 enlisted men; the Marines 15,771 enlisted; the Coast Guard, 4 officers and 3,675 enlisted men.

It is probably true that those Negro Infantry units which saw wide-scale fighting did not measure up to the best standards of the Army, but they could certainly not be considered complete failures. I am enclosing a discussion of this whole question from Harper's Magazine written by a white officer of the 92nd Infantry Division which fought in Italy. You might get some good quotes from it. Please return it to us when you are through with it.

Also enclosed is the Southern Frontier for July, 1945. On page 4 where the article about Senator Eastland is continued, you will see short quotes from Eisenhower, MacArthur, and Stillwell.

I hope this material will be helpful, and I am sorry that I could not get it to you sooner.

Mrs. Johnson is in Buffalo attending the meeting of the National Conference of Social Work. She is chairman of the Appraisal Committee, so she is really going to be busy while she is there.

Very best regards from all of us here.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

329 College Street
Macon, Georgia
May 16, 1946

Dear Dr. Johnson -

In recent weeks there have appeared in the "Macon Telegraph", which has, until the present gubernatorial race, been a pro-Talmadge paper, letter after letter after letter so prejudiced and "hide-bound" as to be a definite discouragement to those of us who were beginning to believe that racial harmony was close at hand.

Though I know full well that facts and reasoning rarely touch a wilfully prejudiced mind, I answered one of these letters recently, hoping, not to convince the writer, but to get some little known facts into print where thoughtful people might see them. In today's paper there is a letter replying in part to my letter. I would not answer this letter, except for the fact that it challenges the Negroes' war record, and I can't let that go by without

reputing it.

I don't have the information which I need to answer the letter, and though I know from on the spot experience that you don't have the time for this kind of thing, I hope you will be able to point out pertinent information sources to Margaret, or Jane, and let them send the information on to me. The library here is not up to date on this subject. I particularly want Eisenhower's statement regarding the Negro's record in this war, (Perhaps I have, in "The Devil Man"), and information as to where and how the Negro fought.

I am enclosing copies of all three letters, and also a copy of one which my dressmaker (a Tuskegee graduate, wife of a Morehouse graduate) wrote which I appreciated greatly.

I should like to have the information just as soon as is possible since an immediate reply is much more effective than a later one in the letter column "fends". And I do appreciate your help so much.

With best wishes for you and Mr. J.,

Rosa Lee

P.S. I am writing Dr. Reid similarly, in case you are not in town now.

May 21, 1946

Miss Vinnie Lee Walker
503 West 121st Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss Walker:

Your letter of May 16 addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. The Conference was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council along with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation when the Council was formed early in 1944. The Council is carrying on the work of the Commission and the Conference.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a package of our literature which we hope will be of real use to you. The charge for this material is one dollar.

If we can serve you further, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm
Separate cover

The works - Jones, Alilunas

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

503 West 121st Street
New York 27, N. Y.
May 16th, 1946

Conference on Education and Race Relations
Atlanta,
Georgia.

Gentlemen:

As an instructor in education, I am attempting to gather together information on intercultural and race relations for future use.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me any free materials you have such as bibliographies, pamphlets, etc. relating to these subjects, or, if there is a nominal charge for your publications, I will pay these charges if the materials are sent C.O.D. or will mail my check or a money order to you as you desire.

However, as I am very anxious to receive any materials you have to offer, I certainly would appreciate your best attention being given this request.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Vinnie Lee Walker

(Miss) Vinnie Lee Walker

SRC-Jan 8

May 29, 1946

Miss Anne Jensen
University Librarian
The American University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Jensen:

Your letter of May 27 addressed to the Commission On Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the Council was organized in January, 1944.

Under separate cover we are sending with our compliments a package of SRC publications. These deal largely with domestic problems, particularly race relations and human resources. I hope that they will be of use to you in the workshop which you are holding this summer.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1901 F St. N.W. 6

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

May 27, 1946.

Committee on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

The American University is planning an institute for teachers in the Social Sciences along the lines indicated in the enclosed folder. Approximately one hundred students are enrolled. They are teachers from secondary schools and come from all sections of the country.

We should like to assemble considerable material representative of organizations interested in the foreign relations of the United States. The material is to be used for exhibit and "workshop". We shall appreciate hearing from you and receiving such material as you may have available either as a gift or loan. If it is very extensive, we should like to know in advance so that arrangements may be made for proper handling.

Yours very truly,

Anne Jensen (E.R.)

Anne Jensen,
University librarian.

Institute on the United States in World Affairs

The American University - - Washington, D. C.

June 24 through August 2, 1946

THE INSTITUTE ON THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS will be held from June 24 to August 2. Two courses will be offered on the graduate level, and three hours of credit may be obtained from each. In addition, there will be a seminar on teaching problems in the field of current national and international problems. The work of this seminar may be taken by any student who is interested, but credit will not be offered. Visits will be made to various government departments and agencies, so that students may have an opportunity to see the government at work. Particular emphasis will be on the agencies which are dealing with subjects treated in the courses. In addition to all this, there will be a series of evening lectures by recognized leaders in the political and economic fields.

Other distinctive opportunities available to Institute members will include attendance at sessions of Congress, visits to embassies and other points of interest in the nation's capital, and attendance at plays, concerts, and public lectures. Special screenings of government films will also be arranged.

Anyone who wishes to enrol in the Institute either as a student seeking graduate credit or as an auditor should (a) read carefully the paragraphs which follow and the "Information for Prospective Students" on the reverse side of this sheet and (b) fill in the blank, "Application for Admission," and send it as soon as possible to the Institute director. If the applicant wishes to have rooming arrangements made for him, he should also submit his request therefor on the blank headed "Application for Room," having first read the detailed information on "Rooming Arrangements" which appears on the back of this sheet.

The tuition fee for the Institute is $75. The fee is the same whether one registers for six hours' credit or for three hours' credit or as an auditor. Auditors who attend for less than four weeks will pay tuition fees at the rate of $20 per week.

The five-dollar admission fee which must be paid when the Application for Admission is submitted will be applied toward the tuition fee. The balance of the tuition fee is due on the day that the student first attends Institute sessions. The admission fee will be refunded only in case (a) the application for admission is refused, or (b) rooming accommodations requested cannot be obtained. Otherwise, it is not refundable.

The uptown campus of The American University, where Institute sessions will be held and where dormitories are located, is situated on one of the highest elevations in Washington, at the corner of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, about four miles northwest of the downtown area.

The University also maintains a downtown center at 1901 F Street, N. W. But *all correspondence concerning the 1946 Institute should be addressed to:* Walter E. Myer, Director, Institute on the United States in World Affairs, 1733 K St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Each of the two basic courses will be scheduled for 90-minute forenoon sessions, daily, Monday through Friday. The courses will be conducted by a number of lecturers, each a specialist in the field covered—including government officials, journalists, and university professors. Opportunity for group discussion will follow each of the lectures.

Seminar sessions will be held two or three times per week in the afternoons, with an occasional evening session for viewing films.

Tentative outlines of the two basic courses and of the seminar are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

(Three hours graduate credit)

1. Background of American foreign policy
   a. Machinery of U. S. diplomatic action (State Department and Foreign Service)
   b. Treaty-making procedure and its reform
   c. Formulation and control of American foreign policy
   d. Historic American foreign policy
   e. Recent developments (1916-1946)
2. The United Nations Organization
   a. Assembly — organization, composition, field of operations
   b. Security Council
   c. Secretariat
   d. Activities of the UNO to date; problems considered by Assembly and Council; methods of operation, etc.
3. Special international agencies
   a. FAO, Bank, Fund, UNESCO, PICAO, ILO, UNRRA
   b. Functions of each agency and problem areas confronting them
4. Control and reduction of armaments, with special attention to problems of atomic energy and bacterial, chemical, and aerial warfare
5. Trusteeships and dependent-area problems—American policy respecting these issues
6. Occupation policies
   a. Administration of Germany and Japan
   b. Division of authority among victor nations
   c. Objectives—what has been done toward:
      (1) Physical reconstruction
      (2) Demilitarization
      (3) Industrial reconstitution and demobilization
      (4) Political reconstruction
      (5) Education
      (6) Reshuffling of populations
      (7) Problems for the future
7. Big Three relations
   a. Areas of potential conflict and compromise
   b. Problems of American policy relating to:
      (1) Russia
      (2) Great Britain
8. American relations with:
   a. China
   b. Latin America
9. Economic problems and policies
   a. Relief and rehabilitation—UNRRA and loans to nations with credit standing
   b. Financial policies under the Bretton Woods agreements
   c. Problem of economic cooperation between free-enterprise systems and controlled economies

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

(Three hours graduate credit)

1. Problems relating to the establishment and maintenance of economic stability and prosperity in the United States
   a. Extent to which recovery and stability in other nations depends upon the stability and avoidance of depression in America
   b. Specific problems of reconversion and full employment
   c. Role of the federal government
2. The threat of inflation
   a. Factors making for inflation and possible controls
   b. Government finance and taxation
   c. Price control, implications of wage increases
   d. Inflation as a forerunner of depression
3. Labor disputes and issues
   a. Comparison of European and American labor movements and issues
   b. Government labor policy and machinery for handling labor disputes
4. Conservation of natural resources
   a. Depletion of resources during war
   b. Conservation measures, valley developments, etc.
5. Conservation of human resources
   a. Health problems and health insurance
   b. Social security problems
   c. Comparison with health problems of other nations, particularly the European
6. Housing
   a. Nature and gravity of problem
   b. Remedial measures
   c. Comparison with European problem and experience
7. Governmental reorganization
   a. Executive and legislative
   b. Comparison with European experience
8. Politics
   a. Party records on important issues
   b. The 1946 Congressional elections
9. National unity
   a. Racial and minority problems, including FEPC
   b. International implications of United States policies and practices with respect to minorities

SEMINAR

(No credit)

The seminar will provide for small-group conferences and some general sessions which will deal with such issues and problems as the following:

1. Inquiry into amount of time which should be devoted to such studies
2. Objectives of such studies—in terms of acquisition of facts, attitudes, and habits on part of students; what can be achieved with different types of students
3. Classroom techniques and materials; periodicals for students, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, movies, radio, government publications and other documents
4. Integrating subject matter into American history, world history, geography, social problems, English, public speaking
5. Making new units of instruction and revising old units
6. Extra-curricular activities: assemblies, clubs, community projects, school papers

Information for Prospective Students

An outline of the program of the Institute, together with information concerning tuition fees, appears on the reverse side of this sheet. Prospective students should also read carefully the application blanks for admission and for room reservations—extra copies of which may, if needed, be obtained from the director of the Institute.

Admission and Credit

Any one seriously interested in the purposes and program of the 1946 Institute will be admitted upon receipt of his application blank accompanied by a five-dollar admission fee—unless the number of applicants exceeds the capacity of Institute facilities, in which case it will, of course, be necessary to refuse admission to late applicants, whose admission fees will be refunded.

Enrolment *for credit* in either or both of the basic courses will be contingent upon receipt by the Institute director of an official transcript showing that the applicant is a graduate of an accredited four-year college or university. Applicants for enrolment as auditors need not furnish transcripts. Auditors may enrol for any one week or combination of weeks (at adjusted fees, as explained on the reverse side of this sheet). Students seeking credit will be expected to register on June 24 and attend throughout the full six weeks. Those who initially register as students for credit may at any time before July 26, at their option, change to the status of auditors without prejudice to their records. But anyone who initially registers as an auditor cannot change to credit status after June 24.

Students may register for credit in either or both of the two basic courses. Three semester hours of credit can be earned in each course. The assignment of credit will be based primarily on written examinations covering the content of the lectures. Passing grades for graduate credit at The American University are A, B, and C; but the minimum requirement for an advanced degree is a B average in all courses.

Anyone who plans to become a candidate for either the M. A. or the Ph. D. degree at The American University should be familiar with the University's rule that: "Not more than 12 semester hours of work successfully completed in courses offered in special institutes or special professional courses may be applied toward the residence requirements. Actual credits allowed are determined with reference to the candidate's degree objective and academic performance." For complete information on the requirements for the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees at The American University, prospective students should write to the Dean of the Graduate Division, School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, The American University, 1901 F Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Graduate credit earned at The American University can, of course, be transferred to other universities subject to the rules of the university involved.

Auditors will have all the privileges and opportunities afforded to students registered for credit except that they will not take examinations and will not receive credit. Each auditor will be given, at the close of the Institute, a statement of registration without evaluation of the work completed.

Veterans who are eligible for educational benefits under Public Laws 16 and 346, as amended, must obtain a Letter of Entitlement from the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration and should also communicate immediately with Dean Ernst Posner, The American University, 1901 F Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for information on the procedures for obtaining the benefits.

Rooming Arrangements

Securing a place to live in crowded Washington is not easy. It is, therefore, fortunate that as many as one hundred of the Institute members can be housed in the men's and women's dormitories on the campus of The American University. Prospective students who do not already have rooming arrangements for the summer should read carefully the following information and directions.

(1) Any student who can make his own arrangements for living in Washington while attending the Institute (as, for example, staying with friends) should do so if possible. Rooms on the campus are not adequate to house all who will attend, and the University authorities are not optimistic as to the number of off-campus rooms that can be obtained for the use of Institute members.

(2) Rooms available on the campus are as follows:

For women. Mary Graydon Hall, the women's dormitory, has double rooms and triple rooms but no single rooms. Six weeks' rental for a double room is $40 per person; and for a triple room the rate is $30 per person. The typical double room is 12′ x 17′ and contains two single beds, two large dressers, a closet, and two study desks. The typical triple room is 17′ x 23′ and contains two single beds and a cot bed, two large dressers, a closet, and three study desks. Bed linen and towels are furnished and facilities for light laundry are available.

For men. Hamilton House, the men's dormitory, has double rooms and a few single rooms. Six weeks' rental for a double room is $40 per person; and the single-room rate is $60. Each double room contains two cot beds, two dressers, and two study tables. Bed linen and towels are furnished.

(3) Each applicant who desires a room on the campus should indicate the accommodations desired on the enclosed blank headed "Application for Room" and submit a five-dollar room deposit with his application, which deposit will be applied toward his room rent, the balance of which will be due at registration time on June 24. Room assignments will be made in the order in which application blanks are mailed (as indicated by postmarks). Those who ask for room reservations after the supply has been exhausted will be promptly notified and will have their room deposits automatically refunded. Their admission fees will thereafter be subject to refund at their request in case they are unable to make other satisfactory room arrangements.

(4) Only those who plan to attend for the full six weeks of the Institute are eligible for rooms on the campus. Rooms may be occupied by 5 p.m. on Saturday, June 22, and must be vacated by 5 p.m., Saturday, August 3. Room reservations will be held for late arrival up to noon, Tuesday, June 25.

(5) Anyone who has a preference as to roommate should so indicate in a letter accompanying his application. If the desired roommate confirms the request with a letter and room application which is sent in before the supply of rooms is exhausted, the two applicants will be assigned a room together in accordance with their joint request. Three-way requests for sharing triple rooms will be similarly handled.

(6) Requests concerning *type* of roommate desired, but not specifying anyone by name, will be complied with as far as possible; but it will not be possible to do very much on this score—for easily understandable reasons.

(7) Those who do not wish to live on the campus, but who would like to have the University assist them in locating off-campus accommodations, should so indicate on the enclosed Application-for-Room blank. Although the University will lend as much help as it can in facilitating such arrangements by putting prospective students in touch with Washingtonians who have rooms to rent, the University cannot assume responsibility in this matter. It can be expected that landlords will request a room deposit in advance, and that rates in private homes will be somewhat higher than rates for comparable accommodations on the university campus.

Meals

The university cafeteria, located in Mary Graydon Hall and open to both men and women students, will serve all meals except Sunday supper while the 1946 Institute is in session. Whether or not Institute members eat at the cafeteria is, of course, optional with them—on a meal-by-meal basis. When they do eat there, the total cost of their meals will average $10 to $12 per week.

Except as noted above in reference to degree candidates and veterans, who for certain purposes are directed to write to 1901 F Street, all advance correspondence concerning the 1946 Institute should be addressed to:

WALTER E. MYER, *Director*
Institute on the United States in World Affairs
1733 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

June 10, 1946

Mr. Dwight S. Cushman, Executive Secretary
Community Council
210 First National Bank Building
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Cushman:

Thank you for your letter of May 31. I am glad to hear of the interest of the Phoenix Community Council in Inter-Group Relations.

We have a number of publications which should be of interest to your committee, and we are sending a package of these with our compliments under separate cover.

We have a subscription service at $2.00 a year which includes our monthly publication, New South, and the pamphlets and leaflets which are published from time to time. We shall be glad to have you as a subscriber to this mailing service. Individuals interested in Associate Membership in the Council, may join and receive the literature by paying dues of $2.00 a year.

Cordially yours,

GBJ.
6/10/46

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

#1, 2, 3, Packet, Bros. in Bl., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. New South. 12 SIY

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

STUDY
INTERPRETATION

SPONSORING CO-OPERATION
FOR
SOCIAL WELFARE

RESEARCH
PLANNING

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

210 First National Bank Building

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1946
Southern Regional Council

May 31, 1946

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The President of the Phoenix Community Council has appointed an Inter-Group Relations Committee which will study all areas of possible tension between groups. The Committee hopes to secure information from national sources which can be diffused within the community.

We would appreciate it if the committee could be placed upon your mailing list to receive whatever material you may publish in its field. Please address:

Inter-Group Relations Committee
Phoenix Community Council
210 First National Bank Building
Phoenix, Arizona

Very truly yours,

Dwight S. Cushman

Dwight S. Cushman
Executive Secretary

DSC/mmg

Southern Regional Council, Inc. (1944).
Executive Director, Guy B. Johnson, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Absorbed Commission on Interracial Cooperation (1919-1944).

Membership. Membership is on individual basis and is open to any person who believes in purposes of the organization. Voting members live in the South, associate members elsewhere. Dues, $2.00. Total members, 1500.

Finances. In addition to member's dues and contributions, SRC receives grants from several foundations and religious agencies.

Secretariat. Full-time: Executive director, associate director, secretary-treasurer, director of public relations, director of veterans' services, 2 research assistants, 5 secretarial, 5 field representatives. Part-time: 2 field representatives, research consultant.

Activities. Works in South for betterment of civic, political, economic, educational, and health conditions for all people, regardless of race or creed; compiles and publishes facts; assists local communities with social surveys; advises public and private agencies; investigates lynchings, riots; promotes conferences on special problems; conducts educational campaigns with emphasis on justice in human relations.

Affiliations. Various state and local interracial committees in the South are affiliated with SRC. State divisions have been organized in Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and others are in process of organization.

Publications. Monthly magazine, New South, $1.00 a year; pamphlets and leaflets on Southern problems. Publication list on request.

Organized to serve as an exchange for information concerning administrative processes and problems in government, and to foster cooperation among organizations of operating officials, research units, technical experts, and others in the field of public administration

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Ralph Budd, *Chairman*
Charles G. Dawes, *Vice-Chairman*
Richard S. Childs
Frederick M. Davenport
Marshall Field
Robert M. Hutchins
John Lord O'Brian
Louis Brownlow

June 13, 1946

Herbert Emmerich
Director

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Will W. Alexander, Executive Director
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Alexander:

The Public Administration Clearing House will publish in the near future the sixth edition of PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONS: A DIRECTORY. Because of wartime conditions no complete revision has been prepared since 1941; a SUPPLEMENT issued in 1943 contained the addresses of the national organizations that were listed in the 1941 edition and the names of their corresponding officers.

Your organization was included in the 1941 edition. The statement describing your organization in that edition is attached to the enclosed revision sheet together with your entry in the 1943 SUPPLEMENT. We should appreciate it if you would correct this statement as necessary.

Through the DIRECTORY the informational and other services of the organizations listed are brought to the attention of public officials, research workers, librarians, and others who have occasion to use them. Your cooperation in the preparation of this new edition will be appreciated. No charge is made for listing in the DIRECTORY.

Sincerely yours
Laverne Burchfield
Laverne Burchfield
Editor of Directory

HANDBOOK OF ADULT EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

(Third Edition, to be published January, 1947)

PLEASE SEND INFORMATION NOT LATER THAN _____

Address: Miss Mary L. Ely
Editor, Handbook of Adult Education
American Association for Adult Education
525 West 120th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

INFORMATION REQUESTED

_____

Name of Agency Address

_____

Name of Executive Officer

_____

Official Title Address (Please include post office zone number)

Data for Descriptive Note

The SRC, which was chartered in January, 1944, is a voluntary organization working for "a better South in a better nation." Its functions are: (1) fact-finding and research; (2) educational work through publications, conferences, radio, etc.; (3) cooperation with other agencies; (4) consultative services to private and public agencies; (5) constructive social action. SRC has affiliates or divisions in most of the Southern States.

The SRC is non-partisan voluntary membership organization. It absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation (1919-1944) and continues the work of the Commission as one phase of a broad program for Southern progress. Its staff and membership are bi-racial.

Publications: Monthly magazine New South ($1.00 a year), pamphlets and leaflets on Southern problems.

Staff: Executive and professional, 7 full-time, 3 part-time, 6 temporary; secretarial, 5. SRC has a full-time public relations director.

Finances: SRC is financed by dues and contributions of members and by grants from foundations, religious groups, etc.

_____ _____

Signature Date

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION
INCORPORATED 1926
525 WEST 120 STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: UNIVERSITY 4-7000
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACUBEE NEW YORK"

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 14, 1946.

RECEIVED
JUN 17 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Programs of intercultural education for adults will be featured in a special section of a forthcoming new edition of the Handbook of Adult Education in the United States, the standard book of reference on this subject.

The body of the Handbook will consist of a classified and annotated directory of agencies that are helping to promote popular knowledge, understanding, and considered action in different fields. Yours is one of the agencies whose contribution to intercultural education we wish to report as fully as space will permit.

We are asking you to furnish us with data for the note on your agency in order that we may emphasize the points that you yourself consider most essential. In addition to data on your activities, we should like to have some background information about the history and purpose of your agency, the methods and media of instruction or communication it employs, the training of leaders, and similar details.

In an appendix to the directory of agencies, we hope to throw some light upon administrative problems in adult education. These problems will be discussed in a general way and not in terms of specific agencies, but we shall be grateful for whatever facts or records of experience you can give us in regard to your methods of operation, financing, publicity, etc.

A blank form is enclosed for your convenience in replying. An early reply will be especially helpful to us and will enable us to send you a draft of the note on your agency for your final editing before publication.

Sincerely yours,

Mary L. Ely

Mary L. Ely, Editor
HANDBOOK OF ADULT EDUCATION

MLE/K
Encl.

Info Requests

#4, #5, and South, Amer. Opp. No. 1. 214

6.28.
6/25/46

June 25, 1946

Miss Fannie George Higgins
Room 102, Dormitory II
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Miss Higgins:

Thank you for your letter of June 24 requesting information on materials dealing with resourse use in Georgia. Although we cannot supply the detailed information which you want, we can make some definite suggestions.

First, I urge you to order the recent publication Georgia Facts in Figures issued by the Citizens Fact-Finding Movement of Georgia. The address is 818 Forsyth Building, Atlanta 3, and the cost of the publication is $2.00. You will find it a very valuable source of information of all sorts about Georgia. Many of the tables give county comparisons.

I suggest also that you write to the Chairman of the State Agricultural and Industrial Development Board at Athens and request that he send you such publications as he has available. I know that the Board has some very interesting reports dealing with education, health, and other matters, and I am sure that they will be glad to supply them.

Under separate cover we are sending some samples of our own literature, which we hope will be of interest to you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Room 102, Dormitory II
Auburn , Alabama
June 24, 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are trying to gather materials on resource use in Georgia. Could you tell us where we can obtain information on the following topics?

1. What are the principal resources of Georgia which will contribute to the development of the state and the Southeast?
2. What is their present condition?
3. What are possibilities for their development, in the proper way?
4. What is being done in Georgia to promote the correct use and development of her resources?
5. Is anything being done in Georgia to cooperate with other states in the Southeast in this field?
6. Is any information available about resource use in the various counties, as Muscogee County?
7. Are speakers available for use on programs of civic and educational clubs?
8. What films on resource use in Georgia or the Southeast are available for use on such programs and in schools?
9. Have any data been translated into materials suitable for use in elementary and secondary schools? If so, where can a bibliography of these be obtained?

We are teachers in Columbus attending a workshop in resource use education at Auburn, under the direction of Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr. We would appreciate any information you could give us concerning the resources of Georgia. Until July 19th we will be at the above address in Auburn.

Yours truly,

(Miss) Fannie George Higgins

Info. SRC

July 3, 1946

Mrs. Mildred Sandison Fenner
National Education Assn. of the U. S.
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Fenner:

Your letters addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Conference on Education and Race Relations have come to our attention. You will be interested to know that these organizations no longer exist as separate units, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was organized in 1944.

The Southern Regional Council has continued to publish under its own imprint such popular Commission pamphlets as America's Tenth Man and Understanding Our Neighbors. It has also issued a number of new publications. The Southern Frontier, a monthly paper, which was begun by the Commission, was continued by SRC during 1944 and 1945, but beginning January, 1946, it was replaced by New South. Under separate cover we are sending you a package of the publications which we have available, including sample issues of New South. Enclosed is a list of the publications which we are sending, including dates and prices.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

#1, 2, 3, 4, 5, South, AO#1 - Apr. and May N.S.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

NEW SOUTH - Monthly periodical. Once each quarter a large special issue is published. Began publication January, 1946.	Subscription $1.00 a year
Pamphlets	
The Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Purpose, 1944. 22 pages.	Free on request
America's Tenth Man A Brief Survey of the Negro's Part in American History. Revised edition June, 1944. 31 pages.	1 copy 10¢ 1 doz. $1.00 100 $7.50
Understanding Our Neighbors A Factual Survey of America's Major Race Problem. Revised edition May, 1945. 32 pages.	1 copy 10¢ 1 doz. $1.00 100 $7.50
Economic Value of the Negro to the South Past, Present and Potential. By E. Hardin Hughes, 1945. 12 pages.	1 copy 5¢ 1 doz. 50¢ 100 $4.00
Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation By Rupert B. Vance, March, 1946. 30 pages. (Also published as March issue of New South)	1 copy 25¢ 5 copies $1.00 25 " $4.00 100 " $15.00
The South - America's Opportunity Number One Addresses delivered at a Conference on the South's Post-war Economy, Atlanta, Georgia, April 11-12, 1945. 44 pages.	1 copy 25¢ 4 copies $1.00
Packet	
Assorted leaflets on race relations.	1 packet 10¢

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 27, 1946

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

We are planning to carry in each issue of The Journal, beginning with September 1946, a listing of free and inexpensive materials to aid teachers in their teaching. The page will be similar to the NEA Journal War Guide, which was one of our most popular services during the war. We enclose a copy of one of the War Guide pages, which will show you the type of publications we have in mind.

We hope you will send us from time to time pamphlets, periodicals, and other material which you think should be called to the attention of teachers. We shall not be able to use everything sent to us, of course, but shall give careful consideration to it.

For each item we need to know:

(a) Whether you have a sufficient quantity on hand to fill orders stimulated by our listing.

(b) Price.

(c) Date of publication.

We have very much appreciated your cooperation in the past.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred Sandison Fenner
Assistant Editor

MSF:vk

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 27, 1946

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Conference on Education and Peace Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

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Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred Sandison Fenner
Assistant Editor

MSF:vk

NEA Journal WAR GUIDE

RECEIVED JUL 1 1946 Southern Regional Council

WAYS IN WHICH the Wilson (North Carolina) Highschool is using books, pamphlets, and clippings on the war are described in *Education for Victory,* March 1, 1943, p31. This bi-weekly bulletin of the U. S. Office of Education may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents for $1 per year.

Order publications of the NEA and its departments from the Association at 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. Cash must accompany orders for $1 or less. Unless otherwise indicated, secure government publications from the Superintendent of Documents [Supt. Doc.], Washington, D. C. Make money order or check out to Superintendent of Documents. Starred items have appeared in previous War Guides.

EDUCATION IN WARTIME

Art Education Serves the War Effort. 4p. One of a series of bulletins published by Related Arts Service, 511 5th Ave., NYC, in cooperation with OCD. Send name and address to Service, asking to be put on mailing list.

Handbook on Education and the War—proceedings of Natl. Institute on Educ. and War. 1943. 344p. 55¢. Supt. Doc.

Toward Democratic Living at School. 1943. 32p. 35¢. Assn. for Childhood Educ., 1201 16th St. N. W., Wash., D. C.

* ***What the Schools Should Teach in Wartime***—statement by the Educational Policies Com. 1943. 32p. 10¢. NEA.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Canada at War—Mar. 15, 1943, *Booklist* of the American Library Assn. Single copy, 25¢; 10 copies, $1; 25, $2; 50, $3; 100, $5. ALA, 520 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago.

Hispanic Foundation of Library of Congress, Wash., D. C., arranges inter-library loans on books on Latin America; furnishes information on books and bibliographies.

CHILDREN IN THE WAR

Children in Wartime is theme of *Child Study* for Winter, 1942-43. 32p. 30¢. Child Study Assn., 221 W. 57th St., NYC.

School Services for Children of Working Mothers—Why? What? How? Where? When? (1943. 6p). *All-Day School Programs for Children of Working Mothers* (1943. 12p.). *Nursery Schools Vital to America's War Effort* (1943. 12p.). School Children and the War Series Leaflets 1, 2, 3. 5¢ each. Supt. Doc.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

Be a Victory Planner in Your Home. 1942. 6p. $1 per 100. Supt. Doc.

Consumer Education Service—uptodate facts for consumers. $1 a year. Amer. Home Economics Assn., 620 Mills Bldg., Wash., D. C.

George Washington on Price Control. 1942. 9p. Free. Office of Price Administration, Wash., D. C.

Battle Stations for All—the story of inflation. 1943. 128p. Free. *Inflation—What Is It?* 1942. 8p. Free. Office of War Information, Wash., D. C.

DISCUSSION PROBLEMS AND TECHNICS

Community Life in a Democracy—designed as a guide to organized parent-teacher cooperation, but covers the whole field of community improvement. 1942. 246p. $1. Natl. Congress of Parents & Teachers, Chicago.

Group Discussion and Its Technics. 1942. 62p. Free. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Group Work in War Time. 1943. 94p. 75¢ (quantity discounts). American Assn. for Study of Group Work, 670 Lexington Ave., NYC.

Guide for the Study of American Social Problems—For highschool and college students. 1942. 182p. $1. Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, NYC.

Understanding the War—suggestions for summer school courses, inservice educational programs, discussion groups. 1943. 20p. Free. Office of War Information, Wash., D. C.

I AM AN AMERICAN DAY

The American Citizens Handbook. 1941. 415p. $1. Contains the great charters of American democracy, patriotic songs and poems, national shrines in picture, the Hall of Fame, laws and facts every citizen should know. NEA.

The Great Law of Our Land—a text-workbook on the Constitution for grades 4-8. 15¢ per copy, plus postage, in quantities of 10 or more. American Education Press, Columbus, Ohio.

I Am an American (1942); *My Land of Liberty* (1941)—statements on the American heritage. 128p. each. Whitman. Five-and-ten-cent stores.

Personal Growth Leaflets for planning and observing I Am an American Day (also known as Citizenship Recognition Day and New Voters Day): *Your Citizenship in the Making,* No. 6; *The Code of the Good American,* No. 62; *The United States Flag Code,* No. 63; *Organizing New Voter Programs,* No. 70; *The Challenge of the Hard Road,* No. 96; *New Voter Preparation and Recognition,* No. 100. One cent apiece, no orders for less than 25¢. Cash must accompany orders. NEA.

Voices of Democracy—A Handbook of memorable statements on liberty and democracy. (Office of Ed. Bulletin 1941, No. 8) 84p. 15¢. Supt. Doc.

INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

America's Tenth Man—brief survey of Negro's past in American history. 1942. 18p. 30¢ per dozen; $2.50 per hundred. Conf. on Education and Race Relations, 710 Standard Bldg., Atlanta.

Freedom for All by Pearl Buck. 1942. 21p. 10¢. Postwar World Council, 112 E. 19th St., NYC.

Negroes and the War. 1943. 68p. Single copies free. Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

PHYSICAL FITNESS, HEALTH, NUTRITION

Health, Welfare, and Related Aspects of Community War Services—indicates problems to be solved and how federal agencies can help. Oct. 1942. 15p. Single copies free. Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, Wash., D. C.

School Lunches and Education. Vocational Division Leaflet No. 7. 1942. 22p. 5¢. Supt. Doc.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Americas and the Postwar World by Florence Brewer Boeckel.—summary of plans under discussion in U.S. 1942. 14p. 25¢. Peoples Mandate Committee for Interamerican Peace and Cooperation, Hay-Adams House, Wash., D. C.

Bricks for Building World Government To Win the Peace. 1942. 12p. 1-24 copies, 5¢ each; 25 or more, 4¢; 500 or more, 3¢. Commission on World Community, National Peace Conf., 8 W. 40th St., NYC.

The Christian Church and World Order. 1942. 28p. 10¢. Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 297 4th Ave., NYC.

Isolationism Again? Dec. 1942. 100 copies, 75¢. For information about this broadside and others write to Natl. League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Pl., Wash., D. C.

News from World Citizens—quarterly newsletter from World Citizenship Movement, 160 E. College St., Oberlin, Ohio. Subscription for non-members—50¢ a year. Single copy, 15¢.

Toward New Horizons: Proposals for a Free World—second in a series on the postwar world. 1943. 19p. Free. Office of War Information, Wash., D. C.

Toward a Durable Peace by Eugene Staley. 1942. 4p. Free. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 405 W. 117th St., NYC.

When Hostilities Cease. 1941. 127p. 35¢. Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Church, 740 Rush St., Chicago.

World Federation—Now. Official monthly organ of Campaign for World Government, 166 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Free.

PREFLIGHT AVIATION

American Student Flyer by Hamburg and Tweney. 1942. 692p. $1.50. Pitman Publishing Co., NYC.

Elementary Avigation by Moore. For highschool math or physics classes. 1943. 222p. $1.60. Heath & Co., Boston.

Elements of Aeronautics by Pope and Otis. 660p. $2. Teacher's Manual and Key, including tests. 121p. 48¢. World Book Co., 2126 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

New World Horizons—Geography for the Air Age. 1943. 94p. $2. Silver Burdett Co., 45 East 17th St., NYC.

PREINDUCTION TRAINING

****Preinduction Training Course Outline—Driver Education.*** 1943. 38p. Free. U. S. Office of Education, Wash., D. C.

**** Instructor's Manual in Preinduction Driver Education.*** 1943. 98p. *How Your School Can Help the Army Train Its Drivers.* 1943. 8p. Free upon request made on official school stationery. Office of Quartermaster General, Military Training Div., War Dept., Wash., D. C.

Physics for Pilot Trainees—Technical Manual 1-233. 20¢. Supt. Doc.

UNITED NATIONS

All We Are and All We Have by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—speeches and messages from Pearl Harbor until Nov. 1942. 25¢. Chinese News Service, 1250 6th Ave., NYC.

Alaska Comes of Age. 1942. 62p. 15¢. American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., NYC.

An American Looks at the British Empire by James Truslow Adams. America in a World at War Series No. 1. 1942. 32p. 10¢. Oxford University Press, NYC.

Among Us, a newsletter on inter-American affairs, available (to social studies and language teachers) from NEA on request.

Program for People's Poland—underground Poland speaks. 1943. 23p. Free. Polish Labor Group, 55 W. 42nd St., NYC.

The USSR at War—50 questions, 50 answers. 1942. 48p. 10¢. American Russian Institute, 56 W. 45th St., NYC.

The United Nations Review—monthly summary of documents on allied fight for freedom. 10¢. United Nations Information Office, 610 5th Ave., NYC.

The United Nations and the Organization of Peace—third report of Commission To Study Organization of Peace, 8 W. 40th St., NYC. Single copy, free to teachers.

War and Peace Aims—statements of United Nations leaders. Jan. 30, 1943. 136p. 25¢. United Nations Information Service, 610 5th Ave., NYC.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

"Lest We Forget" Recordings—for information about these records in such fields as "America Determines Her Destiny" and "A Better World For Youth" write to Institute of Oral and Visual Education, 101 Park Ave., NYC.

Meet New Zealand. 46p. 15¢. *Posters on New Zealand at War.* 25¢ each. New Zealand Legation, 27 Observatory Circle, Wash., D. C.

Selected Films on the War Effort. 1942. 4p. 5¢. Curriculum Lab., Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING

Apprentice Training for America's Youth. 1943. 12p. *The National Apprenticeship Program.* 1943. 8p. War Manpower Commission, Apprentice-Training Service, Wash., D. C.

Engineers Are Needed—a plan for secondary schools and engineering institutions to supply engineers urgently needed for war production. 1942. 16p. Free. Office of Education.

Facts About Nursing 1942. 41p. 25¢. *Nursing and How To Prepare for It.* 1943. 23p. Single copies free; 100, $2. Information Bureau of American Nurses' Assn., 1790 Broadway, NYC.

Jobs in the Aircraft Industry. American Job Series Occupational Monograph No. 33. 48p. 60¢. *Youth Goes to War*—Answers these questions of highschool students: What can I do to help? What is my job in the war effort? How can I get ready for that job? 1943. 223p. $1.28. Science Research Associates, 1700 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Professional Nurses Are Needed—Vocational Div. Leaflet No. 10, U. S. Office of Education. 1942. 28p. 15¢. Supt. Doc.

A Wartime Guidance Program for Your School. 1943. 104p. $1. Science Research Associates, 1700 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

WAR FACTS

Fifteen resource units on vital social, economic, and political problems in presentday American life for highschool and junior college teachers. Published jointly by two NEA departments (Social Studies and Secondary-School Principals). 64p. 30¢ each. Discounts on orders of four or more units. NEA.

The Japanese Are Tough—by Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan. 1942. 4p. Free. Office of War Information, Wash., D. C.

A Graphic History of the War, Sept. 1, 1939, to May 10, 1942. War Dept., Bureau of Public Relations. 72p. 25¢. Supt. Doc.

**** Paying for the War: A Resource Unit for Teachers of the Social Studies*** prepared by Natl. Council for the Social Studies, in cooperation with U. S. Treasury Department. 1942. 72p. 30¢. NEA.

Peace and War—a "white paper" of American foreign policy during 1931-41. 25¢. *National Socialism in Germany* (State Dept. Pub. 1864). 1943. $1. Supt. Doc.

The U. S. Citizens Service Corps Handbook—who may join, how to join. 1942. 39p. 15¢. Supt. Doc.

July 16, 1946

H. D. Goode, D. D. S.
405½ N. DeVilliers Street
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Dr. Goode:

We are glad to send you herewith fifty SRC membership application cards. Enclosed, also, are fifty copies of the folder THE SOUTH IS YOURS, which may help you in interesting some of your friends in the Council. Either the card or the blank in the folder may be filled in and returned to us. We greatly appreciate the personal membership campaign which you are conducting!

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

DR. H. D. GOODE
DENTIST
405½ N. DeVILLIERS STREET
PHONES, OFFICE 2014 RESIDENCE 9618
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

July 12, 1946

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

(Miss.) E. H. Clay
Sec. Treas.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta,3, Georgia

Dear Miss. Clay;

Please send me fifty Southern Regional Council membership application cards.

Cordially yours,

H. D. Goode

H. D. Goode, D.D.S.

HDG/jf

August 5, 1946

Mrs. Jennette S. Doan
224 N. Orange Street
Rialto, California

Dear Mrs. Doan:

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was organized in February, 1944.

I am sorry that just off-hand we do not know of a book or article which advocates the study of Spanish as a means of overcoming racial discrimination. I am sure that if you will go to a good library and make a search of the Index to Periodical Literature that you will find several such articles which have appeared in magazines.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

124 N. Orange St.
Rialto, Calif.
Aug. 1, 1946

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation
703 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Your organization has been suggested to me as one which might possibly be of assistance in a problem I have encountered.

Do you know of any book or article published in recent years which advocates the study of the Spanish language and customs as a means of overcoming racial discrimination, of promoting the "good neighbor" policy?

I am writing an article using this theme, and so far have had no success with research along that line of thought. If you could refer me to any individual or published material, or if you have any suggestions that might be helpful, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you.

You will find enclosed a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Yours very truly,

Jennette S. Doan

Jennette S. Doan

#1 & sample N.S. S/Y.

E.S.
8/6/46

August 6, 1946

Mrs. Albert Simons
84 South Battery
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Simons:

As Dr. Johnson was leaving the city to be away for several days, he asked me if I wouldn't reply to your letter of July 29th.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of our pamphlet The Southern Regional Council, Its Origin and Purpose. It contains the Atlanta, Durham and Richmond statements, which you wanted. We will be glad to enter your subscription to New South, our monthly publication, beginning with the July issue, if that is what you desire. The subscription is $1.00 a year.

We would like very much to have you as a member of the Southern Regional Council. The dues are $2.00 a year, and as a member you will receive all issues of New South, as well as copies of any other publications we may print. If you wish to join, please fill in the enclosed card and return to us. Other members of the Council in Charleston are: Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr. 32 Bogard Street; Miss Edna Woody Gentry, 4 S. Battery Street. Mrs. Thelma Epps Berry, 5 President Street, and Mrs. Sadie L. Burroughs, 62 Hanover Street, are subscribers to New South.

I hope that we may hear from you soon, and that you will become a member.

Sincerely yours,

~~GUY B. JOHNSON~~ IBT
~~Executive Director~~

GBJ:IBT

84 SOUTH BATTERY

July 29th, 1946.

Charleston, South Carolina

RECEIVED
JUL 31 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Johnson;

Will you please let me have the monthly and quarterly publications of the Southern Regional Council, Inc, from now on. If there are any past numbers which contain copies of the Durham, Atlanta and Richmond statements I should like to have it or them also, and will you please send me a bill for whatever the charges are.

If it is not asking for confidential information would you give me the names of any other Charlestonians who subscribe, there are moments when one feels lonesome.

Sincerely yours,

Harriet P. Simons.

Mrs. Albert Simons.

August 6, 1946

Alden, Latham, Lutkin, McConnell & Van Hook
134 South La Salle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of August 2 requesting our advice as to how to get in touch with the Southern Industrial Institute.

I have consulted several lists of schools in the South, but I have found no institution with the above title. The nearest titles I can find are as follows:

Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute
(Wilcox County) Snow Hill, Alabama

Southern Normal and Industrial Institute
(Escambia County) Brewton, Alabama

There is a Camp Hill in Tallapoosa County, Alabama. While I find no record of a Southern Industrial Institute there, it may well be that there used to be such an institution, so I would suggest that you check this with the postmaster at Camp Hill, Alabama.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a definite solution to this problem. Let me suggest that you write to the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. and to the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

ALDEN, LATHAM, LUTKIN, McCONNELL & VAN HOOK
134 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3

WM. TRACY ALDEN
CARL R. LATHAM
HARRIS CARMAN LUTKIN
THOMAS C. McCONNELL
HUBERT VAN HOOK
SIDNEY F. MOODY

ALDEN, LATHAM & YOUNG
1899-1943

TELEPHONE
RANDOLPH 9131

August 2, 1946.

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

We represent the executor of a relatively small estate, in which the decedent left a $500 U.S. Government bond to The Southern Industrial Institute, "Camp Hill, Georgia". We wrote to the beneficiary at Camp Hill, Georgia, but our letter was returned by the post office, advising that there is no such post office in Georgia.

On calling the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, we were advised to write you as one who could probably advise us as to how to reach The Southern Industrial Institute.

If you can give us any information as to the location of The Southern Industrial Institute, we will appreciate it.

Yours very truly,

ALDEN, LATHAM, LUTKIN, McCONNELL & VAN HOOK

By CRL

CRL/o

1, 2, 3, 4, Packet, Jones and Alilunas study guides
Report of Student Planning Com.

8/7/46

August 7, 1946

Mr. Thomas Baker Jones
1814 N. High Street, Apt. E.
Columbus 1, Ohio

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of recent date to Dr. Guy B. Johnson has been received. Dr. Johnson has been going on such a crowded schedule that he has not been able to write you a personal letter as he had hoped. However, he expressed an interest in your research, and asked that we send you some of our publications. A package is being sent you under separate cover. I trust that they will be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

1814 N. High Street, Apt. E
Columbus 1, Ohio

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Awe, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am a graduate student in the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

As a subject for my dissertation I have chosen to make a study of the "Policies and Practices of Group Work Agencies in Dealing with Minority Groups." I am particularly interested in youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boys Clubs, YMCA, YWCA, and the settlements as well as other organizations.

At this particular time there is need for a scientific study of this kind as it is becoming more and more questionable everyday whether the philosophies, objectives, and practices of group work agencies are in full agreement.

I am interested in knowing what literature has been published concerning this particular problem. I would like to be informed of any reports or studies that your organization has made regarding minority groups in youth serving organizations or allied fields such as education, religion, labor organizations, etc. If copies of such studies are available, I would appreciate being sent a copy of each study.

I thank you.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Baker Jones

Thomas Baker Jones

The South--A.O.No. 1. and #5

58.
8/1/46

August 7, 1946

Mr. Arthur B. Carlton
Geneva Methodist Church
Geneva, Alabama

Dear Mr. Carlton:

I have been so much on the go for the past month that I have not been able to acknowledge your very welcome letter.

I think you have made a very good point about the need for emphasizing the positive approach when discussing the South's deficiencies. We are going to take this into account when we publish future promotion leaflets.

The income figures were indeed somewhat out of date and yet they are the most reliable figures available. It is true that other income data have been published for the war years, but they are not as reliable and they do not show a great deal of relative change in the position of the South.

We are sending you a copy of an earlier publication entitled The South--America's Opportunity Number One and a pamphlet entitled Wanted: The South's Future For the Nation. I hope that some of those days you will want to join us.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

GENEVA METHODIST CHURCH
ARTHUR B. CARLTON, MINISTER
GENEVA :: ALABAMA

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

For sometime I have been in sympathy with "The Objects and Principles" of the Southern Regional Council. I frankly confess that when a person is on the search for the latest figures and facts regarding his own beloved Southland and the is furnished facts of six years ago as in The South Is Yours leaflet he is not so ready to warm up to his desired liberalism.

I am livng in a county where poor people live and production is lower than perhaps it should be. However the income figures are above the date you use as a base.

I am very desirous of being informed on the South and its possibilities through its peoples, its production, its possibilities and its planning for all that this section needs to stand as a leading area in the Americas.

I have a very definite concept of progress which cannot be made on a deficiency basis. I could warmup to your invitiation to become a member better if negatives were nourished in an atmosphere of affirmations.

It is possible that I have not seen enugh of your literature to be in the know.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially,
Arthur B. Carlton
Arthur B. Carlton.

August 20, 1946

Mr. James Appleby
Department of Practical Theology
Union Theological Seminary
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Mr. Appleby:

This will acknowledge your letter of August 14.

May I assure you that we are grateful for the very generous interest being shown by church organizations in this whole field of better human relations in the United States and, particularly, in the Southland.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a packet of the literature published by the Council. Bulletin No. 1, entitled, The Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Purpose, will give you much historical background and other valuable information concerning our purposes.

I would, also, like to refer you to Dr. Thomas C. Allen, Director of the Commission on Race Relations at the Virginia Council of Churches, who is thoroughly familiar with the work we are doing.

We shall be happy to have literature from your office with permission from you to reproduce all or any parts of it which fit into our pattern of publications.

Hoping that we may be of further service to you, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG,
Associate Executive Director

HLT:MJ

(Packet of Literature Sent)

8/20/46

Union Theological Seminary

(CORPORATE TITLE "UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA")
FOUNDED IN 1812
Richmond 22, Virginia

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL THEOLOGY

August 13, 1946.

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:-

As a member of the Religious Education Re-Study Committee of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, I am eager to get in touch with all agencies and organizations with which we might have some relationship in the work of our church, especially as it might concern the whole program of religious education in our church. I am hoping therefore that you will give us any information and suggestions that may occur to you wherein we might have a closer liaison, or whereby our own materials might be enriched and our program of religious education enhanced in our various churches.

We are trying to make this study a very comprehensive one and we do want to overlook any group with which we might cooperate more effectively and because of which relationship we might do a better job in our church for our Lord.

With kindest regards, I am

Most cordially yours,
James Appleby
James Appleby.

August 22, 1946

Miss Henrietta Thompson, Editor
Presbyterian YOUTH
Presbyterian Building
Richmond 9, Virginia

Dear Miss Thompson:

Your letter of August 20 has come to us, inasmuch as the Conference on Education and Race Relations to which it was addressed merged with the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

We regret that we cannot authorize you to use Joseph S. Cotter's poem "And What Shall You Say?" However, this poem appeared in The Book of American Negro Poetry," by James Weldon Johnson, and I feel sure that the publishers Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, will be glad to give you permission to quote it in the November issue of Presbytérian YOUTH.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

EDWARD D. GRANT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN L. FAIRLY, D. D., EDITOR IN CHIEF
7096-(71)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND PUBLICATION

The Presbyterian Church in the United States

PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING • EIGHT NORTH SIXTH STREET
RICHMOND 9, VIRGINIA

ELLIS NELSON, DIRECTOR
MARY GARLAND TAYLOR, EDITOR
SUNDAY SCHOOL MATERIAL

Young People's Division

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
HENRIETTA THOMPSON, SENIOR WORK
ALICE HOVER, PIONEER WORK

August 20, 1946

Conference on Education and Race Relations
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the November issue of Presbyterian YOUTH, our program magazine for young people, we would like to quote Joseph S. Cotter's poem "And What Shall You Say?" which appears on page 13 of Singers in the Dawn, A Brief Anthology of Negro Poetry, published by you. We would appreciate your granting us permission to make the quotation. Of course, we will be glad to give you credit for the poem and to send you a marked copy of the publication when it comes off the press.

Sincerely yours,

Henrietta Thompson
Henrietta Thompson, Editor

my

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

802 W. 9th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
August 22, 1946

Mrs. Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tillison:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter August 20th, and am today writing Mr. Bernays upon your suggestion.

Yours very truly

James P. Davis

James P. Davis
Administrative Officer

jpd/bt

August 20, 1946

Mr. James P. Davis
Administrative Officer
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
802 W. 9th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Davis:

Your letter to Dr. Guy B. Johnson, dated August 14 has been received. Dr. Johnson is away now on vacation and will not return until after the first of September. In his absence I shall try to help you in your request for information on public relations. I would suggest that you write to Mr. Edward L. Bernays, Counsel on Public Relations, 26 East 64th Street, New York 21, New York.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

802 W. 9th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
August 14, 1946

Rec'd Aug 16

Dr. Guy Johnson
Director Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am anxious to secure as much "information on public relations" as possible. In talking with Dr. Wm R. Banks, President Prairie View College and a native of Georgia, he suggested that I address you on this matter. I will appreciate your consideration.

Yours very truly,

James P. Davis

James P. Davis
Administrative Officer

jpd/bt

August 27, 1946

SPC Lit Rep

Mrs. June Purcell Guild
1617 Loma Street
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Mrs. Guild:

As our Executive Director Dr. Guy B. Johnson is out of the city and will be away until after September 1, I am replying to your letter of August 17.

Since you are already familiar with the work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, it seems better to send you publications of the Southern Regional Council which will acquaint you with its background and purpose than to attempt to point out the differences or similarities between the two organizations. In reading THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL: ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, you will find that the Council, which was an outgrowth of the historic Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences, held its charter meeting in Atlanta in February 1944. At that time it absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its related organizations, the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

You mentioned having seen references to studies conducted by the Southern Regional Council. Although the Council is not primarily a research organization, it does cooperate in studies and surveys on which programs of action may be based. The most recent of these, for example, was a survey of the Negro community in Jacksonville, Florida, in which the Southern Regional Council, acting as professional consultant, cooperated with a committee of the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies. On the basis of the report of this survey, issued under the title JACKSONVILLE LOOKS AT ITS NEGRO COMMUNITY, the local committee is proceeding to develop plans for the improvement of conditions affecting its Negro citizens.

Both the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare have Negro and white members, and the Council has an interracial staff. Feeling that the two organizations complement each other, many persons are members of both.

If you would like to keep in touch with the activities of the Council, perhaps you would be interested in subscribing to our monthly publication NEW SOUTH, sample copies of which are enclosed herewith.

SPC #1 + S1Y
New South: Jan, March, May, July - June announcement

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

JUNE PURCELL GUILD
1617 LOMA STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

August 17 1946

Director,

Southern Regional Council,

Atlanta,Georgia.

Dear sir:

Long residence in the South led to my great interest in the problems of the South.Sometimes I see references to studies conducted by the Southern Reginal Council.I am quite familiar with the Work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare .Would you be willing to write me briefly how the work of these two organizations differ and doetail ?How long has the Southern Regional Council been in existence and does its membership duplicate the membership of the other organization ?I am not clear whether the two organizations have both Negro and white members....

Appreciating anything you may be able to tell me to clarify my data,I am

Sincerely yours,

June Purcell Guild

Mrs.June Purcell Guild

Send him

#1 - [redacted]

[redacted] New South

March, May, June

Sent 9/6/76

DBV

DONALD BECKER
P. O. Box ~~[illegible]~~ 162
~~Durham, North Carolina~~
Norfolk (1) Va.

4 Sept 46

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
SEP 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson -

I was glad for the brief chat I had with you a fortnight ago in Dr. Odum's office. I carried your greetings to Editor Jaffe here and he appeared happy to receive them.

Will you send me some literature on your activities? I have to plead some ignorance of them, and would like to learn what you are doing.

With best wishes,

Don Becker.

September 6, 1946

Miss Jean Atwell Sweitzer
Motive
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Miss Sweitzer:

We are sending you herewith copies of some of our leaflets which are available. Single copies of these leaflets are free on request.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

Send her following
and tell her
single copies are
free on request
— J.S.Q.
— B.G.D. Joe
— Which Way is Better?
— Unity - - -
— Neb. Roads

WBG

motive

810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE
ROBERT S. STEELE, ASSISTANT EDITOR

Sept. 5, 1946

RECEIVED
SEP 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

We would appreciate receiving from your offices a list of all the free material you have available. We are planning each month to run a column listing materials which will of use to college students, in the various activities in which they participate.

Any assistance you can give will be gratefully received.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Atwell Sweitzer

Jean Atwell Sweitzer

JAS:mw

September 10, 1946

Mr. George E. Haynes
Department of Race Relations of the
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
Room 52 - 297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Haynes:

I am writing in Miss Emily Clay's absence to thank you for your check for $3.00 in payment of 1945 and 1946 dues in the Southern Regional Council.

In response to your request for the latest information about the activities of the Southern Regional Council, I am sending the enclosed summary of Council activities.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF RACE RELATIONS
of the
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA
ROOM 52, 297 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 6,1946.

Miss Emily H. Clay
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E. Rm.432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed please find my check in payment of Associate Membership dues for 1945 and 1946. I regret that your notice got "snowed under" in accumulated mail over the summer.

Please send me latest information about activities of the Council.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Haynes

George E. Haynes

H-m
encl.

September 10, 1946

Mr. George A. Birdsall
Box 124
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Birdsall:

Thank you for your check for $1.00 in payment for a subscription for one year to New South.

Our professional staff and the contributors of articles to New South are members of both races. The majority of them happen to be white.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:MJ

George A. Birdsall
Box 124
Washington 4, D. C.

RECEIVED
SEP 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

September 6, 1946

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Please enter my subscription for one year to NEW SOUTH for which I enclose check for $1.00.

One question, please, are they colored writers? Not that it makes any difference, I am just curious.

Respectfully,

George A. Birdsall.

September 21, 1946

Mrs. John D. Humphrey
Box 17
Aberdeen, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Humphrey:

Thank you for your letter of September 17 concerning the annual meeting of the Council.

Last year, the time of the annual meeting was changed from October to the second week in November. The meeting this year will be held on Wednesday, November 13, here in Atlanta. You will receive further information about the meeting in October.

Sincerely,

Inez B. Tillison
Asst. Secy.-Treas.

Evelyn:

Please type this letter for me. Thanks.

Dear Mrs. Humphrey:

Thank you for your letter of September 17 concerning the annual meeting of the Council.

Last year, the time of the annual meeting was changed from Octo er to the second week in November. The meeting this year will be held on Wednesday, November 13, here in Atlanta You will receive fu ther information ~~xxxx~~ about the meeting in October.

Sincerely,

Inez B. Tillison
~~Ofx~~ Asst. Secy.-Treas.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to J.B.T.

Please tell her that last yr the time of the annual meeting was changed to 2nd week in November. The meeting will be in Atl. on Nov. 13. Notices will be sent out in October.

Box 17
Aberdeen, Mississippi
September 17, 1946

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1946

Dear Sir:

I am a member of the Mississippi Chapter of the Southern Regional Council. I find from reading a bulletin you have sent me that an annual meeting will be held on the second wednesday in October. Will you please notify me where this meeting will be and send me any information about it you can.

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. John D. Humphrey

RECEIVED
SEP 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

#1, 2, 3, 4, June, July, August New South
Feb. 1945 and ~~Feb. 1944~~ Frontier
Executive's report 1944
Packet

October 1, 1946

Mrs. Susie Clark Prince
573 Wesley Avenue, Apt. 3
Oakland 6, California

Dear Mrs. Prince:

Your letter of September 23 addressed to the Interracial Commission has come to our attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the Council was organized in January, 1944. We are taking on the work of the Commission as part of the broader program for social progress in the South.

Under separate cover we are sending a package of literature, which I hope will be useful to you in the good work which you are doing. Much of the older Commission literature is out of print, but if I can find a spare copy of something which summarized the work of the Commission I shall include it in the package.

Enclosed is a brief summary of the major projects which we are taking on at present. We shall continue to work on these projects adding new ones from time to time. I believe that from this summary and the other material which is being sent you can round out a good statement about the aims and accomplishments of the Commission and the SRC.

Mr. Eleazer is now working with the Board of Education, Methodist Church, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee. He is still very much interested in our work and is very helpful to us.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

573 Wesley Avenue, Apt. 3
Oakland 6, California

23 September 1946

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

Interracial Commission
Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Since Mr. Eleazer is now retired I do not know to whom to address this letter. Please direct it to the right source.

I am enclosing copy of an article which I am sending to THE ASSOCIATED COOPERATOR, the paper which serves the cooperative movement of Northern California. I hope to follow it with short write-ups like it of other movements in the South which feed into the cooperative movement, and of course the work of the Interracial Commission does just that. Both help to build a more Christian world. To this end I am asking that you send me:

a. Leaflets or other material giving the history of the Commission, especially its beginnings when Mr. Will Alexander and Mr. Eleazer came to it. (Since I was secretary to Mr. Eleazer at one time, I know he came to you in late 1922).
b. A summary of the accomplishments of the Commission.
c. A story or two which illustrates the work.
d. Your plans for the future.

I do hope this is not too large an order. I have been living in California since late in 1943, and find many people in this part of the state know nothing about the good work of the Interracial Commission. If you find time to acknowledge recept of this letter, kindly tell me Mr. Eleazer's address. I should so much like to get in touch with him again.

Thanks in advance for any leaflets you send me.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Susie Clark Prince

Mrs. Susie Clark Prince

Mrs. Susie Clark Prince
537 Wesley Ave.-Apt. 3
Oakland 6, California

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Susie Clark Prince

The Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, occupies a tract given for the purpose in the early thirties by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson of Memphis, a leader in the cooperative movement in this country.

Alden Stevens, author of Arms and The People, has described the work done there in a recent issue of The Nation. He says:

"The school is cooperatively owned by its staff of eight and has no endowment....

"Myles Horton, the director, was born and reared in a little town on the Tennessee River, where General Grant had his headquarters before the battle of Shiloh."

Monteagle is a small town and the school lacked public acceptance at first. In spite of this handicap, however, it has grown steadily in attendance and in favor. Financial support has come from labor unions, individuals (including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt) and foundations. Newspapers were expecially unfriendly but now the total contributions for its support from unions and the people of Tennessee amount to more than the sum received from any other state except New York. As the labor movement in the South made progress the school grew also. The CIO and the AF of L both now endorse it.

Mr. Horton thinks the conservatism of the small southern farmer stems from lack of information concerning the whole labor movement. He is now busy bringing industrial workers and farmers of the area closer together. Since beginning this work a little over a year ago, East Tennessee farmers have organized a dairy cooperative and a Farmers' Union market has been opened in the Chattanooga area.

Susie Clark Prince
573 Wesley Ave.- Apt. 3
Oakland 6, California

Many city schools of this country are providing technical training for teen-agers and adults, but nowhere else in America is there a "back-woods" school like the one in Monteagle. Mr. Stevens says in conclusion:

"Highlander does not offer regular year-round courses, does not give degrees, and pays no attention to previous educational records. Its courses are tailored to the needs of Southern unions at the moment and are rarely twice alike.....

"Periodically it offers a writers' work-session for reports and editors of the rapidly growing labor press....

"It opens its doors to whites and Negroes, experienced and inexperienced workers, old and young unionists, and trains them to be leaders in their locals, their communities, and the nation. Monteagle is a focal point for the new labor forces gathering in the South."

2, 3, 4, 5, 6
July and Aug. New South
10/1/46
K D, Y.

October 1, 1946

Refer to IEP

Mr. Herschel Brickell, Chief
Division of International Exchange of Persons
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Byron L. Fox,
Adviser on Social Science

Dear Mr. Brickell:

Your letter of September 23, addressed to the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, has come to my attention. The ASWPL, which was a branch of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was absorbed along with the Commission by the Southern Regional Council, which was organized in January, 1944. The Commission and the ASWPL no longer exist as separate units, but the SRC attempts to carry on the work which they began. I am, therefore, giving you some information concerning the Southern Regional Council.

Enclosed is a brief statement covering officers, executives, purposes and membership. Under separate cover you will receive copies of our publications which will give you further information on the activities and interests of the Council. Although we have subscribers and correspondants all over the United States and in several foreign countries, we do not carry on any activities outside of the Southern region. If you would like to have any additional information, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Elected Officers and Executives:

Paul D. Williams, Richmond, President
P. B. Young, Norfolk, First Vice-President
Frank W. Spencer, Savannah, Second Vice-President
Carter Wesley, Houston, Third Vice-President
Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Chairman, Executive Committee
Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director
Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer
Inez B. Tillison, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services
Ray Warwick, Director of Public Relations

Statement of Purpose: (From the Charter)

"The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

Membership:

Any person residing in the Southern States who subscribes to the purposes of the Council as set forth in its Charter may become an active member. Persons residing elsewhere may become associate or non-voting members. The Council has 1500 membersaat present. Dues are $2.00 a year.

Publications:

The Council publishes a monthly paper, New South, as well as occasional pamphlets and leaflets. The subscription price of New South is $1.00 a year. A package of SRC publications is being sent you under separate cover.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

September 23, 1946

In reply refer to
IEP

The Director,
Association of Southern Women for the Prevention
of Lynching,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Madam:

The Department is compiling data concerning United States private organizations, in order to facilitate and implement the Department's program of furnishing information on various phases of American life to other countries, and bringing about an international exchange of knowledge and skills.

In this connection, your assistance will be appreciated in furnishing the Department with such information about your organization as you feel would give an adequate picture of its activities.

The data should include the names and addresses of officers of the organization; an official statement of its purpose; printed matter describing its activities, interests, and organization; rules governing membership; size of membership; a list of its publications; and a description of its international activities and contacts or affiliates. This information will be summarized for the use of the Department's Foreign Service officers in other countries.

It will be appreciated if you will address your reply to the undersigned, marked "Attention of Mr. Byron L. Fox, Adviser on Social Science".

Very truly yours,

Herschel Brickell

Herschel Brickell
Chief
Division of International
Exchange of Persons

October 4, 1946

Miss Cora Stearns
98 Circle Street
Barre, Vermont

Dear Miss Stearns:

Thank you for your letter of September 30 requesting information about racial problems in Mississippi.

Although we do not have any publications relating exclusively to Mississippi, we do have a number of pamphlets which contain material about Mississippi along with the other Southern States. Under separate cover we are sending you some of our publications, and we hope that they will be useful to you.

Let me suggest that you write to the Mississippi State Superintendent of Education, the State Health Officer, and the Director of the Mississippi Industrial Development Board, all of Jackson, and ask them for their latest reports.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

#2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
Aug N.S.

V.P.
10/4/46

98 Circle Street
Barre, Vermont
September 30, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Secretary
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

V. G.
10/4/46

Dear Sir:

As I am interested in racial problems, and particularly those in Mississippi, I am writing to you for information.

I was referred to you by the State Legislature in Jackson, Mississippi.

I would be very pleased if you would send me as soon as possible any literature or pamphlets you might have concerning racial problems in Mississippi.

Sincerely,
(Miss) Cora Stearns

Letter?

810 Jena Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 4, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Conference
63 Aurburn Avenue 3
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am in need of statistical information on the Negro. But I am mainly interested in statistics on education---professional and general. I should greatly appreciate any information along this line, which you would find convenient to send.

Yours very respectfully,

W. J. Pecot

Wilson J. Pecot

& Educational Inequalities
list

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

October 4, 1946

Mr. John Keltner
Director of Discussion and Debate
Iowa State Teachers College
Cedar Falls, Iowa

Dear Mr. Keltner:

Your letter of September 28, addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the Council was established in January, 1944.

Although we do not have any special publications on labor-management problems, we do have several things which deal with Negro-white relations and with the out-look for labor in the South.

Enclosed is a list of our publications. Under separate cover we are sending copies of several of these with our compliments. If we can be of further service please let us know.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

South- Amer. Opp. No. One
#3, August New South

IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CEDAR FALLS

September 28, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1946
Southern Regional Council

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our students are seriously concerned with current labor-management strikes. They are planning a series of discussions, debates and radio programs dealing with this problem. What information of any kind related to labor-management problems do you have available?

Will you send us all the free material you have for distribution and a price list of all materials for which you must charge a fee?

We will appreciate any help you can give us that will provide us with information concerning these problems.

Very truly yours,

John Keltner

John Keltner
Director of Discussion and Debate

JK:MM

V. G.
10/4/46

October 4, 1946

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson
N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation
336 S. Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Cyrus:

Thanks for your card about the conference of Religious Education workers. Under separate cover we are sending a package of SRC publications that might be useful to you at the conference.

We are also shipping by express a large box containing two photographic exhibits on Negro life. When you have finished with them, please ship them back to us by express.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

North Carolina Commission
on Interracial Cooperation
336 S. Salisbury St.
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Folks:

We are planning to have a meeting of the Religious Education workers of the churches here in Raleigh to try to point out to them ways in which they may promote interracial cooperation in their work. We would like to have an exebition of visual aid materials that they might use. What do you have available?

We hope the meeting will be within a couple of weeks or so.

Sincerely,
Cyrus M. Johnson
Cyrus M. Johnson

October 7, 1946

Mr. Wilson J. Pecot
810 Jena Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Pecot:

We have received your request for statistical information on the Negro. Our specific information on the education of the Negro is rather limited. However, we are sending you under separate cover two pamphlets which we hope will be helpful. Also, may we suggest that the Negro Handbook, compiled and edited by Florence Murray and published by the Current Reference Publications, New York, N. Y., will certainly give you a great deal of information. Also, we believe that you would find the Negro Year Boook, compiled by Monroe Work, Department of Research and Records, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama very valuable.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. Charles D. Saxon)

separate cover

#3
Ed & Guidance
Ed

E.W.
10/7/46

October 17, 1946

Miss Dorothy Fonley
3722 Virginia Road
Los Angeles 16, California

Dear Miss Fonley:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on regional planning and the activities of the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover we are sending such of our publications as we believe will be useful to you in your work on regional planning.

The Southern Frontier is no longer published. Beginning last January we changed its format and changed its name to The New South. The subscription rate now is $1.00 a year. The charge for the materials which we are sending you is $1.00. Since you have already sent twenty-five cents, you may remit the balance of seventy-five cents. If you wish to subscribe to New South, please let us know.

I am sure that you are familiar with Dr. Howard W. Odum's book, Southern Regions and with the work of Rupert B. Vance. Dr. Vance's older book, entitled Human Geography of the South, is an excellent piece of work, but his latest, entitled All These People, is still better. Incidentally, our pamphlet Number 5, a copy of which you will receive, is a condensation of Vance's All These People. These three books are published by the University of North Carolina Press.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

Nov. 8, 1946 - 25 cents put in literature file - New South Subscr. not entered, as balance was not sent in.

Aug.-Sept. New South
Send # 1-2-3-4-5-6
South - Opp. No. 1
Exec. Report '44
Dec. '45 8-Frontier

V.G. 11/12/46

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

$ 1.00
Less cash .25
Bill here for .75

Dorothy Fonley

October 10th

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am a student of sociology at the University of Southern California and I have a course in Social and Regional Planning this semester. I have chosen as a particular study "regionalism as developed in the South". I just read today of the work of the Southern Regional Council and I'm sure it takes an important place in planning for your region. I wonder if it is possible that you could supply me with information and pamphlets concerning the work that has been done since 1944. I will be only too glad to cover costs of materials and postage.

I am enclosing twenty-five cents for a subscription to your magazine, "The Southern Frontier". I read of it in the Social Work Year Book.

I would appreciate it very much if you could reply soon.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness and consideration,

Sincerely yours,
Dorothy Fonley

October 21, 1946

Mr. L. F. Aylsworth
114 Social Science Hall
University of Nebraska
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Aylsworth:

Please forgive this delay in replying to your note of October 7. We are all very much on the go as we approach the time for our annual meeting on November 13.

Stetson Kennedy's book was released last week. It is called Southern Exposure, and is published by Doubleday. Kennedy's address is Apartment 1, 610 Birney Street, Marietta, Georgia.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

GBJ:MP

114 Social Science Hall, Univ. of Neb.
Lincoln Feb 10/46

Dear Mr Johnson=

Yours of July 19 last together with receipt for $1.00 came to me at Silver Plume Colo. where I was on vacation. Am now back in Lincoln and still as much or more interested in Southern economic, political & social developments.

May I trouble you for the present address of Stetson Kennedy? Has his projected book on the South come from the press yet? I have been looking forward to its publication with much interest

Yours truly,
L. E. Aylsworth

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

LINCOLN
OCT 7
2 PM
1946
NEBR.

BUILD YOUR FUTURE
WISELY SAFELY
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

THIS EMPTY CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Guy B. Johnson

Executive Director
SR Council Inc,
Atlanta 3,
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Ave, N.E.,
Ga

October 22, 1946

Miss Lenore M. Karp
1396 East 124 Street
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Miss Karp:

Thank you for your letter of October 19 enclosing $1.00 in currency. We are glad that you are interested in becoming a member of the Council, and are enclosing herewith a formal invitation. The dues are $2.00 a year, and those persons who reside outside the South are enrolled as Associate Members. As an Associate Member you would be entitled to all privileges with the exception of voting, you will receive our monthly magazine, New South, as well as other pamphlets and leaflets we publish from time to time.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

Encl.

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Oct. 19, 1946

Gentlemen:

I am interested in becoming a member of your organization and receiving your publications.

Enclosed is one dollar ($1.00) which I hope will cover this.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Lenore M. Karp
1396 East 124 St.
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Information Requests
Defense Colleges

October 26, 1946

Miss Janet E. Frank
2700 Grand Concourse
Bronx 58, N. Y.

Dear Miss Frank:

Thank you for your letter of October 23 requesting literature on segregation and discrimination in the armed forces. We are sending you under separate cover our pamphlet, "Understanding Our Neighbors".

You should find useful information in the following books:

John Beecher: All Brave Sailors

Seymour J. Schoenfeld: The Negro in the Armed Forces
(Associated Publishers, Washington, D.C.)

Public Affiars Pamphlet No. 71: "The Negro and the War"

Office of War Information Pamphlet: "The Negro and the War"

If you will consult the Harlem Branch of the N. Y. Public Library, we are sure you will find much information on this subject.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick

2700 Grand Concourse
Bronx 58, N. Y.
Oct. 23, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 26 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I would greatly appreciate any pamphlets you could send me regarding Negro segregation + discrimination in the armed forces, and also a list of books on this topic.

Yours truly,

Janet E. Frank

over

Send # 3 sent 10/26/46

Refer to:

John Beecher: All Brave Sailors —

Seymour J. Schoenfeld: The Negro in the Armed Forces,

associated Publishers,
Wash. D.C.

Pub. Affairs Pamph. 71, "The Negro & the War"

O.W.I. "The N. & the War".

and advise her to consult Harlem Branch of N.Y. Pub. Lib.

M. P.

250-A Whitney Avenue
New Haven 11, Conn.
26 October 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate student doing work in the field of race relations in the Sociology Department of Yale University. As part of my work, I am doing case studies of official interracial organizations in four different cities (Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, and Denver) chosen to typify the varying problems to be found in different metropolitan areas and regions. I have been very interested in the work which has been done in Atlanta by your organization, and hope that you will be able to provide me with the information I need.

I am particularly interested in any information you might have on the following subjects:

1) The history of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation -- founders, original purposes, and subsequent development.

2) The specific groups and problems with which the Commission is concerned, and the methods used in attacking them.

3) Other groups or organizations in Atlanta which cooperate with the Commission.

   (a) I am particularly interested in any part played by labor organizations in the work of the Commission.

4) The achievements of the Commission, and also its failures; and in this connection, any specific pressures which have been brought to bear either for or against the work which the Commission is trying to do, including the political, economic, and social groups with which the Commission must reckon.

5) Future aims and problems.

She doesn't want much!

I would appreciate very much any printed or published material which is available and also any other information which you could give me. I would also be grateful for the names and addresses of any other organizations or persons to whom I might write for information.

Thank you very much.

Very Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson (Mrs. John E.)

Jane P. Simpson

MP 10/28/46
sent
S. Journ, Nov, Dec, '46, Dec '45,
newsart Jan, Mar, Apr,
art. 7 SRC Report of the Board
Locker + Lynch, #1, SRC Report, Ex Dir, '46, Sep, copy, mimeo, reprint,
W.C. Coll'n art on Commission in Social Mem, May, 1943

October 28, 1946

Mrs. Neal B. Spahr
924 Temple Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Spahr:

Miss Clay had to be out of the office for a few days and she asked me to reply to your letter received October 23 in which you requested some information on what Southern people have done in the way of interracial cooperation.

Under separate cover I am sending you copies of some of the publications of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and of the Southern Regional Council. These publications contain reports of interracial activity carried on by the two organizations, and should help you in writing your paper. There is a rather complete story of the work of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching which I have included. I hope the reports won't give you too "spotty" a picture of the work of the two organizations.

Thank you for your check for dues for the current year. A receipt will be mailed to you later.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know. If we have other publications which you would like to see, we shall be glad to send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P.S. I am enclosing a typed copy of an article which appeared in the February, 1944, Southern Frontier which summarizes the work of the Commission. This issue of the Frontier is now out of print.

THE INTERRACIAL COMMISSION AN EXPERIMENT
IN RACIAL RELATIONS

By M. Ashby Jones
(Copied from The Southern Frontier, February 1944)

As we approach the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation it may be of value to look back upon its history. It was formally organized April 9th, 1919. The signing of the Armistice Nov. 11th, 1918 precipitated an acute racial situation in the South. The return of the Negro and white soldiers created rumors and counter-rumors of sensational demands on the part of the Negroes, and organized plans on the part of the whites for resistance. There was the call of a dangerous emergency. Now 25 years afterwards the shadow of coming events seem to prophecy a repetition of that history.

From the beginning the group approached its task from the standpoint of human relations--the attitude of two racial groups toward each other. We deliberately refused to seek for legal remedies, but agreed that fundamental to any worthwhile adjustments, there must be a kindly attitude toward each other. For this reason we never adopted an interracial creed as a condition for membership in our organization. We did not demand a rigid conformity to any specific methods, but only asked those who sincerely desired to promote the welfare of both races to join us. This left the questions of programs and methods of procedure open for free and frank discussion.

Looking Backward Twenty-five Years.

In looking back as critically as I can, upon the history of this organization, it seems to me that the unique contribution which it made to the task of better race relations, was the organization of neighborhood interracial committees. The idea of "interracial" groups, where representatives of both races sit down together and discuss and plan for mutual welfare, is so familiar to us now, we forget that twenty-five years ago it was a sensational novelty in the south. These committees brought together representatives of the best in each race. First, and perhaps most important, each group discovered that there was a "best" in the other group. One of the tragedies in our race situation has been, that each group has usually come into immediate contact only with the less advantaged--often the lower types--of the other group. This discovery is essential when any two groups seek the reconciliation of differences. In every propaganda of hatred, it is the worst in the other race which is emphasized and exploited. Each group has a right to be judged by its best. One's best is his real self, because not until all the latent powers of one's personality have been awakened into action, can there be a complete expression of the man. Only when the best of each race meets and calls for the best in the other, can the best be revealed.

These neighborhood groups were not brought together for the academic discussion of the "race problem." They considered in general community conditions--schools, adequate homes, employment, sanitation, unfair treatment, etc. In the consideration of these conditions, and planning for their betterment, it was revealed that their problems were human and communal, and human interests and sympathies were developed. Thus the relationship of the group became human. Racial hatred is essentially loss of human touch, and thus of human sympathy.

Accomplishments Cannot Be Tabulated.

Our original plan of organization was very comprehensive and very expensive. We had state committees, and through these we organized more than nine hundred neighborhood committees. At first we appointed two full-time representatives in each state--one white and one Negro--with an office staff. In order to keep so many local groups vital and vigorous, such officials are absolutely necessa y. But we were not financially able to maintain such an organization, When we had to give up our state representatives, gradually our state organizations ceased to function, and most of the local committees became inactive. But where we have been able to revive the state committees, with at least partial state support, we have also revived many of the local committees. So in judging now the wisdom of the plan, it is impossible to give a clear and definite answer, for the reason that we were unable to completely carry it out.

The accomplishments of our Commission, however, could never be tabulated. The fundamental purpose being to change the racial attitudes of the southern people, we hoped rather to create a social atmosphere, in which right racial adjustments could be made, than to attempt particular projects ourselves. In pursuit of this principle we cooperated sympathetically with schools, churches, state and municipal governments, social workers, and individuals. Often it was necessay either through local, state, or headquarters office, to take up cases of acute injustices which were not taken care of by others. Then we did not hesitate to do so. Quite a long list of these can be given, but it would be only a very partial and inadequate picture of the service which has been rendered by the Commission. Only those who have watched critically and sensitively for twenty-five years, the very very gradual but at the same time, definite change for the better in race relations, can even approximate the value of the service rendered.

Now as we face another acute emergency in race relations, the conditions while quite similar, have some definite differences. The problem has become very distinctly national, and the deterioration in relationships is more emphasized in the area north and west than in the south. The adoption of the selective service act, calling Negroes as well as whites to military service, inevitably brought to the consciousness of the Negro, those rights which he had been called upon to defend. "Segregation," which has always been the most sensitive cause of irritation, now finds its most acute expression in the realm of war work employment. The danger of racial clashes has been almost entirely in those sections where crowded numbers have had to compete for even primary living conditions.

Without space to prove my contention, I insist that the white people of the south are more willing to consider the reasonable demands of the Negro than ever before, and that the work of the Interracial Commission is in a measure responsible for this change. I am, also, profoundly convinced, that in order to meet the old problem under new conditions, the fundamental principle of seeking first the change the racial attitudes, must be pursued, while changing our methods when necessary to meet the new conditions. For example, some changes in our laws must certainly be made. But a law, especially one which affects social relations, in order to be effeciently enforced, must be the expression of public sentiment, which will demand the righting of wrongs and the opening of doors of opportunity for the good life in behalf of the minority race, is of the essence of our task.

LAW OFFICES
NEAL B. SPAHR
MERCANTILE BUILDING
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

September 25, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1946
Southern Regional Council

Ck
$ 2.00 (card made for file)

Miss Emily Clay
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

Enclosed is check for my dues for the current year. The neglect in sending same has been due to many different things. I've gotten very behind with correspondence because of pressure of National Y.W.C.A. Work. I want you to know I am vitally interested, and I am ready to help promote our work in Tennessee in every possible way.

While at Lake Geneve at Williams Bay, I enjoyed several talk feasts with Dr. W.W. Alexander. We talked of the good old days, and both of us welcomed the results that have come from the seeds sown in other days.

I have wanted to write you all summer and ask if you will send me some material for a paper I have promised to write for Women and Missions, which is the magazine for President Women, USA, on what Southern people have done in the way of inter-racial cooperation. I remember there having been pamphlets sent me, but I have given everything away that would help. If this isn't asking too much, I would greatly appreciate anything you send me.

Sincerely,

Frances W. Spahr

Mrs. Neal B. Spahr

FS:cmo

(Dictated in Neal B. Spahr's Office.)

Info Requests

October 29, 1946

Miss Cora Stearns
98 Circle Street
Barre, Vermont

Dear Miss Stearns:

On a recent visit to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, I saw Dr. Howard W. Odum. He handed me your letter of September 30 and asked me to reply in his behalf.

I believe that we had a similar letter from you and that we sent you some informational material. I hope that this material will suffice also to take care of the request for information which you sent to Dr. Odum.

Very cordially,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

Refer to
Mr Johnson

98 Circle Street
Barre, Vermont
September 30, 46

Mr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

As I am interested in racial problems, and particularly those in Mississippi, I am writing to you for information.

I was referred to you by the State Legislature in Jackson, Mississippi.

I would be very pleased if you would send me as soon as possible any information,

or literature, or pamphlets
you might have
concerning racial problems
in Mississippi.

Yours very truly,
(Miss) Cora Stearns

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Guy

Johnson. [illegible] Key Council

October 29, 1946

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
250-A Whitney Avenue
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Your letter of October 26 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia, has come to our attention. At its charter meeting in Atlanta on February 16-17, 1944, the Southern Regional Council, Inc., absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., with its affiliated agencies, the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

Under separate cover we are sending you what printed material we have on the history and work of the Interracial Commission and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Enclosed with this letter you will find a typed copy of an article which appeared in the February, 1944, Southern Frontier which summarizes the work of the Commission. This issue of the Frontier is now out of print.

Thinking that you might be interested in including the Southern Regional Council in your study, we are sending you material on the origin, purpose, and program of the Council. We work as much as possible through state and local committees. At present there are state divisions of the Southern Regional Council in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Florida. In other states we work through state councils and committees on interracial cooperation, several of which have affiliated with the Council.

You seemed to be particularly interested in the work of the Commission here in Atlanta. The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, 409 Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. The local group is the Fulton-DeKalb County Committee on Interracial Cooperation, of which Mr. W. L. Halberstadt, 549 Peachtree N.E., Atlanta, is chairman.

You might be able to get a more detailed account of the program of the Fulton-DeKalb Committee from Mr. Halberstadt.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Enclosures

October 30, 1946

Mr. Ernest C. Savage, Jr.
83 Blair
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Savage:

In reply to your letter of October 24 requesting information on the Southern Negro press and Negro suffrage, I am sorry to say that we have not published anything directly on that subject. However, Stetson Kennedy wrote a series of articles on suffrage in the South for our monthly publication Southern Frontier (name changed to New South in January 1946), and in the hope that these articles will be of value to you, I am sending the publications under separate cover. I am also sending a copy of a pamphlet entitled Voting Restrictions in Thirteen Southern States which should help you in your study.

We know of no study specifically on your subject to which we can refer you. Your best bet seems to be to go directly to Southern Negro newspapers. The Harlem Branch of the New York Public Library should have a complete file of these.

I am sorry that we cannot give you more information than this, but if we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P.S. (typed on original) There is an article in Liberty magazine, October 21, 1944 by Walter White entitled "How Will the Negro Vote?" which might possibly help you.

ERNEST C. SAVAGE JR.
88 BLAIR
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON
NEW JERSEY

OCTOBER 24

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL
COUNCIL
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE. N.E.
ATLANTA 3
GEORGIA

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to you in hopes that you will perhaps be kind enough to aid me in some research work I have been attempting here in Princeton, New Jersey, on the problem entitled: The Southern Negro Press looks at Negro Suffrage.

Perhaps you have some material in the form of pamphlets or bulletins I could use, or know of some other sources I could tap upon this subject. I would appreciate it if you would kindly let me know via the return-addressed-stamped envelope I am enclosing.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely

Ernest C. Savage Jr.

October 31, 1946

Mr. Thomas J. Pressly
2 Dickinson St. #23
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Pressly:

It is gratifying to have your expressions of approval of the aims of the Southern Regional Council, and to know that you are interested enough to wish to assist in the Council's work.

Since it appears that you are not making your home outside the South, it is possible that you would enjoy participating in the work by becoming an Associate Member of the Council. Such membership would entitle you to the same privileges as a regular member, except for voting, and would entitle you to our monthly publication New South and a copy of each new piece of literature as it is issued.

I am enclosing a copy each of the two most recent issues of New South, together with a copy of our small pamphlet, The South is Yours!, which contains a blank for membership subscription and blank spaces for names of several persons to whom you would like for us to send information regarding the Council. Although you mention having seen a copy of our pamphlet No. 1, The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Purpose, I am also enclosing this, since you may not have one for your own personal use.

Again, thank you for your encouraging letter.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr
Encls.

TOM PRESSLY

October 22, 1946

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1946
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am a white Southerner of Knoxville, Tennessee, now an instructor in History at Princeton. I have been reading recently of the organization and purposes of the Southern Regional Council, as contained in your pamphlet #1, issued in June, 1944. This was my first knowledge of the existence of the Council, as I was overseas when the various conferences were held from 1942 to 1944 which led up to the Council's formation.

I desire to express my approval of the nature and purposes of the Council, as outlined in the above mentioned pamphlet, and to offer my sincere wishes for its success in its various activities. I would appreciate your sending me any literature which traces the work of the Council since 1944, and I would

also be happy to have information as to how I might cooperate in the work of the Council (or, at least, how I could best offer my encouragement to your undertakings).

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Pressly
2 Dickinson St. #23
Princeton, New Jersey

[illegible]

#1
99 } if not here

henceforth [illegible] Tus

November 5, 1946

Mr. Jon Hall
430 S. 11th St. Apt 1-E
Richmond, California

Dear Mr. Hall:

In reply to your inquiry concerning the activities of the teen agers of minority groups. We do not have much information on the subject but we sought information from the Young Women's Christian Association , the Young Men's Christian Association and a high school for Negroes. You will find on the enclosed sheet the information we were able to get. We hope that it will be useful for your purpose.

Yours truly,

(Mrs. Charles D. Saxon)

encl.

Organizations connected with the Y.M.C.A.

1. Canteeners- 14 to 19 years age group concerned mainly with recreational activities.
2. Modern Trends Club- boys and girls more civic minded-sponsor forums and conferences, discussions.
3. Jive Bombers-Recreation - dances, sports, very social minded.
4. King of Dukes " " " " " "
5. Les Jolie Madamoiselles-Teen agers social club: dancing, games, etc.
6. Les Madamoiselle de Midi-Teen agers who are civic minded as well as concerned with recreational activities.

Organizations for teen agers concerned with Y. W. C. A.

1. Y Teens- all junior members of the Young Women's Christian Association. Y Teens(girls) are divided into special interest groups such as sewing circles, arts and crafts, music, games , sports.

Teen Age Organizations in the Schools

1. Girl Reserves connected with the Y. W. C. A.
2. Boy Scouts
3. Other groups connected with special classes such as chemistry, music, Home Economics, Choral groups.

430 So. 11th St. Apt. 1-E
Richmond, Calif.
Oct. 28, 1946

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlantic 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 2 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am a student of "Social Science" at the Roosevelt Jr. High School and our class wants to start a Young Americans "Club" and would appreciate it if you would send us all the information you can about the going on of the teen agers of the minority group.

Send it to me in care of the address shown above.

Sincerely,

Jon Hall

November 8, 1946

Mr. Jon Hall
430 S. 11th St. Aptl-E
Richmond, California

Dear Mr. Hall:

Recently we sent you some information on the activities of teen agers among Negroes here in Atlanta. Since them we have come upon a booklet entitled, 11,000,000 Boys and Girls. We think that this booklet will be a very useful source book for you, so we are sending it under separate cover.

Yours truly,

(Mrs. Charles D. Saxon)

separate cover

SRC - Info Requests

November 8, 1946

Miss Marjorie Greene
Publicity Assistant
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Greene:

Thank you for your letter of November 4. I am sorry to say that I know of no compilation of the sort which you want. We subscribe to several Negro newspapers and we try to keep a pretty good clipping file on various subjects. We have quite a bit of material of one sort or another on the question of suffrage but we do not lend it out, and we do not have sufficient help to compile a summary of this material at present.

We have had quite a number of requests for information on voting in the South recently, particularly from a group of students at Princeton University. We have been able to help them on some of their questions but when it comes to newspaper clippings we must advise them to consult newspaper files in a good library. The Atlanta Daily World and the Norfolk Journal and Guide are the best sources, in my opinion.

Please give my regards to Dr. Ira Reid when you see him again. We certainly miss him down here.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

1133 BROADWAY CHelsea 3-1838 NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY
Guichard Parris, *Director*

November
4th
1946

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I talked with Mr. Ira DeA. Reid this morning with reference to information on the attitude of the Southern Negro Press toward the Negro in the South and Vote. This may seem a little involved, but I think you get what I mean. Mr. Reid thought that your office might have made some kind of compilation which would be of help to me.

Do you have a file of southern Negro newspapers with special indexing of articles concerning the Negro in politics--the poll tax, the vote, etc.? Do you know if there is any such file available?

I would appreciate your letting me know about this.

With every kind wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie Greene

Marjorie Greene
Publicity Assistant

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes

November 8, 1946

Mr. Henry W. Bowen
Brunswick County
R. 2 Box 73
Ash, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Bowen:

We are sorry that our notice in the Southern Farmer gave you the impression that we deal in farm tractor equipment.

We do not sell such equipment, as we are only an educational agency which publishes information concerning Southern problems.

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

Ash n.c. R.2. Box 73.
Brunswick. Co

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

adervertise by the Southern farmer
by the Southren Regional Council inc. 63
aubern AVE. ATLANTA G.A.

Please send me a copy of your farm tractor
Eqiptment Specialy tire & tubes Want Know
Can you furnise me With tire Size
7.50.22 an tube for the Same
Wating yours imediately answer
Yours Henry W. Bowen

November 8, 1946

Mrs. O. L. Graham
2019 Cherokee Drive
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Graham:

Thank you for your letter of November 4. Won't you please tell us a little more specifically what kind of information you want? There are numerous charitab institutions in the South, some of them private and some public, and it would take considerable work to attempt to give information about all of them.

Enclosed is a leaflet which tells something about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Hoping to hear from you again soon and with best wish

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

2018 Cherokee Drive
Columbus Ga.- 11-4-46.

Southern Reg. Council
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta. Ga.

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs-

Could you help me find information on the charitable institution in the South.

Thanking you in advance I am very truly yours-

(Mrs A. L.) Jean Kirkland Graham.

Info. Requests

November 8, 1946

Mr. LeRoy E. Hoffberger
611 Pyne Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Hoffberger:

We have received your letter of November 4. Unfortunately, most of the material on the present status of Negro political activities in the South is in the form of newspaper clippings, and it is not our policy to lend out our clipping files. If it were not for the fact that our staff is very much overworked at the present in preparations for our annual meeting, we would undertake to digest some of the more important clippings for you. However, we would not be able to do this until too late to be of any use to you for your present purposes.

The best suggestion I can make is that you run up to New York and spend a day or two looking over the files of such Southern Negro papers as the Atlanta Daily World and the Norfolk Journal and Guide. The best place to do this is the Harlem Branch of the New York Public Library. Also, if you will look through the various guides to periodical literature I am sure you will find several magazine articles dealing with your subject.

As you may know, the Negro Democrats in South Carolina organized the Progressive Democratic Party in 1944, after South Carolina moved to repeal all of its Primary laws in order to get around the Supreme Court decision in the Texas case. The Chairman of the Party if John H. McCray, who is also editor of the Lighthouse and Informer at Columbia, S. C. You might find it worthwhile to get in touch with Mr. McCray. In the August 1944 issue of The Southern Frontier we published a brief article by him; a copy is enclosed.

Hoping that these suggestions will be of some help to you,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

Air Mail

Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.
School of Public and International Affairs
November 4,1946.

Southern Regional Council
Room 432 63 Auburn Ave., NE.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

The School of Public and International Affairs is investigating The Negro in Southern Politics, and as a member of this conference, I have been assigned a particular phase of the problem. My specific topic is The Present Status of Negro Political Activity in the South. This paper is concerned with the Negro political organizations in the south, southern Negro politicians, Negro office seekers, and the channels and methods through which these organizations and men work.

It has been quite difficult for me to secure information on this topic except through personal contact with a few men who are acquainted with the subject. I would appreciate it if you would make any suggestions as to where I could obtain information or if you could supply me with any information yourselves. Since the report is due in December, I would appreciate it if you could answer me as soon as possible.

Thanking you very much, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,
LeRoy E. Hoffberger
LeRoy E. Hoffberger

LeRoy E. Hoffberger
611 Pyne Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

w/o Requests

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 9, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I wish to thank you for the interest you have taken in my problem, for the letter, and the helpful literature which arrived earlier this week. I am slowly learning to appreciate the racial problems of the Southern States, and the work that local and regional organizations are doing.

In my home city of Detroit the racial problem is considerable. Only since the much publicised riot of 1943 have I realized its real extent, and some of the particular problems involved. Very likely my father's activities as chairman of the mayor's interracial commission has brought the problem more to my attention than might otherwise have been the case.

Following your suggestion I read the book "What the Negro Wants" along with other related books.

I don't know Wilson M. Brown, Jr., but shall endeavor to meet him when the conference gathers as a whole later in the month.

With Princeton meeting Virginia shortly I hasten to close before kickoff time.

Sincerely,

John B. Watkins

John B. Watkins

442 Pyne Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

October 28, 1946

Mr. John B. Watkins
442 Pyne Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Watkins:

Thank you for your letter of October 24. I am glad to hear of your interest in the subject of the Negro in Southern politics.

Under separate cover we are sending you a package of literature containing our major publications. The series of articles on suffrage by Mr. Stetson Kennedy will be of particular interest to you. I hope that the literature will serve to give you a fairly clear idea of what we are trying to do and how.

Let me call your particular attention to the No. 1 pamphlet, "The SRC - Its Origin and Purpose. In the Durham statement, which is published as one of the appendices of the pamphlet, you will see what a conference of Negro leaders outlined as the wants and needs of the Negro in the South. This statement more or less forms the basis for the organization of the Southern Regional Council. In other literature you will observe that the Council has gone on record as opposing the poll tax, the white primary, and other barriers to suffrage, and as favoring the equalization of opportunities and the full participation of Negroes in civic life.

Being a non-political agency, we do not promote or lobby for specific legislation. However, we do educational jobs through publications, conferences, and personal contacts, so that our members and friends will be acquainted with the issues and, we hope, will vote for liberal measures. In our action program we place emphasis upon action by state and local agencies. Wherever possible, we work toward the right of Negroes to vote, to serve on juries, to have adequate police protection, to serve as members of police forces, etc.

It is always hard to evaluate progress and we are not out to claim credit, even though we feel that we have made some contribution to progress during the three years during which we have been operating. We have, of course, been discouraged by the reelection of men like Bilbo and Talmadge but we believe that the South is gradually swinging toward a progressive approach to problems of race relations and that this trend will benefit the South in spite of the temporary slip-backs in certain places.

Incidentally, we are not dealing exclusively with race problems, although they do constitute our major interest. We are also interested in economic, education, health, politics and cultural development.

I wonder whether you are acquainted with a Princeton student from Richmond, Virginia - Wilson M. Brown, Jr. He is in the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs and his interests are along the same line as yours. His father is a member of our Board of Directors.

I hope that the literature and these comments will be of some help to you. If we can serve you further, please call on us.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

P.S. - Are you familiar with the book, <u>What the Negro Wants</u>, edited by Logan and published by the University of North Carolina Press? If not, be sure to look it up. I am enclosing one or two things that might be helpful.

October 24, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 26 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I am seeking information in connection with conference work I am doing at Princeton. This conference concerns the Negro in Southern Politics. Each student is given a specific phase to study, write about, and later report on at one of the meetings. The total work extends over the whole term, is fairly intensive, and counts equally with any full course.

My particular topic is "What the Negro Wants Politically" as regards the South only. Here in a Northern town it is not too difficult to find out what is wanted and why these things are wanted simply from books and current reading and from the nationally operating organizations as the N.A.A.C.P. and others. What little I know of your council from reading about its origin and purpose I judge it deals exclusively with the peculiar racial problems of the South. It is about its actual work in the political-civil field that I wish to know. What actually is being done toward enfranchising the Negro, providing him with more personal security, granting him the opportunity to sit as a juryman, and all the other political and civil rights he wants? How does your council go about its work? What progress has been made? If you could give me the answers to these questions, send me organizational literature, or direct me to the source of such information, I should be very grateful. I have available the Princeton and New York Public Libraries, and others in this region.

I thank you for consideration of this letter.

Very truly,
John B. Watkins
John B. Watkins

442 Pyne Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

much way

Sent 10/26/46

all

Info. Requests

November 21, 1946

Dr. Stephen W. Mamchur
Asst. Professor of Sociology
Wayne University
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Dr. Mamchur:

Thank you for your letter of November 15. We have also received your letter addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation. You will be interested to know that the Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation when the Council was formed in January 1944.

Enclosed is a list of our publications. Under separate cover we are sending several free leaflets and a couple of pamphlets with our compliments.

Since there are so many good bibliographies available now, we do not attempt to compile general lists of references on race relations. In Myrdal's two-volume work, An American Dilemma, you will find a comprehensive bibliography on this whole subject. In the back of our pamphlet entitled America's Tenth Man there is a brief list of selected books about the Negro.

If there is any way in which we can serve you further please let us know. We make special rates on quantity orders of our pamphlets for use by classroom groups.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

WAYNE UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF EDUCATION
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Send: # 1-2
Packet Nov. New South
Encl. Pub list in letter

November 15, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am making a study of minority (racial and nationality) problems in the United States and I understand that you have valuable material on the subject. I would appreciate it very much, therefore, if you would send me the following:

1. Such bibliographical lists as you may have;

2. Such pamphlets, periodical or book material which you may be able to furnish without charge, and

3. Lists of your publications which are available for purchase.

Since I need some of the material now, I shall appreciate it greatly if you could oblige at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen W. Mamchur

Stephen W. Mamchur, Ph. D.
Ass't. Prof. of Sociology

S.W.M:em

WAYNE UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF EDUCATION
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

November 14, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am making a study of minority (racial and nationality) problems in the United States and I understand that you have valuable material on the subject. I would appreciate it very much, therefore, if you would send me the following:

1. Such bibliographical lists as you may have;

2. Such pamphlets, periodical or book material which you may be able to furnish without charge, and

3. Lists of your publications which are available for purchase.

Since I need some of the material now, I shall appreciate it greatly if you could oblige at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen W. Mamchur

Stephen W. Mamchur, Ph. D.
Ass't. Prof. of Sociology

SWM:em

Nov. 25, 1946

Mr. J. Roffe Wike II
65 Holder Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Wike:

Ordinarily we would have given you a prompt reply, but we received your letter on November 11 just as we were in the midst of preparations for four days of SRC meetings. After the meetings we had so many things to clean up that we had to let other matters slide. I am very sorry for this delay.

Under separate cover you will receive some of our publications. I have selected those which show program activities of SRC. There is a good deal more, but I imagine that you have seen the rest of our literature since we have sent materials to ten or twelve men there recently.

Now for your specific questions. As a sociologist I am pretty hard-boiled when it comes to evaluating movements, and for that reason I try not to go around claiming a lot of credit for my organization. Frankly, I think that movements are symptoms and accompaniments almost as much as they are causative factors in social change. However, I do believe that they form focal points around which like-minded people can cluster, and thatthey attract "borderline" people, build morale, strengthen convictions, etc., so that there is really a net gain in the direction of the desired social change. The amount of steam that can be got up depends upon ideology, tactics, etc. Here let me say that SRC is not a pressure group in the usual sense. We are non-political, and this means that we work in the less spectacular ways. How effective have we been? Of course, we have achieved only a fraction of what we would like to do, but I believe that we have done enough good to justify our existence. Certainly our veterans project has resulted in some concrete gains in the form of better services to Negro veterans, more employment of Negroes as advisers, etc. The survey of the Negro community at Jacksonville utilized the services of nearly two hundred citizens of both race in one way or another, taught them a lot they didn't know, and gave them a lot of enthusiasm for action on the recommendations. The investigation of the Columbia, Ten., riot enabled us to put a good deal of confidential material in the hands of the U.S. Department of Justice and to publish a report which was generally recognized as the most accurate re-

port made on that incident. It won respect, even at Columbia, and we have been invited to come there and help set up an interracial council in the near future. These are a few specific projects where we think we can see some real results. Of course, we carry on a lot of other activities through our own staff and through the various SRC state divisions and affiliates in the Southern states.

Comparison with other groups, such as labor unions, Communist Party, etc.? Again, very hard to say. However, my view is something like this: Arguing from the premise that a comprehensive movement which clusters a little left of center can get more support and do a greater variety of things than groups at the extreme right and extreme left, I think that an agency like SRC has a higher social utility in bringing about desirable changes than the Communist Party. The labor unions, though, are special-interest groups, and their social and political ideologies vary widely. To the extent that they are successful in their special aims, they will change the social structure, but whether the changes result in greater interracial democracy depends upon the policies of the particular unions. CIO's toughest problem in the South, aside from getting organized, is what to do about the color line within the union. They are having to cut some corners, but since their policies are definitely more liberal than AFL, I would say that in the long run they will do more good in race relations than the AFL.

I had hoped to be able to send you a copy of my x report to our annual meeting which was held on November 13, but all copies have been loaned out. The various staff reports will appear in the December issue of New South, but that will probably appear too late to do you much good on your report. If you consult some of the larger newspapers for November 14-15, you will probably see a brief report of our meeting.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

November 7, 1946

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir;

I am a student at Princeton University and am in the School of Public and International Affairs. The Public Conference this term is entitled "Negro Political Rights in the South". I am on the social and economic commission and have chosen as my subject for investigation "The Work of Pro-Non-Negro Pressure Groups in the South".

I would like all the literature and information that you can give me concerning the work of your organization in this field. I am interested in your policies, aims, methods, and especially your achievements along this line. I would also like to ask you two questions: How important a role do you think that such liberal pressure groups as yours play in getting the Negro his just rights? Do you feel that your work so far has been successful (effective) and that the future presents an encouraging picture? If not, why? I am interested in knowing your frank opinion as to the importance of lberal groups such as yours as compared with the work of labor unions and sundry other groups such as the Communist Party.

Wishing you great success in your work, and thanking you for any assistance that you might render me, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. Roffe Wike II

J. Roffe Wike 11
65 Holder Hall
Princeton Univ.
Princeton, N. J.

November 25, 1946

Miss Norma Jordan
6235 Fulton Avenue
Van Nuys, California

Dear Miss Jordan:

Your letter of November 20 requesting information about Samuel Adams has come to our attention.

I am sorry but we have no pamphlet containing information about Adams. Perhaps your best bet is to go to your nearest library and consult a good encyclopedia or the Dictionary of American Biography.

I note that your letter was addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations. At its charter meeting in February 1944, the Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its affiliates, the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, and since that time has carried on an expanded program of activities.

I am sorry that we cannot fill your order, but if we may be of service to you in the future, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

→ Miss Price

November 20, 1946

Dear Gentlemen:

Would you please send me a pamphlet that will give me some information about Samuel Adams from the day he was born until the day of his death. Please send in return mail.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Norma Jordan
6235 Fulton Ave.
Van Nuys, Calif.

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1946
Southern Regional Council

Too bad, sorry we have no pamphlet like that. Best thing is to permit Dictionary and encyclopedia or Dictionary of Amer. Biog."

SEN T:

Reports of state departments of public welfare of the following states:

N.C.: July 1, 1942-June 30, 1944
Va.: Fiscal year ending June 30, 1944
La.: Julyl, 1943-June 30, 1944
Ala: October 1, 1943 - September 30, 1944
Miss: July 1, 1943n- June 30, 1945
Kentucky: annual period ended June 30, 1946
Georgia: July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944

Carbon copy of study of Social Security Act as it operates in the South, by J. O. Slade and Margaret Price

November 26, 1946

Mrs. O. L. Graham
2019 Cherokee Drive
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Graham:

Under separate cover we are sending you what material we have been able to find on the subject of "Charitable Institutions in the South." We have spent considerable time looking for information, but your subject is such a broad one that it is difficult to know specifically what to look for.

We are sending you annual reports of the state departments of public welfare of several of the Southern states. These are our file copies, so we shall appreciate it if you will return them when you have finished with them. You will notice that they contain reports of state charitable institutions. If you find these reports useful, you might write to other state departments of public welfare.

The Federal Social Security Act has helped to change the whole picture of public welfare and charitable institutions in the United States. The research staff of the Council has made an analysis and appraisal of the Social Security Act as it operates in the South, and in the hope that it may be of help to you, we are lending you a copy. This, also, we will appreciate your returning. This study should help to give you a picture of the federal-state-local relationships in public welfare. The systems of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, child welfare, and the like, have helped to make institutions to care for these groups unnecessary.

If you want to include church-operated charitable institutions, I suggest that you write directly to the church offices which have charge of these institutions. The local ministers in Columbus can probably tell you where to write for information.

In checking Reader's Guide, Book Review Digest, and the card catalogue in the Atlanta Carnegie Library, we were unable to find a study which seemed to relate directly to your subject. However, such studies might have been done by students of social work. You might find something

along this line in the School of Public Welfare of the University of North Carolina, of which Mr. Arthur Fink is Director. The address is School of Public Welfare, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. If you write to Mr. Fink, I suggest that you be as specific as possible in your request for information. For example, if you are using the terms "Public "elfare" and "charitable institutions" synonymously, make this clear. You might ask him if he knows of a study on the history of charitable institutions (or public welfare, if that is what you mean) in the South, or on the comparison of the various types of charitable institutions, etc.

We hope that the material we are sending and the suggestions we have made will be helpful to you. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

JEAN R. GRAHAM
2018 CHEROKEE DR.
COLUMBUS, GA.

Oct. 17-46

Dear Sir - Mr. Johnson

That's just what I think it will take considerable work to give information on all the charitable institutions in the South" - However that is my topic for March. Our topic for year is "The South On the March" - & there being two of us on the program I would like to boil mine down to twenty or thirty minutes.

Any help you can give me will surely be appreciated. It looks like comparision of all these different kinds of charitable institutions will have to be made - or else just deal with the present - I don't believe

I would touch on the private Hospitals schools etc except to mention that in some cases we have them, if we do, There isn't ~~any~~ any place here where I can find any data that I can use.

Very truly yours

(Mrs Alice L.) Jean Kirkland Graham

November 27, 1946

Miss Shaw Smith
Bennington College
Bennington, Vt.

Dear Miss Smith:

I am terribly sorry to be so late in replying to your letter of November 1. During the past month we have been through a very busy period in connection with our annual Council meetings and we have fallen behind in our correspondence.

I wish very much that we could take advantage of your work period in the South and offer you a temporary position, but our budget is limited and by January 1 all of our positions will have been filled.

We have no branch in Miami, although we do have quite a number of members there. There is a branch of the National Urban League in Miami and it might be that they could use your services on a part-time basis. Their address is 646 N.W. Second Avenue, Miami 36, Florida - Edward T. Graham, Executive Secretary.

If you come through Atlanta, we would be delighted to have you visit us and see first-hand something of our work. Thank you very much for writing us.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

Bennington College
Bennington, Vermont

Shaw Smith
Bennington College
Bennington, Vt.
Nov. 1st,1946

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

Employment Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir,

Bennington College has period called the Non-Resident Term. During this period we are supposed to get jobs. When it ends the student is so write a resume of her winter experience while the employer is asked to write a report on the student's work to the college.

This winter the term will last from Jan 6th to March 23rd. Could you use someone for so short a time? I'm very much interested in doing something concrete to help colored people, and as I have lived for the past five years in the south I would much prefer to work there.

I can't type, or take shorthand but I worked last summer on a small town newspaper, which should make me useful in some way.

Would you write and tell me if you could use me? Would there be any chance of working in Miami, I mean do you have a branch there?

Sincerely yours,

Miss Shaw Smith

November 27, 1946

Mr. William G. Klein
302 E. Lincoln Street
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Klein:

Your letter of November 24, addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has been brought to my attention. You will be interested to know that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was organized in 1944.

Under separate cover we are sending you several pieces of our literature. These have been very popular and we believe that they have filled a real need in the field of popular education on intercultural relations. However, I could not claim that they have had a wide circulation among the masses of the people, who do very little serious reading. I am frank to say that I think that this is a problem which needs a great deal of intelligent attention.

The chief criteria which I use in selecting materials of this sort are (1) simplicity of presentation; (2) attractiveness of the printed page, especially through the use of photographs or drawings, and (3) honesty of the "propaganda."

I presume you are familiar with the Public Affairs Committee pamphlets, particularly No. 35, "The Negro in America." I believe that this pamphlet has reached many thousands of people in an effective way. The address of the Public Affairs Committee is 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

If we can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1946
Southern Regional Council

302 East Lincoln Street
Ithaca, New York
November 24, 1946

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I have a problem on which I would appreciate very much your help. I am a community worker from Berea, Kentucky on leave for special study at Cornell. My work in Kentucky involves me frequently in interracial andintercultural matters, which, I have come to believe, are and will be of crucial importance both locally and nationally in the days ahead. I am seeking to find literature designed to combat prejudice and control aggressive tendencies that result from such prejudice.

I realize that there is a wide literature on this general subject but I should like to find materials that are designed especially to meet the following two needs:

(1) Literature addressed particularly to the mass of the people who are easily susceptible to or already given to prejudice;

(2) Literature that has not only a factual appeal but a psychological one as well. In other words the effort is to reach the underlying psychological causes of prejudice such as frustration and other accompanying factors like scapegoating, etc.

Could you please send to the above address two or more pieces of literature (pamphlets, posters, comics, etc) issued by your organization that are best suited to the above two purposes? If you would care to give me your ideas on criteria for selecting such materials I would be very grateful.

I am enclosing an addressed envelope for your convenience. Thanking you most sincerely, I am

Most cordially yours,

William G. Klein

(William G. Klein)

FISK UNIVERSITY
SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

December 2, 1946

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF
EVENTS AND TRENDS IN
RACE RELATIONS

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR

STAFF
PEARL L. WALKER
CHARLES R. LAWRENCE, JR.
RACHEL B. NOEL
ALMA G. FORREST

Air Mail-Special

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Could you please send the Summary staff any available data which you have on the case of George Hill, recently killed by a posse of 75 white men in Toomsboro, Ga. We would appreciate receiving the full facts involved in the incident, for possible use in the Monthly Summary.

To enable us to meet our deadline, may we hear from you by December 8th, or earlier if possible.

With appreciation of your assistance and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles R. Lawrence, Jr.
Charles R. Lawrence, Jr. per BB
The Summary Staff

CRL:b

copy of attached report sent to Lawrence by air mail, 12-6-46 BB

SRC
GBJ
12-6-46

Report on Case of Killing of George Hill by Posse Near Toomsboro, Ga
November 15, 1946

This information, which supplements newspaper accounts, comes from a confidential source which we consider reliable.

George Hill, about fifty years of age, had worked for five years as tenant on a farm belonging to a retired white rural mail carrier, Sam Gilbert, age 70, and Mrs. Gilbert, age about 65. Hill occupied the "big house" on the farm. The Gilberts lived in the little town of Toomsboro, about four miles away. Their custom was to drive out to the farm almost every afternoon, help milk the cows, and pick up produce for their own use. On the afternoon of November 15 they made their usual trip, milked the cows, and then divided the sweet potato crop. An argument developed over the division of potatoes. Hill became enraged and ran into the house. The Gilberts went to their car. Hill ran out with a shotgun and fired at Mrs. Gilbert, who was seated in the car at the steering wheel. He then shot Gilbert, who was standing near the car. According to Hill's wife, Hill reloaded the gun, shouted to Mrs. Gilbert, "Now, have you had enough!" then ran into the house and set fire to it. He then took his gun and went to a vacant tenant house a short distance away.

A few minutes later two white men came along in their cars and saw the injured Gilberts. They put them in a car and drove to a doctor's office in Toomsboro. Someone called Sheriff George Hatcher at Irwinton, county seat, and he rushed to Toomsboro. The sheriff related, "I thought I might need some help, so I picked up every good man I could find and told them to bring their guns. I guess I had nearly 100 in all. I told them they were deputized as a posse. I didn't want to kill the man if I could help it. I don't get anything out of that." The sheriff operates on a fee basis.

The posse went to the farm, where Mrs. Hill told them Hill had gone off toward the woods. Other farm people nearby said they saw Hill going toward a vacant house. Some of the posse approached the house. Two members caught sight of Hill and shouted to him to give up. According to the sheriff, Hill fired at them and ran for a patch of woods near a tenant house occupied by Jake Waters, who was related to Hill. Waters came out and said, "I think he's hiding in those plum bushes. I'll get my gun and come with you." Shortly afterwards, Waters and a posseman named A.B. Wood jumped Hill behind a pine tree. Hill and these two men fired simultaneously. As Hill fell other possemen poured shots in to him. Sheriff Hatcher loaded Hill, who was still breathing, into his car and started for the doctor's office, but Hill died on the way. No inquest was held. The sheriff is reported to have said, "I didn't want to kill him, but I'm sure that if Jake Waters hadn't fired, Hill would have got Wood and maybe some others."

While we believe that the posse could have taken Hill alive if proper caution and patience had been exercised, we would not classify this as a lynching. Incidentally, Wilkinson County is very rural --poor farming and some clay mining-- and a strong Talmadge county.

Sent: #2, #3, Packet, Mimeographed "Activities of SRC"
Put her on mailing list for Dec. issue of New South

December 2, 1946

Miss Esther Giovannone
909 East University
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Miss Giovannone:

Thank you for your letter of November 26 requesting information about the program of the Southern Regional Council.

Under separate cover we are sending you a packet of material which should help to acquaint you with the work of our organization. The December issue of our monthly publication NEW SOUTH will contain a complete report of the 1946 annual meeting of the members of the Council. We shall be glad to send you a copy of this issue as soon as it is off the press. The report reviews the work of the Council for the past year and forecasts the general direction the organization will take in the future. It should be of assistance to you in writing your articles.

Your proposed series of articles sounds like an interesting project. We would very much like to receive copies of the articles, if this is possible.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

909 East University
Ann Arbor, Michigan
November 26, 1946

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In preparation for writing a series of articles for the Michigan Journalist, a laboratory newspaper of the University of Michigan, which has an extensive academic circulation, I am conducting an analysis and research of the extent of racial prejudism in the United States, and what is being done to combat this disctimination and to alleviate the social, economic and political role of the Negro in our society.

Learning that your organization is active in promoting interracial cooperation, I would greatly appreciate any information you can give me concerning your projects, and your results, in effecting interracial harmony.

Very sincerely,
(Miss) Esther Giovannone
Esther Giovannone

U, 9
12/2/46

Gulf Requests

December 5, 1946

Mr. John E. Ivey, Jr.
Committee on Southern Regional
Studies and Education
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of November 28 and the enclosure of a letter from Reverend William G. Klein. We had a similar letter from Mr. Klein a few days ago, and we have already sent him a reply together with some of our SRC literature.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:mp

cc: Rev. William G. Klein

Committee on
Southern Regional Studies and Education
of the
American Council on Education

JOHN E. IVEY, JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

OFFICES AT
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

November 28, 1946

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Enclosed is a letter which has come to our office. I believe you will be able to answer it better than we could. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Dr. William D. McClurkin, Director of the Regional Materials Service at Peabody College, in the belief that his organization will also have information which would be helpful to Mr. Klein.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Ivey, Jr.
Executive Secretary

jei/et
enclosure

cc: Rev. William G. Klein

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

MAURICE F. SEAY, *Chairman*

GORDON W. BLACKWELL
JOHN E. BREWTON
FELTON G. CLARK
CLARENCE DORMAN
GEORGE F. GANT
EDGAR L. MORPHET
F. D. PATTERSON
RUSSELL S. POOR
ROY W. ROBERTS
GEORGE B. ZEHMER
ERICH W. ZIMMERMANN
GEORGE F. ZOOK, *ex officio*

302 East Lincoln Street
Ithaca, New York
November 18, 1946

Southern Regional Council
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Sirs:

I have a problem on which I would appreciate very much your help. I am a community worker from Berea, Kentucky on leave for special study at Cornell this year. My work in Kentucky involves me frequently in inter-racial and inter-cultural matters, which, I have come to believe, are and will be of crucial importance both locally and nationally in the days ahead. I am seeking to find literature designed to combat prejudice and control aggressive tendencies that result from such prejudice.

I realize that there is a wide literature on this general subject but I should like to find materials that are designed especially to meet the following two needs:

(1) Literature addressed particularly to the mass of the people who are easily susceptible to or already given to prejudice;

(2) Literature that has not only a factual appeal but a psychological one as well. In other words the effort is to reach the underlying psychological causes of prejudice such as frustration, etc.

Could you please send to the above address two or more pieces of literature (pamphlets,posters,etc) issued by your organization that are best suited to the above two purposes? I will be very grateful if you could give me your reasons for recommending these particular materials.

I enclose an addressed envelope for your convenience. Thanking you very sincerely, I am

Most cordially yours,

William G. Klein

(Rev. William G. Klein)

Info. Requests

Sent: #1, Aug., Oct. New South, Dr. Mitchell's 2 Vet. Surveys; SIY, After the War, Repairers of the Breach

December 10, 1946

Mrs. Esther Lieber
3111 Broadway
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. Lieber:

In response to your request of December 5, we are sending you, under separate cover, the material we have available on race relations organizations in the South.

Included in the material is a story of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. This organization, an affiliate of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was chartered in 1944, and is no longer in existence. We included the material in the hope that it will help to throw light on what has been done in the past. The other pamphlets and leaflets included deal with the work of the Southern Regional Council.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, publishes a Directory of Agencies in Race Relations, National, State and Local, which you might find useful. You might find this Directory in a public library, or it may be ordered from the Rosenwald Fund for $1.00.

If we can be or further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

#1 Oct. N/S. Any N.S.
Dr. Mitchell! 2 Summer!
S & Y. 1 after the war
Reparation & relief Bureau

12/5/46

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly send me any material you have available on the work of institutions set up in the South for the betterment of the Negro.

Any information you can send me in regard to this organizational work will be greatly appreciated. Yours truly

(Mrs) Esther Lieber

Mrs. ESTHER LIEBER
3111 BROADWAY
New York 27, N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
DEC 5
6 30 PM
1946

BRONX CENTRAL STATION

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
DEC 7 1946
The Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B Johnson, Exec. Sec.

Dec. 10, 1946

Dear Lawrence:

I believe I put the questionnaire about the SRC in the mail the other day before I had finished filling in the figures on the number of copies of literature distributed during 1936 and 1946. Here is the additional information:

Title	No. Copies, 1945-46
The SRC: Origin and Purpose	7,000
America's Tenth Man	11,500
Understanding Our Neighbors	14,000
Economic Value of the Negro to the South. .	4,500
Wanted: the South's Future for the Nation .	12,000
Wanted: a Healthy South	5,500
Machines in the Cotton Fields	5,000
Singers in the Dawn	1,300
The South: America's Opportunity No.1 . . .	5,200
Dozen or more miscel. pamphlets & leaflets.	150,000
	316,000
Periodicals	
Southern Frontier, 1945	48,000
New South, 1946	55,000
GRAND TOTAL	419,000

Sorry that I didn't get this information on the form which I felled out last week. I hope it will be of use to you.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

Mr. Charles R. Lawrence, Jr.
Social Science Institute
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

H 2, 3, 4, 5
V/4
12/13/46

December 13, 1946

Mr. Albert Field
Association of Private School Teachers
of New York and Vicinity
5 West 63 Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Field:

Thank you for your letter of December 10 requesting information on materials we have available which might be useful to teachers or students in current problems, foreign affairs, and the like.

Under separate cover we are sending copies of some of our pamphlets which you may find of interest in your project. We shall be very happy to have you list them. We are putting the Association on our list to receive announcements of new publications, for we feel that much of our material will be of interest to you.

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has also come to our attention. At its charter meeting in February, 1944, the Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and set out on an expanded program of activities covering a broader field than just race relations.

We trust the material we are sending will serve your purpose.

Cordially yours,

MARGARET PRICE
Research Assistant

P.S. Enclosed is a publications list. If you care to have additional material, please let us know.

ASSOCIATION OF PRIVATE
SCHOOL TEACHERS OF NEW YORK CITY
AND VICINITY

Send some lit.

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

5 West 63 St.
New York 23, N.Y.

December 10,1946

Gentlemen:

The Social Studies Committee of the Association of Private School Teachers is making a list of all material which might be useful in the teaching of social studies.

We should like to know what you publish that might be useful to students or to teachers in current problems, foreign affairs, and the like, and how you believe we can use it. If you care to send a sample, we will consider it thoughtfully.

The information we receive will be studied and listed for the benefit of the association, which has members in almost 150 independent schools in the metropolitan area.

Thank you.

Albert Field

Albert Field
for the committee

ASSOCIATION OF PRIVATE
SCHOOL TEACHERS OF NEW YORK CITY
AND VICINITY

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

5 West 63 St.
New York 23, N.Y.

December 10,1946

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We should like to know what you publish that might be useful to students or to teachers in current problems, foreign affairs, and the like, and how you believe we can use it. If you care to send a sample, we will consider it thoughtfully.

The information we receive will be studied and listed for the benefit of the association, which has members in almost 150 independent schools in the metropolitan area.

Thank you.

Albert Field

Albert Field
for the committee

December 14, 1946

The Rev. Donald C. MacGuire
First Presbyterian Church
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. MacGuire:

Thank you for your letter of December 12 requesting information on the amount of Northern and Eastern money invested in Southern industry.

I am sorry that we know of no source which would give you a definitive answer to this question. I think that many people would estimate that Northern capital controls more than 95 percent of the steel industry and 85 percent of the textile industry in the South, but these are just guesses. You will find some interesting comments on the problem in Governor Arnall's book, The Shore Dimly Seen, and in a recent book by Mezerik, entitled The Revolt of the South and West.

I wish we could be more helpful on this, because you have raised a question to which we would like very much to have the answer ourselves.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:mp

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
OFFICE 202 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

DONALD CAMERON MACGUIRE
MINISTER

Dec. I2,I946.

The Southern Regional Council,
Gentlemen:-

I am seeking information on the question;How much Northern,and Eastern money is invested in Southern industry and resources? Can you tell me?

From information gathered from several sources it begins to look as if this particualr question is hard to answer.If you can furnish the answer it will be of great service to me. I want it to furnish figures for a lecture I have been asked to give, and it is important information in any case. I shall be very grateful to you for any help you can give.

Sincerely,

D.MacGuire.

D.MacGuire.

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

December 18, 1946

Miss June Johannaber
411 South Homan
Chicago 24, Illinois

Dear Miss Johannaber:

Your letter of December 11 addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. At its charter meeting in February, 1944, the Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and since that time has carried on an expanded program of activities.

We are very happy to answer your request for material useful in planning a resource unit on intercultural education. We are sending the material under separate cover.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

411 S. Homan
Chicago 24, Illinois
December 11, 1946

Committee on Inter-racial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear sirs:

Do you have any free literature which would be useful in planning a resource unit on intercultural education? This unit will deal specifically with the problems of Negroes, Mexicans, Jews, Italians, and Japanese in the city and in the small town.

Pamphlets, pictures, or book lists which would be of use to the teacher as resource material would be very much appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

June Johannaber

Oct.
Sent: #1, #5, Aug. New South, Nov. New South, Unhealthy Roots

Invitation sec.

December 18, 1946

The Rev. Billy Baine
First Presbyterian Church
Lancaster, Texas

Dear Mr. Baine:

Your letter of December 9 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation at its charter meeting in Atlanta in February, 1944, and since that time has carried on an expanded program of activities. We place considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems.

We have continued the distribution of a number of pamphlets issued by the Commission, and in addition, we have published a number of pamphlets and leaflets ourselves. Our monthly publication is New South, which once a quarter appears in enlarged form dealing with some subject of special interest. We are sending you, under separate cover, sample copies of several of our publications which will help to acquaint you with the background and program of the Council. You may be interested to know that both white people and Negroes are included in the membership of the Council, on its Board of Directors, and on its staff.

We shall be very happy to have you join the Council. Dues are $2.00 a year, which includes a subscription to all Council publications. A non-membership subscription to New South is $1.00 a year. You may join by filling in the enclosed membership card and returning it, with your dues, to this office.

The Council is interested in anti-Semitic problems, but most of our effort in this direction is confined to cooperation with such groups as the Anti-Defamation League, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the like. The latter group has done some excellent work in combatting anti-Semitic feeling. The Conference maintains a regional office at 1027 Liberty Bank Building, Dallas Texas. Mr. Hastings Harrison is Regional Director. You might write to him for more detailed information about the activities of the Conference.

Your letter gives us a great deal of encouragement. If more ministers saw the problems of minority groups as you do, our work would be easier and more fruitful. It is our sincere hope that you will join us in the constructive work we are trying to do.

With the Season's greetings and all good wishes for the coming year, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

First Presbyterian Church
LANCASTER, TEXAS

BILLY BAINE
MINISTER

RECEIVED
DEC 12 1946
Southern Regional Council

December 9, 1946

Commission On Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me information on the work that your group is doing? I have read through "America's Tenth Man," recently, and a few other of your publications, and from what I can tell, the organization is a most noteworthy one and challenges any Christian minister's support.

If you could also send me samples of your other literature, and tell me how I may be put on your permanent mailing list, I would be grateful. If there is any charge for this, please let me know; unless it is very high, I should be most happy to be able to receive your regular publications.

assume?

I trust that your work is solely with the white-Negro problem. If you are also interested in the anti-Semitic problem in our country, and have material on it, I would like to learn of it. If you do not treat it, do you know of any agency which does try to do something to stem the tide of anti-Semitism in this country? In my estimation, this latter problem is growing to the proportions of the black-white relationships.

Net 1 Cat
Ch. Jews
NA 7510
Mr. Hastings
Reg. Director
1027 Liberty
Bank Bldg.
Dallas, Tex

My prayers are in your behalf, and I trust that your work will bear the fruit of real freedom in America, brotherhood, and even abolition of the problem of racial minorities in America. Thanking you in advance for any help that you may be able to offer me, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

Billy Baine

Billy Baine

Wfo Requests

RECEIVED
DEC 21 1946
Southern Regional Council

Social Science Institute,
Fisk University,
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dec. 19, 1946.

Miss Margaret Price,
Research Assistant,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Miss Price:

Thank you very much for sending the material I required on Negro voting so very promptly. It was just what I needed.

I am returning to you under separate cover the two file copies of the Southern Frontier and all the clippings. I appreciate your allowing me to retain the rest of the material.

Very sincerely yours,

Merry Christmas too,

Rose Helper.

Info Requests

December 13, 1946

Miss Rose Helper
Research Fellow
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Helper:

Thank you for your letter of December 12.

We are sending you under separate cover material which we think will answer the questions you raised on Negro voting in the Southern States. Two of the copies of the Southern Frontier--April and August, 1944--are file copies, so we shall appreciate your returning them when you are through using them. We are also sending clippings from our files on the Boswell Amendment in Alabama and the new voting procedure in South Carolina. Please return these, also, when you are through with them.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to M.P.

Send her:

— Voting Restrictions

— Stetson Kennedy's articles file cy file

— April, June, Aug. 1944 Southern Frontier.

— Clipping describing Boswell amendment, Alabama. + SC.
(to be returned to us.)

12-13-46

Fisk University
Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

December 12, 1946.

Mr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
The Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Could you send me, by return mail if possible, whatever information you have on conditions of Negro voting in the Southern States, e.g. what are the seven poll tax states? Where and how is the Supreme Court decision re white primary circumvented? What are the forms of hindrance and intimidation and where found?

I need this information immediately for an article requested by "The Methodist Woman". I shall appreciate very greatly your sending whatever facts on Negro voting you can send now.

Very sincerely yours.

Rose Helper
Research Fellow.

Send: How Shall We Organize, What About It?, Black Cat Joe, Unhealthy Roots, ~~Information Please, Unity~~, Let's Pull Together, Kentuckians, Oct., Nov., June New South, #1, #3

MP-12-20-46

December 20, 1946

Info - Local Committees

Mr. James V. Thompson
Division of Religious Education
Drew University
Madison, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of December 17 asking for suggestions about the work and organization of local interracial committees.

We are sending you, under separate cover, copies of two leaflets which discuss organization techniques and projects for local interracial committees. These were originally published and distributed by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in February, 1944.

We also make the following suggestions to anyone interested in forming an interracial committee in a city or town in which there is no such group:

(1) First, confer with a number of people of both races who are reasonably sure of being interested in setting up such a committee. These should include, if possible, ministers, editors, lawyers, businessmen, and leaders in women's church and civic organizations. Try to get a person of wide influence and recognized leadership to take the initiative in calling the group together for the organization meeting.

(2) When the group has its first meeting, there should be full and free discussion of the type of committee which it wants to establish, the sort of membership it wants (that is, open or limited) and the kind of by-laws under which it wants to operate.

(3) If we may give a suggestion as to the initial activities, it would be that the committee begin with something on which it is reasonably sure to succeed. This is not only good for the morale of the committee members, but it also tends to strengthen the relationship of the committee to the community. The committee

might want to devote its first efforts to surveying the facts on some local problem such as recreation facilities, sanitary conditions, hospital facilities, etc., and bringing the facts to the attention of the proper city authorities.

The Southern Regional Council is anxious to be helpful to local committees wherever it can. We can supply literature which might be helpful, and we are occasionally able to send a staff member to speak to local groups in the South where we operate or to advise any group on their work. Under separate cover we are sending you, along with the leaflets on local committees, a package of literature published or distributed by the Council. A person may join the Council by paying $2.00 a year and receiving all Council publications, or he may subscribe to our monthly publication, New South, for $1.00 a year. Of course we are prepared to send bundles of New South or of our pamphlets at special rates to local committees.

You may be interested in an interracial - interfaith project in Louisville, Kentucky--the Louisville Community Clinic--in which many groups worked together in a process of community self-analysis. Mr. Mansir Tydings, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, was Executive Director of the Clinic and can probably give you valuable information about local interracial committees and projects.

Please feel free to write to us if we can be of further service to you. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

mp

M.P.

DREW UNIVERSITY
MADISON, NEW JERSEY

DIVISION OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

December 17, 1946

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Kindly send us suggestions about the work and organization of local interracial committees as suggested in the Pastor's Journal for November-December 1946.

Very truly yours,

James V. Thompson

JVT:r

Arfi-SRC

December 31, 1946

Mrs. Walter A. Lewis
3102 Isabella Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of December 27. We are very happy to be of any service we can to you in your work as Secretary of Minority Groups and Interracial Cooperation and are sending, under separate cover, a few leaflets and pamphlets which we think will be of interest to you.

Subscription to New South is $1.00 a year. We shall be glad to list you as a subscriber, if you prefer, but we should very much like to have you join the Council as a member. Dues are $2.00 a year, which includes a subscription to New South and all Council publications. The literature we are sending will tell you more about the organization and work of the Council.

Whenever we can be of help to you, please let us know. We shall look forward to hearing from you, and we hope that you will become a member of SRC.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1946

Houston, Texas, December 27, 1946

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Not long ago I attended the annual meeting of The Texas Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation. Mr. W. Barton Beatty, Jr. from Dallas gave some interesting highlights on your work and your program for the southern states.

Since I am for the coming year, Secretary of Minority Groups and Inter-racial Cooperation under the Christian Social Relations for the Women's Society in the First Methodist Church, I am intensely interested in receiving any pamphlets that would be of help and also your monthly periodical "New South".

Will you please place my name on your mailing list and if there is some charge for this service, please advise and I will remit promptly.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Walter A. Lewis

Mrs. Walter A. Lewis
3102 Isabella Street
Houston 4, Texas

brl

Sent: Info, please; Brothers in Black; Unity; Feb, July New South ; SIY; Black GI Joe: Which Way Is Better; Unhealthy Roots; The Negro in America

January 2, 1947

Mr. J. Zisblatt
508 East 32nd Street
Paterson, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Zisblatt:

Thank you for your card requesting materials on "race."

We are glad to send you, under separate cover, certain pamphlets and leaflets which should be helpful to you in teaching your course.

Three additional pamphlets which you may want to order are these: America's Tenth Man (a brief survey of the Negro's part in American History), 10¢; Understanding Our Neighbors (a factual survey of America's major race problem), 10¢; and Economic Value of the Negro to the South (past, present, potential), 5¢. Since the Council operates on a rather limited budget, we have found it necessary to establish a policy of making a charge for these publications.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Gentlemen,

Kindly send me any pamphlets or material on "race" which you consider vital. I would appreciate this very much since I intend using it in connection with teaching.

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely yours,
J. Zisblatt
508 E. 32nd St.
Paterson, N.J.

January 2, 1946

Mrs. Arthur S. Reeder
Mullins, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Reeder:

Thank you for your letter of December 30, requesting information about the purpose and accomplishments of the Southern Regional Council.

Under separate cover we are sending some literature which will give you the information you need. Let me call your attention especially to the pamphlet entitled, "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Purpose," which describes the background of the Council, and to the December issue of New South, which gives a report of our annual meeting which was held in Atlanta on November 13.

We work closely with a number of church groups. We are delighted to have the coop ration of the Episcopal Church and to count many of its leaders among our members. We would be glad to have you as one of our members. Dues are $2.00 a year; members receive all of the publications of the Council.

With best wishes and greetings for the New Year,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH
OF THE
Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
THE RT. REV. THOMAS N. CARRUTHERS, D.D., Bishop
Charleston, South Carolina

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1947
Southern Regional Council

OFFICERS

President—Miss Fannie B. Duvall, 320 Market St., Cheraw
Vice-President—Mrs. H. D. Bull, Georgetown
Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Porter, Jr., 802 S. Dargan St., Florence
Treasurer—Mrs. C. L. Madsen, Johns Island
United Thank Offering Custodian—Mrs. John H. Blackwell, Marion
Missions—Mrs. R. C. Patton, Darlington
Christian Education—Mrs. Lawrence W. Barrett, 14 Tradd St., Charleston
Christian Social Relations—Mrs. Arthur S. Reeder, Mullins
Promotion—Mrs. Roy Rector, 125-B Ashley Ave., Charleston

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Beaufort—Mrs. Charles E. Perry, Jr., Ridgeland
E. Charleston—Mrs. W. B. Searson, Jr., Meggett
W. Charleston—Mrs. D. Peyton Hartley, 130 Broad St., Charleston
Orangeburg—Mrs. Lockwood Tupper, Summerville
Florence—Mrs. W. S. Houck, 901 W. Palmetto, Florence
Georgetown—Mrs. A. M. Burroughs, Conway
Sumter—Mrs. S. Oliver Plowden, Route 3, Sumter

Mullins S.C.
Dec 30, 1946

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me some information about the purpose and accomplishments of the Southern Regional Council. As Diocesan Chairman of Christian Social Relations for South Carolina, I am greatly interested in all phases of work that comes under this department.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,
Mrs. Arthur S. Reeder

Sent: Announcements, Mar, June Sept. New issue, Unhealthy Roots, SOY, Southern in Black, Info Please, Unity, July, Now New South

MP-12-47

January 2, 1947

Mr. Sheldon Pollack
State Teachers College
Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Pollack:

Thank you for your card requesting material on race relations, housing, crime, etc.

We are very glad to send you, under separate cover, certain of our free publications on these subjects. Enclosed with this letter are announcements of three publications in which you might be interested but for which there is a charge. We shall be glad to fill your order promptly if you think either or all the pamphlets will be useful to you.

The Council has also published three pamphlets on the Negro: America's Tenth Man (a brief survey of the Negro's part in American History), 10¢; Understanding Our Neighbors (a factual survey of America's major race problem, 10¢; and Economic Value of the Negro to the South (past, present, potential), 5¢. You may care to order these, also. Since the Council operates on a rather limited budget, we have found it necessary to establish a policy of making a charge for these publications.

We trust that the materials suggested will be helpful to you in your course. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Dear Sir

I am looking for material to supplement a course that I am now taking.

Any such material that you may have available on racial relations, housing, crime & punishment, institutions, etc. would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Sheldon Pollack
State Teachers College
Montclair, New Jersey.

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

Sent: March, 1945 Southern Frontier; June New South; SIY; Nov. New South; Unhealthy Roots

MP 1-3-47

January 3, 1947

Miss Sarah Walker
Health Educator
Lincoln County Health Department
Lincolnton, North Carolina

Dear Miss Walker:

Under separate cover we are sending you the March, 1945, Southern Frontier, as you requested, and a copy of the June, 1946, New South entitled "Wanted: A Healthy South." Included, also, are sample copies of other of our publications.

The Southern Frontier became New South in January, 1946. Once a quarter it appears in pamphlet form, dealing with some subject of special interest. Perhaps you may be interested in subscribing to New South or in joining the Southern Regional Council. Council dues are $2.00 a year, including a subscription to New South and all SRC publications. Non-membership subscription to New South alone is $1.00 a year. There is a subscription - membership form in the leaflet, "The South Is Yours", included in the material being sent under separate cover.

Please let us know whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Lincoln County Health Dept.
Lincolnton, N.C.
January 1, 1947

My dear Sir:

Is a copy of The Southern Frontier March 1945 available? I would appreciate having samples of any of your materials which are available.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Sarah Walker
Health Educator

SRC - Information Requests

January 3, '48

Dear Mr. Eurman,

Unfortunately Guy Johnson is back at Chapel Hill. I inherit his desk. Wherefore I answer your letter of December 31.

Large order. I don't know enough to answer more than some of it.

The SRC does not think of itself as a Coordinating Council, but I suppose it is mainly that. Except somewhat unimportantly, we don't coordinate the work of agencies not specifically part of ourselves. Here's a list of what we work with:

Alabama Division of the SRC
Mississippi ditto
Florida ditto
South Carolina ditto
Kentucky ditto
Texas Interracial Committee, affiliated formally with SRC
Georgia ditto
North Carolina ditto
Interracial Department of the Virginia Council of Churches, unaffiliated (for the reason that the VCC is not inclusive of all religious denominations) but working in close cooperation with SRC
A scattering of independent local interracial committees, as Little Rock, Ark., Baton Rouge, La.

A State Division of SRC is simply all the SRC members in that State, integrally part of the Council as a whole, and organized additionally as a State body, with officers, a (bitsy) treasury, by-laws approved by the Council. None of the State Divisions have full-time paid personnel, though most of them pay a travelling organizer a few months each year. They make their own programs for State work, checking them with us (on no very certain system, but they do). We all have an opportunity to plan together the coming year's work at the annual membership meeting in November. Frequent correspondence back and forth between State Divisions and the Council HQ office here in Atlanta. We collect dues from Division members (who are Council members, of course), and return half the dues to the Division treasuries.

Situation not very different for the affiliated State Interracial Committees. They are more independent on program, and they raise all their own money. Their members need not be members of SRC, but half or two-thirds of them are. Most of the non-SRC members of State IRC's also pay a dollar a year to SRC as subscriptions to our monthly magazine. Virginia situation about the same.

We try to scatter membership on our Board of Directors (which has 72 members) in such a way as to put leading figures in each State body (affiliated or Division or independent) on the Board. We also try to hold each year, or every other year, a special conference of State groups (our Divisions or affiliated Committees), to straighten out administrative matters and coordinate program. Our magazine reports from time to time what Divisions and Committees are doing, and gives them and their members (we hope) ideas about new program. These things, plus the telephone, plus the annual membership meeting, amount to the coordinating we do.

We are light on the research side. I don't claim that we do original research. We keep a person or two who grubs into current literature, and we try to get good ideas out to our people. But we aren't systematic about it; we don't even publish a current bibiligraphy of materials in our field. We do put together a series of pamphlets, involving stuff dug out of Census, or out of field experiences (as Jacksonville self-survey), or one coming up on housing, and others done on health and education and mechanization of agriculture. They are popular in style, and not heavy research projects. Our State bodies do almost nothing in the way of formal inquiry and publication. They mimeo their programs, and exhort their folks, and occasionally they will print somebody's good speech, which also exhorts.

Our job is to push, locally, for enlightened behavior. On most of our things, our members know what to do. If police administration is brutal, a local committee knows about it and goes to see the Mayor and the chief, and maybe the Governor. If Negroes are kept off juries, we try to get them on. If houses are rotten, we try by pressure and public opinion to get better ones. And so on.

As to policy, we make our own. We have organized for the most part reasonable people. We try for the next good step now. The Council is short on definitions, and tries to be long on doing some good.

More if you need it. And I send up printed things.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GBJ were told tracking to church Sunday night when he speaks

ALL SAINTS CHURCH
634 WEST PEACHTREE
ATLANTA

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

Jan 9th

Dear Dr. Johnson,

I said I would send you a list of pamphlets to help us in our programs.

I think we could use 8-10 of each (if you have that many)

✓ Public Affairs Pamphlet No 95
✓ Voting Restrictions
✓ Information, Please R. B. Eleazer
✓ Races of Man-Kind Benedict & Weltfish

✓ Understanding our Labor

America's 10th Man

I am concerned about the cost of this mary. Possibly the best way would be to submit a bill. I hope that out of this program will come a contribution from our Church to the important work you and your group are doing.

See you Sun.

Bob Greer

Send: Unity; Black GI Joe; Which Way?(5 copies); Unhealthy Roots(5); It Seems Queer (5); Info Please (5); Races of Mankind (leaflet); ~~Send~~ Bibliography from Bureau for Intercultural Ed.

V. g. 1/23/47

January 23, 1947

Mr. Louis H. Riley
Long Cove Road
Gales Ferry, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Riley:

We are happy to send you, under separate cover, our free material on race relations, as requested by your card of January 21.

Enclosed with this letter is a list of the publications of the Council. Several of the pamphlets you may find especially useful. If you care to order any of the material listed, we shall be glad to fill the order promptly.

We appreciate your writing us for this material, and we hope that we shall be able to be of further service to you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

Southern Regional Council

Dear sirs -

I have a group of young people interested in a study of racial and religious minority groups.

Would you please send me your free literature on the subject and a list of other materials you may recommend. Thank you.

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

Louis H. Riley
Long Cove Rd.
Gales Ferry, Conn

Send: #1, #3, #4, Unity, Which Way is Better, It Seems Queer, Suggestions for Teaching Human Relations, Unhealthy Roots, Info Please,

Material on Integrated Relations

1/24/47

January 24, 1947

Miss Vesta Barnett
Tennessee State College
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Barnett:

Thank you for your cards of January 22 requesting information on teaching human relations in schools. I note that one card was addressed to the Council on Education and Race Relations and the other to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. You will be interested to know that at its charter meeting in Atlanta in February, 1944, the Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its affiliated agencies, the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Many books and magazines continue to list the Commission as an agency in race relations, however, not knowing that it is no longer in existence. The enclosed leaflet will help to acquaint you with our work.

We are very happy to send you what material we have on teaching human relations. This includes a number of leaflets, pamphlets, bibliographies, and a mimeographed unit on teachings human relations prepared by B.A. Jones, Talladega College. This material is being mailed to you under separate cover.

We should also like to suggest that you write to the Bureau for Intercultural Education, 1697 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y., for material. Included in the material we are sending you is a bibliography of the publications distributed by the Bureau, many of which are excellent for your purpose.

We are quite interested in your project and would be interested to know how you get along with it. Please feel free to call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

Tennessee State College
Nashville 8, Tennessee
January 22, 1947

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a paper on a better educational program for human relations. I am sure you can supply material suitable for answering this question. Would you send any material you have on this subject along with a price list of material not sent free. Thanking you in advance for your assistance. Yours,

Vesta Barnes

Tennessee State College
Nashville 8, Tennessee
January 22, 1947

Dear Sirs:

I am gathering information on how to make our schools a place of better human relations. In short, race relations in our curriculum for better living. Would you please send me any material on this subject along with a price list of other material. Thanking you in advance.

Yours, Vesta

Send: #1, Dec. 1947 New South, S IY, invitation

MP-1-21-47

January 24, 1947

Mrs. John G. Yancey
Box 509
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Yancey:

Thank you for your letter of January 21 in which you asked for a thumb-nail sketch of the history of SRC and a list of the members of the Board of Directors.

Under separate cover we are sending you some pamphlets and leaflets which will give you the history of SRC. The invitation-leaflet is particularly good for a thumb-nail sketch.

Members of the Board of Directors are listed in the December New South on the back pages. We are sending you another copy for fear you may have misplaced your regular issue. Board members are also listed in the invitation-leaflet, with the exception of those elected at the 1946 annual meeting.

We are quite pleased to hear that you are basing your talk to your church group on Mr. Ray's article. We think it is an excellent one.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1947

Box 509
Charlottesville Va.
January 21 1947

S. R. C.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to use the article in the January number of New South by Edgar Ray on a church program. As an introduction to my article I should like to give a thumb-nail sketch of the history of the S. R. C. I also wish to give a line or two, by way of identification, of the men who compose the Board. Would you be good enough to send me the above?

Very Truly Yours
Mrs. John G. Yancey

#1
S.R.C.

January 27, 1947

Miss Ione McElroy
Box 663
G.S.C.W.
Milledgeville, Georgia

Dear Miss McElroy:

Thank you for your letter of January 23 requesting information on child labor, especially in regard to the Negro.

I am sorry that we have no material specifically on this subject. However, we have contacted two organizations here in Atlanta who have promised to send you what material they have. The Georgia Citizens Council, 273 Capitol Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, has a Section on Child Labor and will sending you some information. The other group is the Community Planning Council, which a year or so ago sponsored a survey of part-time employment as it affects children, both white and Negro. The Council is mailing you a copy of the survey tomorrow.

I trust that the information these two groups are sending you will be helpful. I am sorry that we do not have further information on your subject ourselves, but perhaps you will call on us again in the future for information and we can help you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Milledgeville, Georgia
January 23, 1947

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am working on a project, "Labor as it Affects Children." Mr. Massey, my instructor, has informed me that you might be able to give me some help. Would you send me all the information you have on this subject especially in regard to the Negro?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Jane McElroy
(Box 663, G.S.C.W.)

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Teaching Aids Service
New Jersey State Teachers College
Upper Montclair, N.J.

Jan 27, 1947

Gentlemen: For our clients, the teachers of this state, we shall appreciate receiving, if available FREE, ~~copies of~~ regularly: New South.

We have a great many teachers from all over the country, who ought to see this

PLEASE keep us on your mailing list.
Thank you for your cooperation.

Most truly,
Lili Heimers
Dr. Lili Heimers, Director
Teaching Aids Service

Send: #2,3,4,5,6,7; Singers in the Dawn; South: America's Opportunity No. 1; leaflets

January 28, 1947

Dr. Lili Heimers, Director
Teaching Aids Service
New Jersey State Teachers College
Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Heimers:

Thank you for your card asking our cooperation in the compilation of teaching aids, as pamphlets, charts, graphs, etc.

We are sending you under separate cover copies of several of our pamphlets which we think you will want to include in your project. We are also placing your organization on our mailing list to receive SPC publications.

Our contribution will be limited largely to pamphlets and leaflets as we have no films or posters to loan at the present time. Should we acquire such materials, however, we shall be glad to list them with you.

We appreciate your writing us about Teaching Aids Service, for we are happy to have this further opportunity to get out material before the public.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Teaching Aids Service, New Jersey State Teachers College,
Upper Montclair, New Jersey Dec 29, 46

Gentlemen: For several years we have been engaged in intensive research along the lines of teaching aids, such as unusual books, descriptive pamphlets, charts, graphs, maps, exhibits, pictures, posters, etc. Material sent us for this purpose is incorporated into annotated copyrighted lists which sell from coast to coast to curriculum laboratories, state and city boards of education, libraries, museums, and to individuals. We shall appreciate your advice and cooperation. Please also let us know what 16mm sound or silent films, filmslides, slides or recordings you loan.

Most truly,

Lili Heimers

Dr. Lili Heimers, Director
Teaching Aids Service

February 4, 1947

Rev. Charles C. Richardson
307 West High Street
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Last week we mailed to you, as you requested, material for use during Negro History Week. We hope that you will find the material helpful.

We shall be very happy to have you renew your subscription to New South. May we suggest, however, that you may wish, instead, to become an associate member of the Council? Subscription to New South alone is $1.00 a year. Membership dues in the Council are $2.00 a year, including a subscription to New South. Our constitution provides that only residents of the thirteen Southern States may be full members of SRC; those residing outside this area may become associate members, enjoying all the privileges and benefits of membership except that of voting.

The enclosed leaflet contains a blank for membership and/or subscription to New South. We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

307 W. High Street
Oxford, Ohio
January 28, 1947

RECEIVED
JAN 29 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send any data you may have on Race Relations and Inter-racial Programs that may be used in our observance of Negro History Week.

You will recall that I was on your mailing list at Urbana, Ohio and will renew my subscription upon receipt of data, suggested programs and helps.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. C. C. Richardson
Rev. Charles C. Richardson, Director
of Richard Allen Forum and Pastor
Bethel A.M.E. Church, Oxford, Ohio

Sign pend
#3

E.W.
1/31/47

February 6, 1947

Dr. Lili Heimers, Director
Teaching Aids Service
New Jersey State Teachers College
Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Heimers:

Thank you for your cards of January 30 and February 2 requesting material for Teaching Aids Service. I believe we wrote you early in January that we were placing your organization on our mailing list to receive all SRC publications, including New South. We are very glad to do this, for we feel that the Teaching Aids Service will make excellent use of the material.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of Wanted: A Healthy South, as especially requested in your card dated February 2. We mailed copies of other of our pamphlets in which we thought you would be interested on January 8. If you desire additional copies, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

M.P.
2-6-47
also Jan. 1947 New South

Please include: Wanted - a healthy Sonnet etc

Teaching Aids Service, New Jersey State Teachers College,
Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Feb 2, 47

Gentlemen: For several years we have been engaged in intensive research along the lines of teaching aids, such as unusual books, descriptive pamphlets, charts, graphs, maps, exhibits, pictures, posters, etc. Material sent us for this purpose is incorporated into annotated copyrighted lists which sell from coast to coast to curriculum laboratories, state and city boards of education, libraries, museums, and to individuals. We shall appreciate your advice and cooperation. Please also let us know what 16mm sound or silent films, filmslides, slides or recordings you loan.

Most truly,

Lili Heimers

Dr. Lili Heimers, Director
Teaching Aids Service

Teaching Aids Service
New Jersey State Teachers College
Upper Montclair, N.J.

Jan 30, 47

Gentlemen: For our clients, the teachers of this state, we shall appreciate receiving, if available FREE, __ copies of

New South regularly

PLEASE keep us on your mailing list.
Thank you for your cooperation.

Most truly,

Lili Heimers

Dr. Lili Heimers, Director
Teaching Aids Service

OK
JBT

February 6, 1947

Mr. William A. Myers
3235 Delta Avenue
Long Beach 6, California

Dear Mr. Myers:

Your letter of January 31 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in Atlanta in Feburary, 1944. The enclosed leaflet and copies of some of our publications which we are sending under separate cover will help to acquaint you with the background and program of the Council.

We are sorry that our limited budget prevents our providing free mailing list service. We shall, however, be glad to place your name on our list to receive announcements of new publications, if you wish, or you may want to subscribe to our monthly publication, New South. Non-membership subscription is $1.00 a year. Once a quarter New South appears in pamphlet form, dealing with some subject of special interest. We are sending sample copies for your consideration.

We shall be very glad to have you join the Council as an associate member. Our constitution provides that only residents of the thirteen Southern states may become full members of SRC; people living outside this area may be enrolled as associate members, enjoying all the privileges and benefits of membership except that of voting. Dues are $2.00 a year. This includes a subscription to New South.

We shall look forward to hearing from you again.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

V.G.
2/6/47

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1947
Southern Regional Council

3235 Delta Avenue
Long Beach 6, California

January 31, 1947

Commission on Interracial cooperation, Inc.

710 Standard Building

Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please include my name on your regular mailing list.

Very truly yours,

William A. Myers

William A. Myers

February 11, 1947

Mr. Harry Best
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Best:

Thank you for your letter of February 6 addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations and requesting copies of pamphlets on the Negro. We are sending the material under separate cover. Enclosed with this letter is a list of our publications so that you may order additional material if you care to.

You will be interested to know that the Conference on Education and Race Relations is no longer in existence. It, along with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in Atlanta in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program. We have continued the work of the Commission and its affiliated agencies, but in addition to our emphasis on human relations we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems.

We hope the material we are sending will be useful. Whenever we can be of service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

V.B.g.
2-11-47

Send: 2 - #3
2 - #4
6 - Let's Pull together, Mississippi
1 - Unity
1 - Dec. Newsletter
1 - Jan. Newsletter
1 - #5
6 - Chips Plum
6 - Unbelievably Rich

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 6, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 7 1947
Southern Regional Council

Conference on Education and Race Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Will you be good enough to send me about a half dozen or a dozen copies of the various pieces of literature on the Negro question issued by you.

I shall be very much obliged to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Best

Harry Best

HB/lm

February 11, 1947

Miss Yvonne Whitehurst
Assistant Coordinator of Arts & Crafts
Room 200, 440 Broadway
Oakland, California

Dear Miss Whitehurst:

Thank you for you cards addressed to the Southern Regional Regional Council and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and requesting to be put on the mailing list of the two groups. The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in February, 1944.

I am sorry that our limited budget does not allow us to give free mailing list service, much as we would like to do so. We shall be glad to place your name on our list to receive announcements of new publications, or we shall be happy to have you subscribe to our monthly publication New South, sample copies of which we are sending under separate cover. Subscription price is $1.00 a year. Once a quarter the magazine appears in pamphlet form, dealing with some subject of special interest. If your group has a publication, however, perhaps we can work out an exchange agreement.

We shall look forward to hearing from you again on this matter.

Cordially yours,

Sent: Jan. Handbook
Jan. 1947 Newsletter
SRC

Margaret Price

V. G.
2-11-47

February 3, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please put my name on your mailing list?

Your attention to this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

YVONNE WHITEHURST
Assistant Coordinator of Arts & Crafts
Room 200, 440 Broadway
Oakland, California

February 3, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please put my name on your mailing list?

Your attention to this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

YVONNE WHITEHURST
Assistant Coordinator of Arts & Crafts
Room 200, 440 Broadway
Oakland, California

SRC - Information Requests

February 11, 1947

Miss Jeanne Williams
150 - 13th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Miss Williams:

Your letter of February 8 addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Committee, or "Commission", as its formal title was, is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in February 1944. The Council has continued much of the work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, but has given it a somewhat different emphasis. We put considerable stress on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems. We have continued the distribution of several pamphlets published by the Commission, and in addition we have published a number of new ones.

Under separate cover we are sending you sample copies of some of our publications. New South is published monthly; once a quarter it appears in pamphlet form, dealing with some subject of special interest. Membership dues in the Council are $2.00 a year, including a subscription to New South and all other SRC publications. The enclosed publications list will show you something of the extent and variety of our printed material.

We hope that you will accept this invitation to associate membership, for we should like to have join us in the constructive work we are trying to do. As the invitation leaflet explains, residents of states other than the thirteen Southern states are enrolled as associate members with all the privileges of membership except that of voting. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

Dear Jean Newfield
#3, 4, 5, Underlined Reports
Pub. List.

V. G.
2-11-47

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1947
Southern Regional Council

150 - 13th Avenue
Columbus 1, Ohio

February 8, 1947

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As a sociology student at Ohio State University in the field of race problems and minority groups in the United States, I would be very much interested in any information you might have available at the present time.

I am also interested in becoming an active member of your group if possible and would like full particulars concerning the organization.

Thank you for your trouble,

Jeanne Williams

(Miss) Jeanne Williams

j
w

Info - file

February 14, 1947

Miss Joan M. Hansen
207 Ormsby Hall
Lawrence College
Appleton, Wisconsin

Dear Miss Hansen:

Thank you for your letter of February 9 subscribing to the Southern Frontier and enclosing 25¢.

In January 1946 the Frontier became The New South, with a change in format and policy. Once a quarter it appears in pamphlet form, dealing with some subject of special interest. Under separate cover we are sending you sample copies of the regular issue and of the pamphlet issue. This change necessitated a change in price from 15¢ a year to $1.00.

We hope that you will want to subscribe to New South. We are holding your 25¢ until we hear from you further. Subscribers to New South receive more for their money than did subscribers to the Frontier, since Council publications are now limited largely to the quarterly issues of the magazine.

Looking forward to enrolling you as a subscriber, I am

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Order Department

Name N.S.
Jan N.S.

V. y.
2-14-47

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1947
Southern Regional Council

207 Ormsby Hall
Lawrence College
Appleton, Wisc.
February 9, 1947

Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please place me on your subscription list for "The Southern Frontier".

Enclosed is 25¢ in coin.

N.P.

Yours truly,
Joan M. Hansen

Defer payment

February 14, 1947

Miss Regina Mack
Maryville College
Saint Louis 18, Missouri

Dear Miss Mack:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on the development of education for the Negro in the United States.

Your subject is so broad that it is hard for us to suggest sources of information to you. If you can tell us more specifically what you want to know, however, we can perhaps be more helpful.

We suggest that you write to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in the Education of Negroes, U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. He can give you a great deal of information, but again we suggest that you be more specific in your request.

Under separate cover we are sending you a pamphlet which has a little information on education for Negroes in the South.

With best wished for a successful thesis, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

#3, Bachelor Bibl

U.g.

2-14-47

Regina Mack
Maryville College
Saint Louis 18, Missouri

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1947
Southern Regional Council

Jan. 29, 1947

M. P.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a thesis on the development of education for the Negro in the United States, and would appreciate very much any information you might be able to give me concerning this subject, or any suggestion as to some other source I might consult.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,
Regina Mack
Maryville College
St. Louis, 18, Mo.

Defer to RC

February 14, 1947

Mr. Robert W. Conover
Department of English
Kansas State College
Manhattan, Kansas

Dear Mr. Conover:

Thank you for your letter of February 12 requesting information about the Southern Regional Council. I believe that the enclosed leaflet-invitation and material which we are mailing under separate cover will give you a clear idea of our program.

You will probably note that we put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems. If you are interested in the South or in race relations, I believe you will be interested in what we are doing.

We hope that you will accept this invitation to associate membership in the Council. As the invitation states, associate members enjoy all the privileges and benefits of full membership except that of voting. Subscription to New South, our monthly publication, is included in the $2.00 membership dues.

I note that your letter was addressed to Miss Emily H. Clay. Miss Clay resigned her position as Secretary-Treasurer last November to move with her family to Florida.

We hope to hear from you soon that you are joining with us in the constructive work we are trying to do.

Cordially yours,

V.y.

(MRS.) INEZ B. TILLISON
Secretary-Treasurer

Dec Newsletter
Feb
#5, Unity
2-14-47

IBT:mp

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
MANHATTAN

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

February 12, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1947
DISCLOSURE
Southern Regional Council

Miss Emily H. Clay
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

The Reverend Bernard A. Tonnar, S. J., mentioned the Southern Regional Council to me and suggested that I write you for information about it. Father Tonnar also said that persons who were not southerners were eligible for associate membership, if invited. At any rate, I should be very glad to know more about your organization.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Conover

RWC:lb

Robert W. Conover

February 18, 1947

Mr. Henry Prucle
Route 2, #43
Duncanville, Alabama

Dear Mr. Prucle:

We have received your letter of February 14 asking for information on mechanical engineering. I am sorry that we have no material on your subject. We are interested and active in various phases of Southern life--economic, social, racial--and our interest certainly includes the industrialization of the region. We have no technical information on engineering, however.

On the chance that you may be referring to our pamphlet, Machines in the Cotton Fields, we are sending you a copy under separate cover. The pamphlet deals with the problems and opportunities created by the mechanization of Southern agriculture.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

#7 J. G.
2/14/47

Duncanville, Ala.
Route 2 # 43
Feb. 14, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am a student of Industrial High School. We are studing about Mechanical engineering.

I am asking you for some information on that study. (Thank.)

So I remain,
Henry Pruce

February 18, 1947

SRC Draft

Mrs. H. W. Perkins
879 Park Street SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Perkins:

We are happy to extend to you this invitation to membership in the Southern Regional Council, and we hope that you will accept. Mrs. W. B. Suddeth has told us that you are interested in the work which we are doing.

I think that the enclosed leaflet-invitation and material which we are sending under separate cover will acquaint you with our program and aims. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems. Our monthly publication is New South. Once a quarter it is printed in pamphlet form, dealing with some subject of special interest. Dues are $2.00 a year, including the subscription to New South.

We shall look forward to hearing from you, and we sincerely hope that you will join with us in the constructive work we are trying to do.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

#5, Dec., Jan. N.S.

3/.00
JC
2/18/47

February 20, 1947

The Remington Putnam Book Co.
Charles at Mulberry
Baltimore 1, Md.

Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith your order card dated February 15. I regret very much that we do not know of the item which you wanted. I checked, also, with the Southern Area Council of the YMCA, which has the offices which we formerly occupied in the Standard Building, and they say that they do not know of the publication.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

SOUTHERN AREA COUNCIL
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
706 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 18, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This does not seem to be intended for us. We know of no such document.

Cordially yours,

Guy V. Aldrich

Guy V. Aldrich
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

GVA:vlm
Encl.

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON
to Y.M.C.A. Regional Office

This came to Southern Regional Council, Inc., but we don't know anything about the publication wanted. Perhaps the order was meant for you.

February 21, 1947

Miss Jean Stack, Librarian
Wyomissing School District
Wyomissing, Pennsylvania

SRC
Information
Requests

Dear Miss Stack:

Your letter of February 13 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. Under separate cover we have mailed you a number of pamphlets and leaflets which we think you might find useful for teaching racial and religious understanding, but I believe that no letter of explanation was sent with the material.

The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program. We have continued the publication of a number of pamphlets issued by the Commission, and in addition have published a number of new ones. A publications list is enclosed.

In the material already sent you we included a bibliography of the Bureau of Intercultural Education. You will find some excellent suggestions for teaching human relations in material published and/or distributed by the Bureau.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

WYOMISSING SCHOOL DISTRICT
WYOMISSING, PA.

February 13, 1947

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me any material you might have for use at Wyomissing High School during Brotherhood Week and for the teaching of racial and religious understanding throughout the school term.

We are planning to incorporate this program into our school from first to twelfth grade level.

Very truly yours,

Jean Stack

Jean Stack
Librarian

* By Different Boats
What Kind of Will Do you Want
Bibl. from Bureau
Jan., Oct. Two Sents
Why Way is Better
It Seems Fair
#3, Singers in the Dawn

Pamphlets, C. Relations

V.G.
2/17/47

#2 (colored)

V.P.J.
5/22/47

February 21, 1947

Miss Ruth Niemi
Luther College
Wahoo, Nebraska

Dear Miss Niemi:

Your letter of February 17 addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. The Conference is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program.

I am sorry that we have no publications specifically on the subject of Negro education. The March, 1947, issue of New South, our monthly publication, will deal with the education of Southern youth, both white and Negro--inequalities between the races within the Region and between the Region and the rest of the Nation. The issue will appear around the last of March, and we shall be glad to send you a copy.

I think you will be able to get some valuable information from Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in Negro Education, U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of America's Tenth Man, which list some of the achievements of Negroes. The pamphlet is not up to date, but you may be able to use some of the information. A new, revised edition will come from the printer's some time this month or next. If you find the pamphlet useful and would like to have the revised edition, we shall be glad to send it to you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

Luther College
Wahoo, Nebraska
February 17, 1947

Conference on Education and Race Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1947
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Please send me a list of material that you publish on the education of the Negroes. I am especially interested in the difficulties the Negro has faced in earning his education in the past and also what he has done inspite of these handicaps.

Sincerely,
Ruth Niemi

February 24, 1947

Miss Elizabeth Whittelsey
453 West 22 Street
New York 11, New York

Dear Miss Whittelsey:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about the Southern Regional Council. We are very glad to extend to you this information to membership and we hope that you will join with us in the constructive work we are trying to do.

I believe that the enclosed leaflet-invitation and pamphlets which we are sending you under separate cover will acquaint you with our program, aims, and techniques for action. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems.

As the invitation explains, only residents of the thirteen Southern states are eligible for full membership in SRC; people living outside this area may become associate members, enjoying all the privileges and benefits of membership except that of voting. We have a considerable number of associate members and we welcome their interest and support.

If you have further questions about SRC, we shall be very glad to answer them. We shall look forward to hearing from you again and we hope that we may enroll you as an associate member.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

2/19
2/24/47

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1947
Southern Regional Council

453 West 22 Street,
New York 11, N. Y.
February 16, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

I should like very much to know more about the work of the Southern Regional Council. May I trouble you to send me information and literature that you may have?

Very truly yours,
Elizabeth Whittelsey

February 24, 1947

Mrs. Mildred Rosenthall
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Trinity University
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Mrs. Rosenthall:

Thank you for your letter of February 17 requesting a publications list of the Conference on Education and Race Relations and information on film strips dealing with minority problems. The Conference is no longer in existence, but was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in February, 1944. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program and aims.

We are enclosing a publications list so that you may order whatever of our material you think will be useful in your classes. We shall be glad to fill your order promptly.

Enclosed, also, is a list of movies and film strips on race relations. The list is by no means complete, however. You might write to FILM PUBLISHERS, INC., 25 Broad Street, New York 4, and to AWARD FILMS, Fourth Avenue, New York 16, for a list of films which they distribute. Both groups handle some excellent films. The Southern Regional Council itself has no films for lending or for sale.

The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation often cooperates with SRC on various projects. If you care to know more about the Texas Commission you might write to the chairman, Mrs. James Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston 6, Texas.

Please feel free to call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

Trinity University
San Antonio, Tex.
Feb. 17, 1947

Conference on Education
and Race Relations,
719 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send a list of your pamphlets to me? I am interested in information concerning minority problems for a current class in Sociology. I will appreciate any suggestions that you may be able to offer. Have you films, film strips or slides that could be used to advantage for this subject which we feel is so very important at the moment?

Thank you very kindly.

Sincerely yours.

(Mrs) Mildred Rosenthall
Assistant prof. of Sociology.

March 1, 1947

Mr. Franklin Dunham,
Executive Secretary,
American Peace Society
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dunham:

Your letter of February 26 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. You will be interested to know that the Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council, when the Council was organized in January 1944. I hope that you will make note of this fact so that mail will reach us without delay.

We are glad to hear about your new publication "World Affairs Bulletin." Under separate cover, we are sending a package of our literature, some of which you may want to list in your bulletin. We shall also, put the American Peace Society on our list to receive our publications as they appear. In addition to occasional pamphlets, we publish a monthly paper called "NEW SOUTH." Samples copies of NEW SOUTH are included in the package which we are sending you. With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

2.4.
3/3/47

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:k

and see if pub. here
577 Unity

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

Founded 1828

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HENRY M. WRISTON

Assistant Secretary and Librarian
MABEL SOULE CALL

(Asterisks indicate members of Executive Committee)

PUBLISHERS OF
WORLD AFFAIRS
734 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

TELEPHONE — NATIONAL 7409
CABLE ADDRESS — "AMPAX"

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

26 February 1947

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
409 Palmer Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly place us on your review list for books. We are starting a new publication, WORLD AFFAIRS BULLETIN, as of February 1947, and would like to list your publications in this new bulletin, which is about to go to all our members.

Very truly yours,

Franklin Dunham

Franklin Dunham
Executive Secretary

FD:mf

Info-Negro

March 5, 1947

Mr. Harvard W. Breatt
119 Fredonia Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Breatt:

Thank you for your letter of March 3 requesting material pertaining to Negro education and Negro teachers in the South, particularly on the college level.

I am sorry that we have little published material on your subject. However, we are enclosing a mimiegraphed copy of a summary of laws dealing with separate educational facilities for whites and Negroes in the thirteen Southern states. The March issue of New South, our monthly publication, will deal with education and we shall be glad to send you a copy when it is published.

I think you will be able to find some information in The Negro Handbook, 1946-1947, edited by Florence Murray and published biennially by A. A. Wyn, New York ($5.00). Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in Negro Education, U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C., can probably furnish you with additional information.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

RECEIVED
MAR 4 1947
Southern Regional Council

119 Fredonia Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia
March 3, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me any material you have pertaining to Negro Education and Negro Teachers in the South. I am particularly interested in obtaining detailed information concerning Negro educational facilities on the college level.

Thanking you,

Very truly yours,

Harvard W. Breatt

Harvard W. Breatt

Probably just refer him to
name Negro Handbook, give price

Also can send copy of mimeog. memo on Negro School Provisions

March 5, 1947

Mrs. Louis E. Sauer
989 Forker Boulevard
Sharon, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Sauer:

Your card of March 1 requesting information on discrimination against the Negro in industry has come to our attention. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation is no longer in existence, but was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was organized in 1944. The enclosed leaflet, "The South Is Yours", will tell you something of the program of the Council.

We are glad to answer your request for information as far as we are able to do so. Enclosed is an article on domestic employment which may throw light on your subject. Under separate cover we are sending you copies of old issues of The Southern Frontier which contain articles bearing on the Negro in industry.

I think you will find the following books helpful, also: Herbert R. Northrup, Organized Labor and the Negro, Harper, New York, 1944; Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell, Black Workers and the New Unions, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1937; and Robert Weaver, Negro Labor, New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co.

We trust that this information will be useful to your son in writing his paper.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

Mrs. Louis E. Sauer 989 Forker Boulevard Sharon, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen: — March 1, 1947.

My son is writing a college term paper on "Unfair Discrimination Against the Negro in Industry." If you have any material available which states problems, cases, or how it is being dealt with, or any other phase of this subject, I would appreciate receiving same & would be more than glad to pay for it, if there is any charge for it.

I secured the name of your Commission this past summer when taking a course on "Christian Race" at a MSCS (Methodist) Summer School.

Mrs. Sauer

March 5, 1947

Miss Frances Scurlock
306 East Broadway Street
Jackson, Ohio

Dear Miss Scurlock:

Your card addressed to the Commission on Interracial Commission has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence, but was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of the program of the Council.

I am sorry that we have published very little information on the subject of Japanese-Americans. There was an article in The Southern Frontier for July, 1945, on resettling Japanese-Americans, and on the chance that this article will be useful to you we are enclosing a copy of the Frontier.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

Encl. (2)

Dear Sir,

I am writing you for information on the Japanese-American. I am wanting this information for school work. If you have anything on this subject will you please send it to me.

Thank you,

Miss Frances Scurlock
306 East Broadway St.
Jackson, Ohio

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1947
DCU

March 6, 1947

Mrs. Ethel W. Charity
Box 57
Roxbury, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Charity:

We appreciate your writing us for information about the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover we have mailed you several pamphlets and leaflets which explain our program, aims, and techniques for action.

Members of the Council, the Board of Directors and the staff are of both races. The full membership of the Board of Directors is listed on the last pages of the December New South.

If you have further questions about the Council, we shall be glad to answer them for you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

Box 57
Roxbury, Va.
Feb. 24, '47

Dear Sir,

Will you please send me a copy of the Covenant and a list of the Charter members and officers of the Southern Regional Council. Also send a copy of the constitution and by-laws, and whatever other printed material you might have available which will help me to understand the organization. I want to use this material in my course in Race Relations. Thank you - Mrs. Ethel W. Charity

March 6, 1947

Miss June Siner
3547 - 113 Street
Richmond Hill, New York

Dear Miss Siner:

Thank you for your letter of February 28 requesting information on "Forces for Liberalism in the South". Under separate cover we are sending you material which will tell you something of the program of the Southern Regional Council and of other organizations and individuals working to create a better South.

Your letters addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching have come to this office, also. Neither organization is in existence now, both having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was organized in February, 1944. Both groups were affiliates of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which was also absorbed by the Council.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

3/6/47

RECEIVED
MAR 4 1947
Southern Regional Council

8547 113 St
Richmond Hill, N.Y.
February 28, 1947

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
110 Standard Building.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly send me any information you might have on the subject, "Forces for Liberalism in the South", or any material whatsoever concerning improvements in the South, whether they be political, economic or social.

I have been recommended to you by the Urban League of Greater New York. They said that you published a pamphlet

called, Understanding our neighbors
If at all possible would you kindly
send it to me.

Thank you

Yours truly,
June Siner

8547 113 Street
Richmond Hill, N.Y.
February 28, 1947

Conference On Education
and Race Relations
110 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly send me any information you might have on the subject, "Forces for Liberalism in the South" or any material whatsoever concerning any improvements in the South, whether they be, political, economic, or social.

I have been recommended to you by the Urban League of Greater New York.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
June Siner

8547 113 Street
Richmond Hill, N.Y.
February 28, 1947

Association of Southern Women
for the Prevention of Lynching
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta Ga.

To whom this may concern:

Would you kindly send me any information you might have on the subject, "Forces for Liberalism in the South", or any material whatsoever of the improvements of the South, whether they be social, economic, or political.

I have been recommended to you by the Urban League of Greater New York. Thank you

Yours truly,
June Siner

March 6, 1947

Miss Norma Stottle
Babcock Hall
College of Wooster
Wooster, Ohio

Dear Miss Stottle:

Thank you for your letter of March 3 requesting information on race relations, with particular reference to Memphis, Tennessee.

Under separate cover we are sending you material dealing with race relations in the South, but we have nothing specifically on Memphis. For this information we suggest that you write to the Memphis Urban League, 546 Beale Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

We trust that the material we are sending will be helpful.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

V.G.
3/6/47

Babcock Hall
College of Wooster
Wooster, Ohio
March 3, 1947

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1947
Southern Regional Council

Guy Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., NE.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am interested in writing a paper on the Negroes, with particular reference to those in Memphis, Tennessee. Could you give me any information concerning the attitudes of the negroes and whites towards one another?

Thanking you for any help you may give me and hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Norma Stottle

Norma Stottle
Babcock Hall
College of Wooster
Wooster, Ohio

Use paper for To
Memphis Urban League
546 Beale St.

March 7, 1947

Rev. D. E. King
2830 W. Chestnut St.
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. King:

I am sorry that you apparently have misunderstood the Council's use of the term "sustaining members". This term, as applied to membership on the SRC, denotes a contributing or supporting member. The Council's established policy is to list as sustaining members all who annually renew their membership and make a contribution of $3.00 or more.

It is a pleasure to count you as one of our 1800-odd members and we urge you to write us at any time you have a problem with which you feel we might be able to assist you, or when you have suggestions as to ways and means of making the Council's program more effective.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

When applying for membership I contributed $5.00 to enroll as a sustaining member. Please clarify the term "sustaining member". Does it mean "Lifetime member?" Does the fee of $5.00 have to be paid annually for that right?

$2.00

Sincerely,

Rev. D.E. King

2830 W. Chestnut St. Louisville, Ky.

S.g.
3/10/47

~~Sendxxx#3,xWhichxWayxx~~
Send: #3, Brothers in Black; 10 copies each of: Which Way, Info Please, It Seems Queer
Include also Publ of Bureau of Inter. Ed. and By Different Boats

March 10, 1947

Mrs. Bettie U. Brown
851 Charles Street
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Brown:

Rev. Ansley C. Moore asked that we send you material on racial tolerance suitable for seventh grade students. We are glad to send you what material we have suitable for this age level, but most of our material is addressed to adults. We are mailing you a package of literature under separate cover.

The Bureau of Intercultural Education publishes and/or distributes quite a few publications on tolerance and understanding written especially for young people. We are including a bibliography of Bureau publications in the material being sent you so that you may order directly from them if you care for additional material.

Dr. Moore's letter was addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. You may be interested to know that the Commission is no longer in existence, but was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we also try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems.

Whenever we can be of service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

P.S. Enclosed is a price list in case you care to place quantity orders with us.

GOVERNMENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
300 GOVERNMENT STREET
MOBILE 13, ALABAMA

REV. ANSLEY C. MOORE, D.D
MINISTER

March 3
Our 116th Year
1947

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1947
Southern Presbyterian Church

Inter-Racial Commission
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sirs;

A very fine teacher in our public school system, after hearing me speak on racial tolerance recently, asked me for some material that she could use on this subject with seventh grade students. I would appreciate your sending Mrs. Bettie U. Brown, 851 Charles Street, Mobile, some material which would be of help to her.

Thank you for this courtesy, and with best wishes for your great work.

Yours most cordially,

Ansley C. Moore

Ansley C. Moore

ACM/MO

Send: Dec/Jan. New South, Which way, University News, #6 SIY (for yr. [illegible])

March 10, 1947

V.g.
3/10/47

Miss Maxine Gambill
2155 North Douglas
Springfield, Missouri

Dear Miss Gambill:

Thank you for your letter of March 7 requesting information on the ways in which the Southern Regional Council promotes tolerance. We work in a number of ways--through publications; through cooperation with various groups, such as churches, the Y.M.C.A, the Y.W.C.A., Anti-Defamation League, and the like; through conferences, state and local committees of the Council; through community surveys and planned action to implement the findings; and through the dissemination of information about the Negro, conditions in the South, etc. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems, such as health, education, housing, economic conditions. The December issue of New South, our monthly publication, contains a report of the year's work (1946) and plans for 1947. We are mailing you a copy under separate cover.

We are also sending you a number of pamphlets and leaflets published by SRC. We think that these will help you to see our approach to the "race problem" in the South.

We appreciate your writing to us. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

March 7, 1947

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In my senior civics class of Senior High School we are studing tolerance of minority groups. We would like to know how your organization promotes tolerance.

If you distribute phamplets and other printed materials, I would appreciate it if you would mail me some samples of them.

Very truly yours,

Miss Maxine Gambill

Miss Maxine Gambill
2155 North Douglas
Springfield, Missouri

March 10, 1947

The Rev. Ansley C. Moore
Government Street Presbyterian Church
300 Government Street
Mobile 15, Alabama

Dear Mr. Moore:

Thank you for your letter of March 3 addressed to the Interracial Commission and asking that material on racial tolerance be sent Mrs. Bettie U. Brown. We have written to Mrs. Brown, sending her what material we have suitable for seventh grade students.

For your information, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation is no longer in existence but was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in 1944. We think you might be interested in our program. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems. Under separate cover we are mailing you copies of a few of our publications.

We appreciate your writing about Mrs. Brown. Whenever we can be of service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Bri in Black, Rec, Fed U.S.

V.G.
3/10/47

SRC Info. Requests

Send: Dec., Feb. New South; #3, #5, Which Way, Unity, Unhealthy Roots

2.9.
3/10/47

March 10, 1947

Mr. William Weidlich
Route 2
Roanoke, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Weidlich:

Thank you for your letter of March 5 requesting information on race relations and the program of the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover we are sending you a few pamphlets and leaflets bearing on the subject of race relations.

The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of the Council. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems. We think of "the race problem" as problems in human relations, solubleonly with the improvement of health, education, income, housing, and the like, in the region.

We shall be very glad to have you join the Council as an associate member. Our constitution provides that only residents of the thirteen Southern states may be full members of the Council; persons living outside this region may become associate members with all the privileges and benefits of membership except that of voting. We shall be happy to put you on our mailing list for three months so that you may become better acquainted with SRC. The February issue of New South, our monthly publication, is included in the material we are sending you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

Roanoke, West Virginia
March 5, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
N. E. Atlanta 3
Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Would you please send me as much information as possible concerning the Race Problem? I would like this information in the form of booklets and articals. I would also like to learn something about your organization. Any help that you may give me will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,
William Weidlich
Route 2
Roanoke, West Virginia

March 10, 1947

Mrs. Arnella Reece
1812 North Moore
Tyler, Texas

Dear Mrs. Reece:

Your card of March 7 addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. The Conference is no longer in existence, but was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was orgazined in 1944. We have continued much of the work of the Conference, but have broadened the scope. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems.

At the moment we have no material on the economic background of education in the South. However, some time this month we are issuing a pamphlet on education which will contain a section on the economics of education. Cost of the pamphlet will be 20¢. We shall be glad to send you a copy if you care to order one. We are sorry that our limited budget does not allow us to make as extensive use of free literature as we would like. Prices which we charge help to defray costs of printing and mailing.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

1812, N. Moore
Tyler, Texas
Mar. 7, 1947

Dear Sir;

Please send me some material on this problem if you have it. Economic Back-Ground of Education in the South.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Ainella Reece

MAR 10 1947

March 12, 1947

The Rev. George A. Freeman
Hope Hill Farm
Quitman, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Thank you for your letter of March 10 requesting material to be used for a course on "The Christian and Race". We are glad to send you the material and are mailing it today under separate cover.

Our limited budget makes it impossible for us to make use of free mailing list service, much as we would like to do so. We shall be happy to have you subscribe to New South, our monthly publication, however, or you may prefer to become a member of the Council. Subscription to New South is $1.00 a year. Membership dues are $2.00 a year, including a subscription to New South and all other SRC publications. Enclosed is a leaflet which tells something of our program and provides blanks for membership or subscription to the publication.

We hope that the material we are sending you will be helpful in your course.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Send Pr... on Black #3
Unity, Witness, Feb N.S.
2/4
3/12/47

REV. GEORGE A. FREEMAN

HOPE HILL FARM, QUITMAN, ARKANSAS

March 10th,1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave,N.E
Atlanta 3, Ga.

MAR 12 1947
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:-

I am thinking of teaching course "The Christian and Race" in Methodist Training Schools,and would like to get some literature from your office.

Please put meon your mailing list and oblige,

Yours very truly,

G.A. Freeman

Dr. SRC

March 14, 1947

Mr. H. L. Poffenberger
212 North 39th Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Poffenberger:

Your card addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. The Conference is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was organized in February, 1944. We have continued the work of the Conference but have broadened its scope. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on the variety of problems that confront the region.

We are glad to send you, under separate cover, copies of our publications on race relations. Enclosed is a publications list for your convenience in listing our material. The pamphlet, America's Tenth Man, will be available the latter part of this month and is not included in the material being sent you. You may wish to list it, however. It has proved to be quite popular with school and church groups.

2.9
3/14/47

We would be quite interested in receiving a copy of your publication when it is available.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

#1, 3, 4, Singers in the Dawn;
Unity, Brother in Black;
Survival of Vet. Service; Black Yd Bi
After the War, which way; Unheavenly Roots;
At Seems Zero; What the Negro Can Do;
Let's Pull Together, Ky; Info. Please, Jan. Feb. 1947 Zero Hour

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Dear Sirs: - What up to date material do you have on Race Relations at present? I am making a list helpful "Tools" & Bibliography, - and the Race Relations Com. is having a publication made with suggestions and findings on Race Relations. - are the following still available - "Spirits in the Blood" - poetry "Quest For Understanding"? Please send me samples & up to date leaflets - We shall advertise them throughout the State - may we have them promptly

H.L. PFFENBERGER
212 N. 39th St. HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Info to SRC (New South)

March 14,1947

Mrs. D. D. Chapman
102 Stanley Street
Andalusia, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Chapman:

Thank you for you letter of March 12 enclosing 25¢ for subscription to The Southern Frontier.

In January, 1946, the Frontier was changed to New South. Accompanying the change in name were changes in format, policy, and price. The publication still appears monthly but once a quarter is comes in pamphlet form, dealing with some subject of special interest. Under separate cover we are sending you sample copies of the regular and quarterly issues. Subscription price is now $1.00 a year.

We hope that you will subscribe to New South, for we think you will find it a valuable magazine to have. We should also like to have you join the Council. Dues are $2.00 a year, for which members receive New South and all other SRC publications. Dues also help to support the program of the Council. The enclosed leaflet contains blanks for membership or for subscription to New South.

We are holding your 25¢ until we hear from you. We hope that you will allow us to apply it on your membership in SRC or on a subscription to New South.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

Sent: June, Dec. New South - 1946
Feb. New South - 1947

3/14/47

Andalusia, Alabama.
March, 12, 1947

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear sir,
I am enclosing twenty-five cents, and am asking you to send me the Southern Frontier for a year. Thanking you,
I am
yours truly
Mrs. D. D. Chapman
102 Stanley Street

March 14, 1947

Dr. Harold G. Basden
Department of Sociology
Mississippi College
Clinton, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Basden:

Your letter of March 10 addressed to Mr. Robert Eleazer, Conference on Education and Race Relations, has come to our attention. The Conference is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. Mr. Eleazer is now the the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee.

Under separate cover we are sending you several pamphlets and leaflets for use in your course in Race Relations. A price list is enclosed in case you want to order additional copies for use of class members. We are interested in your project and hope that you will call on us for any service we can render.

You will perhaps be interested to know something of the program of the Southern Regional Council. The enclosed leaflet briefly sketches our aims and techniques for action. We put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we try to carry on a broad program of popular education on the variety of problems which confront the region. There is a Mississippi Division of the Council, of which Mr. F. C. Willcoxon, Y.M.C.A., Vicksburg, is retiring Chairman. The new chairman has not yet been named.

Please feel free to call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE

CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI

March 10, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
HAROLD G. BASDEN

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Robert Eleazer
Conference on Education
and Race Relations
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

I am teaching a course beginning April 1 on Race Relations in which I have in mind the purpose of giving our students a broader outlook and a more sympathetic attitude concerning other races, especially the Negro. I shall appreciate any material, information, or suggestions which you may have in the presentation of this course.

Yours truly,

Harold G. Basden

Harold G. Basden

HGB/pb

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE TRUTH AND VIRTUE FOUNDED 1826

1812 North Main
Tyler, Texas

March 14, 1947

Corp-SRC

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1947
Southern Regional Council

Miss Margaret Price
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

I received your letter on march 11th for which I am very grateful to you, I am enclosing 20¢ for one of the pamphlet's. If you should happen to run across any other materil about the education of the Negro in the South, I will be glad get it and will send the money for any thing that you send me.

You will find enclosed 20¢ for the pamphlet you mentioned.

Thank you.

North Carolina

MP/ 4/7/47

Sincerely yours,
mrs Arnella Reece

Info Negro

March 17, 1947

Miss Charline Hall
224 Orchard Street
Zeigler, Illinois

Dear Miss Hall:

Thank you for your letter of March 11 requesting information on Negro education. Enclosed is a mimeographed copy of laws and court decisions relating to separate educational facilities for white and Negro youth in the South. You may find this useful in your study.

At the moment we have very little material on education. We are issuing a pamphlet at the end of this month, however, on education in the South. This pamphlet will contain material on educational facilities and expenditures for Negroes and we shall be glad to send you a copy if March 30 will not be too late for your purposes. Cost of the pamphlet will be 20¢. Let us know if you care to have the material.

np.

Under separate cover we are sending you issues of New South which contain material on education.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

V. G.
3/17/47

Avg.

Sent: July newsletter
Jan. 1947 newsletter

March 11, 1947

MAR 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a research theme in English on the Education of the Colored Race in America. Any information you can send me concerning this topic would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,
Charline Hall

Miss Charline Hall
224 Orchard Street
Zeigler, Illinois

March 17, 1947

Miss Grace Kreider
Route 8, Box 478
Springfield, Missouri

Dear Miss Kreider:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about the program of the Southern Regional Council as it seeks to promote tolerance and understanding. Under separate cover we are sending you sample copies of our publications which will help to show you what our program is.

It seems to us that health, economic, educational conditions, and the like, in the South help to cause and to aggravate tension between the races. We think that if there were less talk about the "race problem" and more work on the conditions which aggravate our human relations, tension would decrease and the South would make faster progress. Thus, while we put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, we also try to carry on a broad program of popular education on a variety of problems.

If after looking over our literature you have further questions about the Council, we shall be happy to answer them for you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Send:
Dear Friends of Human Relations
#3, 4, 5; Unity, Workers Day;
and the Human Fact Book

3/17/47

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard building
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In studying tolerance and minority groups I obtained your address from Arnold Herrick's Book, THIS WAY TO UNITY. I am interested primarily in how you teach tolerance and what you do to promote it.

Would it be possible for you to send me any available free material to aid me in my study?

Thanking you in advance for an early reply, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Grace Kreider

Miss Grace Kreider
Route 8, Box 478
Springfield, Missouri

March 17, 1947

Mr. Hugh B. Wood, Director
Curriculum Materials Laboratory
School of Education
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Wood:

Your card addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation requesting materials for use in your Curriculum Materials Laboratory has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council at its charter meeting in February 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program.

We are glad to send you copies of our publications. Please consider these as gifts to the Curriculum Laboratory. Enclosed with the material are copies of our publications list.

We appreciate your writing us for material. We are delighted to have this opportunity to contribute our publications to your project.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

U.g.
3/17/47

Send: 2 each of the following:
Dec. for the New South
3, 4, 5, 7
Unity, which way?, Defs. Pleas, Bro. in Black, Surgeon in Law,
Unbeaten Path
Publication lists

February 25, 1947

Gentlemen:

The Curriculum Materials Laboratory of the University of Oregon is a depository for educational materials of value to teachers. Hundreds examine and use these aids annually. We should like to add to our collection copies of, and/or information regarding, materials which you distribute. Will you:

1. Check and return the attached card,
2. Send 2 copies (or 1 of more costly items) of all materials which are available now to public school teachers on a free, loan, or inexpensive basis (Please indicate whether the Laboratory should consider these materials as gifts or as loans), and
3. Send 2 catalogues, lists, and/or descriptive circulars describing these materials.

Very truly yours,
HUGH B. WOOD, Director

MAR 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

March 19, 1947

Mrs. Virginia Bruett Wyatt
1553 Posen Street
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Wyatt:

Thank you for your letter of March 14 requesting story material for use in Intermediate Closely Graded Lessons

Enclosed is a copy of stories written by Helen Adele Whiting for the Southern Regional Council. You are welcome to use any of the stories which suit your purposes. We should like to have this typewritten copy back when you have finished with it, as it is our only good copy.

Under separate cover we are mailing you SRC publications which you may wish to use or to cite as source material for teachers. The Council is anxious to be of whatever service it can to church groups.

The following is a list of books which contain stories you may be able to adapt for your lessons. You are doubtless familiar with many of the books already.

<u>13 Against the Odds</u>, by Edwin R. Embree, New York, Viking Press, 1944 (stories of 13 Negro Americans who have achieved success in their fields of endeavor)

<u>We Sing America</u>, by Marian Cuthbert, New York, Friendship Press, 1936 (stories of Negro life)

<u>Twelve Negro Americans</u>, by Mary Jenness, New York, Friendship Press, 1936

<u>Rising Above Color</u>, by Philip Henry Lotz; Volume V of CREATIVE PERSONALITIES Series, New York, Association Press, 1943

V.G.
3/19/47

The following books are textbooks written especially for Negro children:

NEGRO AMERICAN SERIES; Emma E. Akin, Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Corporation, 1938:
- Book One, Negro Boys and Girls
- Book Two, Gifts
- Book Three, A Booker T. Washington School
- Book Four, Ideals and Adventures

Country Life Stories, by Elizabeth Perry Cannon and Helen Adele Whiting, New York, E. P. Dutton, 1938

There is an article in The Saturday Evening Post for April 14, 1945, which you may find helpful. It is entitled "Stony Path to Learning," by Warner Olivier, and is the account of the struggle of Negro youth for college education.

We hope that these suggestions and the material we are sending you will be helpful. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Encl.

March 14, 1947

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The Methodist Church is re-writing its Intermediate Closely Graded Lessons (7-8-9th grades) and I have been asked to write one of the units entitled, "Neighbors All". The purpose of this unit is as follows: "That boys and girls may become more intelligent about and more appreciative of the varying national, racial, and cultural groups who are Americans and who make up community life etc."

I wondered if you had any life stories of how some of the Negro youth of the South have developed themselves and have the same ideals and hopes and aspirations as the white youth of today. I believe in the affirmative approach to this unit. I am writing for 7th graders.

Any information you can give me as to the work your organization is doing, the pamphlets available etc. will be greately appreciated. Our Church leaders are always anxious to know where they can get help and information on the various subjects they are teaching.

Sincerely,

Virginia Bruett Wyatt

Virginia Bruett Wyatt
(Mrs. D.H.)
1553 Posen Street
Berkeley, California

Home Address
(after April 7th)
Julian, California

March 19, 1947

Miss Lilian Montgomery
Gardiner House
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Montgomery:

Your letter addressed to the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching has come to our attention. The Association is no longer in existence but was absorbed, along with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of the program of the Council.

Enclosed is a copy of the Tuskegee annual report on lynching, as requested in your letter, and statistics on lynchings since 1940. Under separate cover we are sending you several pamphlets and leaflets dealing with lynching.

I am sorry that we have no information on the anti-lynching bills before Congress. You can probably get such information from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, however. The address is 20 West 40th Street, New York 18.

We hope that the material we are sending will help you in your project. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

.20 W 40th St
RECEIVED
MAR 17 1947
Southern

Gardiner House
Smith College
Northampton, Mass.
March 15, 1947

Association of Southern Women for
the Prevention of Lynching
710 Standard Building
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Madam:

I have heard that you send out copies of the Tuskegee annual report on lynching, and I would like to have one for the year 1946, if you have it available. I am very interested also in obtaining some information on the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill and its record in Congress

in recent years. I would appreciate, too, having any other literature which you put out on this subject. Thank you for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,
Lilian Montgomery

March 20, 1947

Miss Maria Van Puneh
129A Rose Street
Newark 8, New Jersey

Dear Miss Van Puneh:

Your card addressed to the Commission on Interracial requesting information on race relations has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of the program of the Council.

We are glad to send you what material we have of a technical, scientific nature on race relations. Most of our literature is designed for popular use, however, and is not of a technical nature. The following books may give you the information you want: Characteristics of the American Negro, by Otto Klineberg (New York, Harper, 1944); Patterns of Negro Segregation, by Charles S. Johnson (Harper, 1943); Race: Science and Politics, by Ruth Benedict (New York, Modern Age Books, 1940); An American Dilemma, by Gunnar Myrdal (Harper, 1944). Margaret Halsey's new book, Color Blind, is also quite good.

We hope that this information will be helpful to you. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

S.C. #4,3

V. G.
3/20/47

Dear Sir, 3/12/47

During my activities with the newly formed Emigrés Group, I have found your name as being in a position to furnish me some literature that would be of a technical-scientific nature, on the topic of international cooperation, the minority problem etc.

This is sincerely appreciated. Thank you

Maria Von Pszul
129 A Rose St.
Newark 8, N.J.

DEPARTMENT
MAR 17 1947
RECEIVED

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1947
Southern Regional Council

Miss Virginia K. Wilson
212 North Plum Street
Richmond, Virginia

TERMS: NET CASH DATE: March 20, 1947

1 copy Wanted: A Healthy South.....$.20

1 copy Machines in the Cotton Fields..... .20

1 copy The South: America's Opportunith Number One..... .20

$.60

Thanks so much -
Virginia K. Wilson

AS THE COUNCIL HAS NO PROVISION FOR CARRYING CHARGE ACCOUNTS PROMPT REMITTANCE WILL BE APPRECIATED.

March 21, 1947

Miss Virginia K. Wilson
212 North Plum Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Miss Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of March 15 requesting material on the State of Alabama. Under separate cover we are sending you copies of The Southern Frontier and New South which contain articles on Alabama.

Enclosed are a few statistics on education for Alabama. These are figures compiled by the research staff of the Council for the March issue of New South which will deal with education. The pamphlet does not give break-downs for states, so it was necessary to go to our original material.

For information on Negro farming in Alabama we suggest that you write Mr. Joseph R. Houchins, Specialist Negro Statistics, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25. Series NA, NO. 5 release for March 7, 1947, is entitled "Farms of Nonwhite Farm Operators, Number of Farms, Land in Farms, Cropland Harvested, and Value of Land and Buildings, By Tenure: Censuses of 1945 and 1940, Preliminary figures, Alabama". Mr. Houchins will be glad to send you this release and others upon receipt of your request.

I am sorry that we have no statistics for years since 1935. I hope that the information we are sending will be helpful. Much of our material is on a regional level and is in general true for any state. Enclosed is a bill for three of the pamphlets we are sending you. Our prices help to defray expenses of printing and mailing.

Please let us know if we can be of further service to you. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

SOME FACTS ABOUT NEGRO EDUCATION IN ALABAMA
(Based on 1939--40 Data)

1. Between 70 and 75 percent of the Negro teachers in Alabama had two years or less in college training as compared with between 35 and 40 percent of the white teachers.

2. The average annual salary for Negro teachers was $408. The salary average for white teachers more than doubled the average for Negro teachers. --$874.

3. Data for 1941-42 revealed that the lowest value of school property per pupil in average dalily attendance was in a Southern state--Alabama. The school property value per pupil in this st te was $103 . The value of school plants per Negro child in Alabama was $24. The value for white pupils was $115.96.

4. Current expenditutes per standard classroom unit in the state of Alabama amounted to $303 for Negroes; $840 for whites.

5. In Alabama 42.3 Negro children were enrolled per teacher as compared with 31.7 white children per teacher.

6. Only 18.6 percent of the Negro teachers in the State had four or more years of college training, while 51.9 percent of the white teachers had such training.

7. 71.4 percent of the Negro population aged 5-17 years was enrolled in school; 77.5 percent of the white population.

8. In 1943-33 the length of the school term in days was, for Negroes, 166.1; for whites 169.6

9. In 1943-44 the average annual salary per unit of instructional staff had increased for Negroes from $408 to $661 (since 1940), and for whites from $874 to $1,158.

(These figures are based on tables constructed by the SRC staff for the March, 1947 issue of New South which will deal with education in the South. References used are these: Statistics of State School Systems, Federal Security Agency, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.; Norton and Lawler, Inventory of Public School Expenditures, American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C.; and Bulletin No. 6, "Negro Education", of the 1941 Series Improving Education in the Southern States, Southern States Work Conference on School Administrative Problems.)

212 North Plum St.
Richmond - 20 - Virginia
March 15, 1947

Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate course at William and Mary, under Dr. Alice Davis, on Southern Regional Problems, I am doing a semester's work on Alabama, my home state. I should be very glad to have any material that you have available on the problems and what is being done toward their solution in this state. I should like material on Negro farming and industrial possibilities and on Negro educational resources. I shall be very glad to pay for any material that you can send to me. In one division of my work I hope to chart the progress that has been made in the solution of our problems since 1935. If you have any statistics of that time, I shall be very happy to get them.

Sincerely,
(Miss) Virginia K. Wilson

March 21, 1947

Miss Gwendolyn O. Gladden
32 Edwards House
Mt. Holyoke College
South Hadley, Mass.

Dear Miss Gladden:

Your letter addressed to Dr. Will W. Alexander, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence but was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February 1944. Dr. Guy B. Johnson is Executive Director of the Council. For the past several years Dr. Alexander has been Vice President of the Rosenwald Fund, with headquarters in Chicago.

Since you are interested in educational plans for the solution of prejudice and discrimination we think that you will be interested in the program of the Southern Regional Council. It seems to us that health, economic, educational conditions, and the like, in the South help to cause and to aggravate tension between the races. We think that if there were less talk about the "race problem" and more work on the conditions which aggravate our human relations, tension would lessen and the South would make faster progress. For this reason we put considerable emphasis on problems of human relations, but we also try to carry on a broad program of popular education on the variety of problems which confront the region.

Under separate cover we are sending you various publications of the Council which will help to acquaint you with our program.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

S1-4145
Doc

2.9
3/22/47

MAR 20 1947
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

32 Edwards House
Mt. Holyoke College
South Hadley, Mass.
March 17, 1947

Mr. Will W. Alexander
Executive Director
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I am a graduate student at Mt. Holyoke College and am doing my thesis on various educational plans for the solution of prejudice and discrimination.

I am very interested in the work that the Commission is doing and would like to secure more material on it for my thesis. Could you send me any available information that you might have?

Any assistance that you might give me will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Gwendolyn O. Gladden

Gwendolyn O. Gladden

March 21, 1947

Mr. F. H. Freeman
General Delivery
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

We have mailed you several publications of the Conference on Education and Race Relations. We hope that they will be useful to you in the study which you are making.

The Conference on Education and Race Relations no longer exists as a separate unit. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, of which it was a part, was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the Council was organized in January 1944.

I believe that if you will consult the card file in the University Library you will find some additional materials issued by the Conference on Education and Race Relations. Some of it is out of print and we have sent you copies of the items which we have available.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:r

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1947
Southern Regional Council

General Delivery
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
24 February 1947

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In my graduate work in the sociology department of the University of North Carolina I have special research and teaching interests in the field of race relations in the south. Of the considerable amount of study material which has come to hand, I have been particularly interested in certain scattered publications concerning the program of the Conference on Education and Race Relations, formed in 1931 under the auspices, I believe, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. I presume that the Conference is still functioning, and am anxious to become acquainted in detail with its past activities and present status.

Request that I be furnished whatever documentary material may be available concerning the Conference on Education and Race Relations, particularly with regard to studies of pedagogical methods and problems in schools and colleges. I shall remit the amount of your bill for this material at once, and shall appreciate your courtesy and assistance.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Freeman

F. D. Freeman

MAR 25 1947

269 Main St.
Waterville, Me.
March 22, 1947

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

I appreciate your kindness in sending me the information requested. I'm sure that with the suggestions of yours and the information sent, I shall have sufficient material to work with.

Your promptness was greatly appreciated, and I thank you very much for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,
Shirley Stowe

March 19, 1947

Miss Shirley Stowe
269 Main Street
Waterville, Maine

Dear Miss Stowe:

Your letter addressed to the Southern Commission on the Studying of Lynching has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence. As you perhaps remember, it was created at the request of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to undertake a thorough study of the lynching phenomenon. With its mission completed it went out of existence. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was absorbed in 1944 by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of the background and program of the Council.

Under separate cover we are sending you several pamphlets and leaflets on lynching, most of which were prepared by the Interracial Commission and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching (no longer in existence). Since the material is not up-to-date we are enclosing with this letter statistics on lynchings since 1940. We have no recent material on the anti-lynching bills which have been introduced in Congress, but you can probably get such information from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18.

Books to which you might refer for information are these: Rope and Faggot, by Walter White; Tragedy of Lynching, by Arthur Raper; and Lynching and the Law, by James Chadbourn.

We hope that this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

2/9
3/19/47

Shirley Stowe
269 Main Street
Waterville, Maine
March 12, 1947

Southern Commission on
the Study of Lynching
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I have read your pamphlet upon "Lynchings, 1931-1932" and I feel that you provided much information.

I should like to know if you have any more recent information on the subject. Or anything pertaining to the proposed anti-lynching bill that was suggested some time ago.

Possibly you would know of other sources of information upon this subject, and I should appreciate such knowledge.

I thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,
Shirley Stowe

March 28, 1947

Miss M. E. Totten
McKinley School, 7th Avenue
Newark 4, New Jersey

Dear Miss Totten:

We are glad to send you, under separate cover, a copy of the pamphlet, "School Books and Race Antagonism", as requested by your card of March 23.

You may also be interested in textbooks written especially for Negro children. Two such sets are Country Life Stories, by Elizabeth Perry Cannon and Helen Adele Whiting (New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1938) (written for rural Negro schools on an elementary level), and the Negro American Series, by Emma Akin (Oklahoma City, Hurlow Publishing Corporation, 1938). The latter series consists of four books: Book One, "Negro Boys and Girls"; Book Two, "Gifts"; Book Three, "A Booker T. Washington School,"and Book Four, "Ideals and Adventures".

I note that your card was addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Please send me pamphlet — "School Books and Race Antagonism." also any other material related to — "Intercultural Education thru Textbooks."

3/23/47

BOARD OF EDUCATION

.....McKINLEY 7TH AVE School

Newark, N. J. .....19....

M.....

Please take notice that.....

Thank you — (Miss) M. E. Totten

was absent from school on.....

McKinley School — 7th Ave.

If you have not already done so, please inform the school office of the reason for this absence.

Newark 4 — N. J.

YOUR ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THIS MATTER BEFORE ANY FURTHER ACTION MAY BECOME NECESSARY IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE RULE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Edward J. Serve .....Principal

Form 3

Def-SRC

March 28, 1947

Mrs. C. J. Knight
Route 1, Box 146
DeQuincy, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Knight:

Your letter of March 23 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention, as the Commission is no longer in existence. It was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program.

Under separate cover we are sending you copies of several pamphlets and leaflets for use in your Negro Vacation Bible School. Enclosed is a publications list in case you care to order additional material.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Send: #2, 3, which Way, Brothers in Black.

V.g.
3/28/47

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

De Funiak, Fla
March 23, 1947

Interracial Cooperation,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

Please send me all helps you have on working with the Negroes. I am more interested in getting material for Negro Vacation Bible School.

With Many Thanks

Sincerely,
Mrs. C. J. Knight
R. 1 Box 146
De Funiak, Fla

March 28, 1947

Miss Jean Croll
117 Wayne Avenue
Norristown, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Croll:

Your letter of March 21 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program.

I am sorry that we have no material on dances of various countries, or on interracial cooperation through dancing. We checked with the Atlanta University Library, however, and the librarian there suggested the following books as possible sources of information for you:

Dances of the Hungarians, by E. C. Rearick. New York, Teachers College, 1939.

American Dancing, by John Martin. New York, Dodge Publishing Company, 1936.

Women Album of Folk Songs and Dances, by Paul Donath. Chicago, Chart Music Company.

All the World 'A Dancing, by M. R. Hofer. Summary Publishing Company. (includes the Negro)

Cotton Needs Picking, by Charles H. Williams. Norfolk, Guide Publishing Company. (characteristic Negro folk dances)

The magazine Ebony for January, 1947, carries pictures and an article about the Katherine Dunham Dancers. Ebony is published by the Negro Digest Publishing Company, 5125 South Calumet Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. You may find this article helpful.

We trust that this information will be useful. Please call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

Miss Jean A. Croll
117 Wayne Avenue
Norristown, Pennsylvania

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1947

March 21, 1947

Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a high school student, and am interested in inter-racial cooperation through dancing. I am writing a paper on the national dances of the different countries. Do you have any information at all pertaining to this subject?

Yours truly,
Jean Croll

March 31, 1947

Miss Rosa Shupe
Appomattox, Virginia

Dear Miss Shupe:

Your letter of March 28 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. Under separate cover we are sending you several of our publications so that you may become better acquainted with the Council. We carry on much the same program as the Commission, except that we are also interested in such problems as health, education, economic conditions, etc.

I am sorry that we have no Negro newspapers or magazines which we can send you. Enclosed is a list of the leading newspapers and magazines, in case you wish to order copies from the publishers.

We hope that you will call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

#1, #2.

3/31/47

Negro Newspapers:

Pittsburgh Courier, 2628 Centre Avenue at Francis Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 719 East Olney Road, Norfolk 1, Va. (P.B. Young, editor and publisher)

Atlanta Daily World, 210 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. (only Negro daily newspaper in U.S.; editor, C. A. Scott)

Chicago Defender, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago 16, Illinois

Afro-American, 628 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland (a chain of newspapers throughout country)

Houston Informer, Houston, Texas (Carter Wesley, editor)

Negro Magazines:

Ebony, 5125 South Calumet, Chicago 15, Illinois (issued monthly; patterned after Life Magazine; 25¢)

Negro Digest, 5125 South Calumet, Chicago 15, Illinois, 25¢

Negro History Bulletin, published by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 - 9th Street N.W., Washington, D.C., 15¢

Headlines and Pictures, 3447 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago 16, Illinois (monthly Negro news magazine; 25¢)

Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations, Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

Commission

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1947
Southern Regional Council

Appomattox, Va.
March 28, 1947

Dear Sir:

We are studying the Negro race and we are anxious to see some of the newspapers and magazines published by the Negroes. Please send me any free material you have on the Interracial Commission.

Sincerely yours,
Rosa Shupe

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

April 2, 1947

Miss June Siner
8547 - 113 Street
Richmond Hill, New York

Dear Miss Siner:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on the subject, "Liberalism in the South". I note that the letter is dated March 2 but postmarked March 31. By this time you have probably received the material we sent you in reply to similar requests made to the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. As we wrote you at that time, the Southern Regional Council absorbed these organizations in February, 1944, when it was chartered.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

8547 - 113 Street
Richmond Hill, N.Y.
March 2, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly send to me any information you may have on the subject "Liberalism in the South", or any material whatsoever concerning improvements for the South. I have been recommended to you by the Urban Auburn Society in New York.

Thank you,
Miss June Sumner

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1947
Southern Regional Council

M.S.
Pe... and pamphlets

April 9, 1947

Mr. George Halbert
423 Moore Street
Waco, Texas

Dear Mr. Halbert:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on the subject of sharecroppers. We do not have any extensive published materials of our own, but you will find some data worth using in the following pamphlets which we are sending under separate cover:

Understanding Our Neighbors
Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation
Machines in the Cotton Fields

For additional information you should consult such books as Arthur Raper's Preface to Peasantry, Raper and Reid's Sharecroppers All, and Myrdal's An American Dilemma.

Trusting that this information will be of some help to you,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

V.y.
4-10-47

RECEIVED
APR 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

BU
WACO, TEXAS

423 Moore Street
Waco, Texas
April 7, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Secretary of Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student at Baylor University. This term I am taking a course in sociology under Dr. Charles O. Johnson. For my term theme, I have chosen the subject of "Sharecroppers." Dr. Johnson told me that I could get some material on this subject from you. I would appreciate very much any material that you could send me.

Thank you for any trouble I cause you.

Sincerely yours,
George Halbert

#3 -5-

April 14, 1947

Mr. William B. Carruth
1024 Tiverton Avenue
Apartment 206
Los Angeles 24, California

Dear Mr. Carruth:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on "The Role of the Church in the South Today in Race Relations". I regret to say that we have little material here in the office that is directly on your subject. Enclosed are mimeographed copies of a set of resolutions passed by the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the North Georgia Methodist Conference and a summary of the social creeds of religious groups in Atlanta. We are sending these in the hope that they will be helpful to you.

Under separate cover we are mailing various pamphlets dealing with the activities of women's groups in the field of race relations. These also may be useful. You may be able to obtain further information about what Methodist women are doing from Miss Thelma Stevens, Women's Division of Christian Service, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I hope that the material we are sending will be useful to you. We would be interested in seeing a copy of your paper when it is completed, if it will be available.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

What the Woman Can Do
Repairing the Breach
Labia & Legislating
Feb - May, 1946 - New Service
News - Feb (9x)

W. G.
4/14/47

APR 10 1947

1024 Tiverton Ave., Apt. 206
Los Angeles 24, California
April 7, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a native Southerner, a Mississippian, and am presently enrolled in the University of California at Los Angeles. For a term paper in an Anthropology course, I am using the subject: "The Role of the Church in the South Today in Race Relations". Mr. R. B. Eleazer of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, Nashville, Tennessee has suggested that you can give me some valuable information on the work of the church on interracial matters.

The purpose of this term paper is to picture as accurately and as honestly as possible, considering the scope of time involved, the actual work of the churches in our South today. There is no doubt in my mind that the church can be a potent factor in this matter, and I am interested in finding out the extent of its work. It is not the purpose of this paper to have any part in the ridicule that is sometimes, and I think more often than not unjustly so, heaped upon the Southerners as a whole. Rather, I hope to provide information to the many sincerely interested folk who are concerned about the part our churches are doing in this vital matter. Thus, it is not primarily for my own use that information is requested, but that it might used to reflect credit where credit is due.

Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

William B. Carruth

William B. Carruth

P. S. It will be most helpful if this information can be given within the next ten or fifteen days. Thank you.

W. B. C.

Off-SRC

April 18, 1947

Miss Josephine Pinckney
36 Chalmers Street
Charleston 8, S. C.

Dear Miss Pinckney:

You asked me yesterday for some information about the Council.

Here are some pamphlets. The green one and the one with the red circle will show generally what we are about and what we do, and the other three are good samples of our literature.

Our membership now is about 2000, scattered all over the South. The Council is really an effort for the South to do its own thinking and find and take the paths of progress.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

527 East 42 Place
Chicago-15-Illinois
April 19, 1947

RECEIVED
APR 21 1947
Southern Regional Council

SRC

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at Roosevelt College of Chicago, seeking data for a term paper for an Education course. This term paper will be entitled "The School as a Medium of Improved Race Relations."

I should like very much to have data and specific teaching situations to cite. For this reason I write to you for information regarding the subject.

Any consideration you may give me will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

Edwina Walker

Edwina Walker (Mrs. Lamar Walker)

April 22, 1947

Mr. Clarence W. Spence
222 Watson Street
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Spence:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about the Southern Regional Council. The Council was founded in January, 1944, at which time it absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which had been in existence since 1919. It is non-political voluntary agency having members (some 2000 at present) in thirteen Southern states. It seeks to improve social and economic conditions in the South through cooperation between the races.

For your further information I am enclosing a leaflet entitled "The South Is Yours," a copy of the December 1946 issue of NEW SOUTH, and a list of Council publications.

Arkansas is one of the few states where we have no state division or affiliate, this being due to the fact that there is no active state interracial committee in Arkansas. However, we have quite a few members scattered throughout the state, and we want to increase their number to the point that we can organize a state unit. Dean Thomas Staples of Hendrix College is one of our Directors. Two of our most active members, who are associated with the Little Rock Interracial Committee, are Prof. J.R. Ewbank of Philander Smith College and the Rev. Samuel Freeman of Pulaski Heights Christian Church.

We appreciate your interest in the Council, and we hope that you will want to become a member. Dues are $2.00 a year.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

April 17, 1947
222 Watson Street
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear sir:

I would greatly appreciate any information which you can give me concerning your organization--its purposes, accomplishments, and etc.. I would also like to know whether the Council is active in Arkansas, and if so where?

Sincerely,

Clarence W. Spence

Clarence W. Spence

CWS/cs

VAM/cc

April 22, 1947

Miss Betty Ezell
813 Fifth Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Miss Ezell:

Thank you for your letter requesting information that might be useful to you in writing your master's thesis on measures that have been used to ameliorate the attitudes of white adolescents toward Negroes.

Unfortunately, some useful publications of our predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which bear on your subject are out of print. However, I believe you will find them in the library at Duke or at the University of North Carolina if you consult the catalog under the Commission and under the Conference on Education and Race Relations. The reports of the Peabody Conferences and leaflets such as "School Books and Racial Antagonisms" should be listed under these agencies. You should also consult the new book by Charles S. Johnson entitled Into the Main Stream, University of North Carolina Press, 1947. The Bureau for Intercultural Education, whose address I shall add * at the bottom of this letter, has a good bibliography of intercultural materials as well as some publications of its own. Let me suggest also that you write to Mrs. Raynell G. Lantor, 1003 Main St., South Boston, Va., and ask her for a copy of an article which she wrote concerning a very good project which she conducted in a high school in Richmond.

I am sending you a copy of our pamphlet, America's Tenth Man, which has been used in hundreds of schools, and a copy of NEW SOUTH for October 1946 containing an article entitled "Youth in Action."

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

* 1697 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

RECEIVED
APR 18 1947
Southern Regional Council

813 Fifth Street
Durham, North Carolina
April 17, 1947

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate student in the department of religion of Duke University. In connection with my master's thesis I am seeking information on successful measures which have been employed in ameliorating the attitudes of white adolescents toward Negroes. If you have any literature applicable to this subject I should very greatly appreciate your sending it to me; I shall be glad to assume any expense that may be involved.

Very sincerely yours,

Betty Ezell

Betty Ezell

April 23, 1947

Miss Ann Henderson
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, Virginia

Dear Miss Henderson:

We have received your letter requesting information on the Negro doctor in the South. While there is a good deal of information on this subject available, we have not compiled or published anything in particular about it. I am enclosing an article from the National Negro Health News, published by the U.S. Public Health Service. Please return it to us, as it is our only file copy. Under separate cover we are sending with our compliments a copy of our pamphlet entitled "Wanted: A Healthy South."

For further data on the number of Negro doctors, you should consult the 1940 Census of Occupations. Charles S. Johnson's books, The Negro College Graduate and Into the Main Stream, would be very helpful. I also suggest that you consult Myrdal's An American Dilemma and you might get some additional information by writing to the U.S. Public Health Service at Washington or to the Dean of the Medical School, Howard University, at Washington.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

Ann Henderson

RECEIVED
APR 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

April 22

Dear Sir -

I am writing a topical study on the Negro doctor in South, and would appreciate it very much if you would send me any pamphlets or material which you may have. I would appreciate it if this material could be sent as soon as possible, since I would like to finish assembling the data soon.

Would it be possible for you to send the pamphlets C.O.D., or do you prefer to let me know the amount and have me send it to you?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Ann Henderson

Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, Va.

April 23, 1947

Miss Emma G. Brown
UNO Postoffice
Madison, Virginia

We have received your request for information concerning the Southern Regional Council. Enclosed is a copy of our By-Laws and a list of our publications.

Under separate cover you will receive several pamphlets and leaflets which will give you a good deal of information about the Council. Pamphlet No.1 deals with the background and purpose of the Council, and on p. 17-19 you will find a copy of the charter, the names of the incorporators, etc. NEW SOUTH for December 1946 gives reports of activities during 1946 and contains an up to date list of the members of the Board of Directors.

The list of our charter members is quite extensive and is not available for distribution. The membership has grown steadily since the charter meeting in February 1944, and it now numbers about 2000.

If you wish further information after reading the materials which we are sending, please do not hesitate to write us again.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

Uno Postoffice
Madison, Virginia
April 22, 1947

RECEIVED
APR 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director of the Southern Regional Conference
Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am taking a course in Race Relations. I would like for you to send me a copy of the covenant, a list of the charter members and officers, a copy of the constitution and by laws, and what ever other printed material you might have available which will help me to understand the organization.

This information would be highly appreciated. Please send it as soon as possible.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Emma G. Brown

MISS JOSEPHINE PINCKNEY
36 CHALMERS STREET
CHARLESTON 8, S. C.

April 25, 1947

RECEIVED
APR 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Thank you so much for your prompt response to my request for information about the Southern Regional Council. I found that meeting in Columbia both interesting and encouraging, and the aims of the Council are aims that are extremely important to the South.

I am glad to have become a member and will do what I can to further its work.

Sincerely yours,

Josephine Pinckney

Will you pass the enclosure on to the right desk, please? SGM

Info Requests

April 29, 1947

Miss Barbara Nelson
Wallace Hall
Drury College
Springfield, Missouri

Dear Miss Nelson:

I am sorry that we have no material on the subject of Negro Recreation and Recreational Facilities. I suggest that you write directly to city recreation departments and/or to state departments concerned with recreation. Dr. Harold Meyer, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C., has done extensive work in the field of recreation and may also be able to give you helpful information.

I note that you letter was addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations. You will be interested to know that the Conference is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Souther Regional Council at its charter meeting in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

April 23, 1947

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a term paper on Negro Recreation and Recreational Facilities and would appreciate any material you could send me on the subject.

Very truly yours,

Barbara Nelson

Wallace Hall
Drury College
Springfield, Mo.

RECEIVED
APR 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
APR 26 1947
Regional Council

April 29, 1947

Miss H. I. Lowery
Snell Hall Room 47
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Miss Lowery:

Thank you for your letter of April 26 requesting information on Adult Education programs for Negroes in the Southeastern states.

Since we have no material specifically on your subject, we are sending a copy of your letter to Dr. Walter R. Chivers, Professor of Sociology at Morehouse College, Atlanta, who is also president of a national association to further adult education among Negroes. Dr. Chivers says that he will be glad to send you helpful material.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

April 29, 1947

Dr. Walter R. Chivers
Professor of Sociology
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Chivers:

Following our telephone conversation today I am enclosing a copy of a letter requesting information on programs of adult education for Negroes.

We shall appreciate your sending directly to Miss Lowery any information you may have available.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

RECEIVED
APR 29 1947
Southern Regional Council

Snell Hall Room 47
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
April 26, 1947

Southern Regional Council
703 Standard Building
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in making a study of the current Adult Education programs for Negroes in the Southeastern Region of the United States.

I would appreciate any free material and/or bibliographies which you might send me and any information you might be able to give me as to additional sources for securing material.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

H. I. Lowery

(Miss) H. I. Lowery

WA-0412

Info Requests

April 29, 1947

Mr. J.O. Emmerich
McComb Enterprise-Journal
McComb, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Emmerich:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting some information concerning interracial marriages in the United States.

I am enclosing a memorandum showing the states which permit intermarriage, a summary of data from all of the studies of any consequence, and some details of a study of Boston for the period, 1914-38.

I might add that a number of states do not keep records of race on marriage licenses. Consequently it is not possible to get a complete picture of the extent of intermarriage. About the only good sources of data now are Boston and New York State, exclusive of New York City.

The information is taken from Part V of Characteristics of the American Negro, edited by Otto Klineberg and published by Harpers, 1944, as one of the volumes in the Myrdal series.

I trust that this information will serve your needs. If we can help further, please call on us.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

STATES PERMITTING INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES

Maine	Ohio
New Hampshire	Illinois
Vermont	Michigan
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Rhode Island	Minnesota
Connecticut	Iowa
New York	Kansas
New Jersey	New Mexico
Pennsylva nia	Washington

District of Columbia

The percentage of Negroes in the population of these states is low, ranging from 0.1 in New Hampshire to 3.5 in New Jersey. Of course, D.C. has a heavy Negro population -- 28.5%-- but there are no studies showing the extent of intermarriage there.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

SUMMARY OF STUDIES OF NEGRO-WHITE INTERMARRIAGE

AREA	PERIOD	NO. OF INTER-MARRIAGES	AVERAGE PER YEAR
Michigan	1874-1893	111	5.5
Connecticut	1883-1893	65	5.9
Rhode Island	" "	58	5.3
Boston, Mass.	1855-1887	600	18.2
" "	1900-1907	222	27.7
" "	1914-1938	276	11.0
Philadelphia	1901-1904	21	5.2
New York City	1908-1912	52	10.4
New York*	1919-1929	347	31.5

*New York State, exclusive of N.Y.C.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

SOME DETAILS OF THE STUDY OF INTERMARRIAGES IN BOSTON, 1914-1938

YEAR	No. of Intermarriages	Percent Negro-White Marriages of All Marriages Involving Negroes	Percent of N-W Marriages of All Marriages Involving Whites
1914-1918	89	5.2	o.18
1919-1923	47	3.1	0.10
1924-1928	53	3.6	0.12
1929-1933	40	3.6	0.11
1934-1938	47	3.7	0.12
Total	276	3.9	0.13

McComb Enterprise-Journal
SINCE 1889
"The One Newspaper in the World Most Interested in this Community"

J. O. EMMERICH
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

MCCOMB, MISS.

April 23, 1947

RECEIVED
APR 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate if you would give us the names of the states in the union that permit inter-racial marriages. And may I ask this further favor: Do you have any information on the extent to which inter-racial marriages have occurred in the states referred to?

Thanking you for your kindness, I am

Very truly yours,

J. O. Emmerich

J. O. Emmerich

mw

April 30, 1947

Father Joseph B. Gremillion
St. Francis Xavier Cathedral
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Father Gremillion:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson has asked me to answer your letter of April 23 requesting further information about the Southern Regional Council.

We are delighted that you are interested in SRC. Under separate cover we are sending you several of our publications, including a pamphlet dealing with the social and economic effects of the mechanization of Southern agriculture. There is no charge for this material, as we are glad to have you learn more of the Council.

We shall be very happy to have you join SRC as a member. Dues are $2.00 a year, which includes subscription to New South, our monthly publication. We have quite a number of members in Louisiana, although at present we have no state-wide organization there. We have hopes of forming a Louisiana Division of the Council some time this year, however, and we shall particularly need your cooperation then.

Hoping that you will fill in the enclosed membership blank and return it to us at your earliest convenience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

Apr., Nov Dec - 1946
March - 1947
#7.
Index to New South

St. Francis Xavier Cathedral

RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR F. J. PLUTZ, PASTOR

Alexandria, Louisiana

ASSISTANTS
REV. G. DUCOTE
REV. J. GREMILLION

April 23, 1947

RECEIVED
APR 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.C.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Father Vincent O'Connell, head of the Catholic Committee of the South, in a recent conversation aroused my interest in your organization. I have consequently resolved to learn more about it.

Please send me any literature which might delineate your principles and activities. I am particularly interested in the field of Rural Life, being a farm boy myself.

Bill me at the above address for any costs of literature or postage.

Trusting that my request shall not cause you any undue inconvenience and with kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Father Joseph B. Gremillion

Father Joseph B. Gremillion

mlh

April 30, 1947

Miss Norma Brown
146 South 10th Street
San Jose 12, California

Dear Miss Brown:

Thank you for your letter of April 24 requesting information on "Racial Discrimination in Law in Georgia."

Under separate cover we are sending you a mimeographed compilation of segregation laws of Atlanta and Georgia and a copy of "separate but equal" provisions in education laws of the Southern states.

You might also refer to Charles S. Mangum, The Legal Status of the Negro, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1940.

I trust this information will be helpful.

Sincerely,

Seg. laws, Atl. & Ga.

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

"Separate But Equal" in Ed

April 28, 1947
San Jose, Calif.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 30 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

You have been referred to the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education of Los Angeles, Calif. I wrote them concerning information for a report I wish to soon complete and they specified that you might have information of this nature.

My report is concerned with "Racial Discrimination in Law in Georgia". Do you by any chance have any material on social legislation of this type in your state, or could you guide me to references?

For any information you might be able to send me, and for your kind attention - I thank you in advance

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Norma Brown

146 So. 10th St.
San Jose 12, Calif.

May 2, 1947

Mr. William F. Anderson II
3749 Whitland Avenue
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson is out of the city and asked me to answer your letter requesting material on the origin of SRC.

We are interested to hear of your project and are glad to be of whatever help to you we can. Enclosed are several leaflets and pamphlets dealing with the work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and with the origin of the Council. The Frontier for 1943, 1944, and 1945 will be useful to give you the background of the Council. If you are unable to locate Vol. VI of the Frontier, let us know.

Read through the enclosed material, and if there are "gaps", let us know and we will be glad to try to fill those in for you. I do not know how available he will be for conference, but Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt was one of the founders of the Commission and the Council and would be able to give you some of the philosophy back of the transition from the Commission to the Council.

You will note that some of the pamphlets are marked "file copy; please return". We shall appreciate your returning this material when you have finished with it. We should also appreciate having a copy of your paper for our files, if you can make one available to us.

To be returned.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Durham - Atlanta - Richmond Conf.
Needed - J. Charter - Pub. Relations
The Interracial Front
Rev. Com. on Inter. Coop. in War +
Peace

To be rept. #1, 5, 17, Frontier, Rev. on Inter. Coop. 1944, 1945, 1947

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON II
3749 WHITLAND AVENUE
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

Mr. Guy B. Johnson April 25, 1947
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In thinking of term-paper subjects for a course in regionalism at Vanderbilt under Dr. Wayland J. Hayes, I was considering some phase of S.R.C. Dr. Hayes pointed out that S.R.C. was almost a metamorphosed Commission on Interracial Coöperation, and suggested that the process of shift of emphasis and outlook might constitute material for an interesting paper. He recommended you as a source of guidance.

A glance at articles about SRC in later issues of The Southern Frontier did not give me much about its origins. What I want is the evolution of the wider-scoped SRC idea thru the Commission, and - if such occurred - the realization that the work of the Comm. was only a part of the greater regional task. At any rate, the origins of

S.R.C., whether evolving principally ~~to~~ from the Commission or not, would provide enough meat for my grinder. Of course, I must study what does appear in the Frontier + New South.

Available to me at the university library are Volumes I-V of the Frontier and New South from the beginning. Vol. VI was undoubtedly received but was not readily located for me. Current issues of New South we get here at home.

1945

I shall be very grateful to you for what further you may be able to give me by way of material + possible sources.

Yours Sincerely

Thos F. Anderson II

May 7, 1947

Miss Lucille Baker
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Baker:

Thank you for your note requesting materials and suggestions for promoting democratic practices in schools.

Enclosed is the material we have on your subject. Your best bet, however, will be the Bureau for Intercultural Education, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19. A bibliography of their material is enclosed, as well as an order blank for your convenience.

You will note that the pamphlet "School Books and Race Antagonism" is marked File Copy. We shall appreciate your returning it, as it is out of print. The date on it is 1935, but it may be useful to you.

Sincerely,

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
Executive Director

GSM:mp

Children - Suggestions for promoting democratic practices in schools
School Books and Race Antagonism
Bureau for Intercultural Education
MP - 5/7/47

May 3, 1947

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Will you kindly permit me to secure materials and procedures for promoting democratic practices in schools. I shall adapt them for a presentation at the Reading Conference at The University of Chicago next July. Techniques for developing attitudes and habits in the primary grades especially through reading experiences and language will be most suitable. Very truly yours,

Lucile Baker

Instructor, Spelman College.

May 8, 1947

Mr. Grover B. Vaughan, Jr.
Box 244
Fulton, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Vaughan:

Mr. V. L. Wharton has told us of your interest in having sent to you literature bearing on the Negro in the South. We hasten to send you some twelve items which we think will be of interest. We could gladly supply you with additional copies of any of these.

We should be most happy to have you as a member of the Council. Mississippi, as you probably know, is a State Division of the Southern Regional Council. Its secretary is Mrs. R. S. Lyells, 1117 Montgomery Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The annual dues of $2.00 to the Mississippi Division cover full membership in the Council as well as the Mississippi Division, and cover also a year's subscription to the monthly publication and the quarterlies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

May 10, 1947

Mr. Sampson Cooper
Cooper's Academy
Cades, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Your card addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. The Conference is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in February, 1944. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something of our program.

Under separate cover we are mailing you two pamphlets that may give you some of the information you seek on home-ownership, education, number of Negro professional workers, and the like. If the pamphlets do not give the information in sufficiently detailed form, we shall be glad to pull statistics from Census volumes provided you can tell us more specifically for what areas you want information--whether for the United States as a whole, the South, your state.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

#2, Geo. in Black, Negro in Am.
mp - 5/10/47

April 30, 1947
Coopers Academy
Cades, S.C.

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1947
COLUMBIA
Southern Regional Conference

Dear Sir;

Please send me any available literature you may have that would give some accurate statistics on home-ownership, Education, the no. of Negro professional workers, no of teachers and any other figures you may have of this type. Yours truly

Somprout Cooper

May 22, 1947

Mrs. Edwina Walker
527 East 42 Place
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Walker:

Thank you for you letter of May 10 addressed to Mr. R. B. Eleazer, Conference on Education and Race Relations. I am afraid that I caused a little misunderstanding when I sent the publication "School Books and Racial Antagonism", because the Conference is no longer in existence. When the Southern Regional Council was organized in February, 1944, it absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its affiliates, the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. We have continued to distribute some of their publications, however.

Under separate cover we are sending several pamphlets which will tell you something of the work of the Council. "Number One" gives the origin and purpose of the organization.

We appreciate your offer of assistance as a student and we may call on you in the future. We shall be happy to have you join the Council as an associate member (only residents of the thirteen Southern states may become full members) or as a subscriber to New South, our monthly publication. The enclosed leaflet contains a membership blank for your convenience.

Whenever we can be of service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

5/28/47

527 East 42 Place
Chicago-15-Illinois
May 10, 1947

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1947
Southern Regional Council

R.B. Eleazer
Secretary Executive Committe
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the publication "School Books and Racial Antagonism". I wish to ackowledge same and to hope for some further correspondence with your organization.

I am entering my senior year at Roosevelt Colleg this Fall semester, with the hope of entering the field of Human Development at some later date. I am of Negro ancestry, and have aspired to contribute to Intercultural Education.

Any publications, announcements of developments from you will be greatly appreciated and if there is any assistance I might give you as a student, please do let me know.

Respectfully,

Edwina Walker

Edwina Walker (Mrs. Lamar Walker)

June 3, 1947

Mr. William F. Anderson II
3749 Whitland Avenue
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Anderson:

A letter which you wrote to Dr. Howard W. Odum some time ago concerning your research paper on the Southern Regional Council was sent to me recently for handling. Dr. Odum has been teaching at Yale this year and has got down to Chapel Hill once every three or four weeks. I suppose that your letter was held there until he saw it on one of his visits and asked his secretary to send it to us.

I believe we sent you some information from this office some time ago. I hope that it was of some use to you in writing your paper. I presume you have long since finished the paper and that there would be no use now in my trying to add other information now. However, I did want you to know that Dr. Odum received your letter and had it sent to us for our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Consultant

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON II
3749 WHITLAND AVENUE
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

April 19, 1947

Dr. Howard W. Odum,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Dear Sir:

For a course on the region under Dr. Hayland J. Hayes, I am writing a paper on the origins of the Southern Regional Council. More particularly, I am interested in the philosophic development of the broader scope of program which culminated in the launching of SRC. I have traced it thru the issues of The Southern Frontier back to a report on the commission on Interracial Cooperation's annual meeting of October 3, 1940. The September 1943 issue mentions editorially the Commission's adopting your regional plan in 1938. I have the SRC pamphlet No. 1 on Origin & Purpose.

What I really want, however,

is the growth of the regional concept in the Commission which, as you said, served as a springboard for the regional council. I realize that you held the larger view long before your presentation of it in 1938. If there are manifestations of the acceptance of this view by the Commission, I would appreciate your guiding me to them. I hope to be able to talk with Dr. Charles S. Johnson and perhaps get some leads from him.

If it be only an indicative story from a meeting where this was discussed, I will gladly accept and be grateful for whatever advice you may have time to give me. In fact, a collection of human interest stories bearing on the point in question might be a very interesting and graphic way to present the material, but I fear that the collection of such would consume more time than I have.

Sincerely yours

Wm F. Anderson

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

May 20, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Since Dr. Odum is still at Yale, I am wondering whether you won't take care of the enclosed inquiry from Mr. William F. Anderson II. Probably you can put your hand on some materials that would be of help to him. If you can't, I don't know who could, because I am sure that you are more familiar with the Council and its background than anyone else. Thank you very much.

We are looking forward to your return to "The Hill."

Sincerely yours,

Katharine

KATHARINE JOCHER
Assistant Director

KJ/d

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Anderson

C
O
P
Y

SRC - Info Requests

June 3, 1947

Mrs. A. D. St. Amant, Jr.
408 Arcadia
Bossier City, La.

My dear Mrs. St. Amant,

Your letter of May 28 to Mr. Eleazer reached my desk after some peregrinations, and was opened in regular course. Mr. Eleazer moved to Nashville some years ago, where he works with the Methodist Board of Education. I am forwarding him a copy of this attempted reply direct, in order that he may add what he may wish to to my own reply.

This Council inherited the staff and much of the program of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It continues to work in cooperation with the various State Committees on Interracial Cooperation, including the one in Louisiana. We would be most happy to do anything possible in helping your and your friends to get work of this kind under way in the Shreveport area. For a beginning it is as simple as arranging a meeting of a selected group of persons of both races, choosing officers, and deciding on the things that most need doing, and on ways in which to get them done. Housing, education, police protection, crime prevention, sanitation, street paving, aid to veterans - all these and many others have been part of the work of local committees. Generally speaking, the effort has been to furnish a channel through which responsible community leaders can get early word of difficulties - old ones or emergency ones - and a discussion-place in which wise remedies can be settled upon and pushed through.

I believe Louisiana does not now have a Statewide Interracial Committee, but groups of the kind have been organized in New Orleans and in Baton Rouge. The Council's members in the State number about 80. You may be acquainted with Mrs. Leo M. Favrot, 805 Lane Park, Baton Rouge, who heads the Committee there. At LSU two of our members are Dr. Fred C. Freyand Dr. T. Lynn Smith. Dr. Felton G. Clark, at Southern University, Scotlandville, is another valued member. I am sorry to find that as far as the files go we have no members in Shreveport!

Some literature about work of this kind is being sent you, Meanwhile, I suggest you proceed with a meeting, and let the group decide what needs to be done. You might then write Mr. Favrot, for advice and any linkage that you may wish with Council or Committee members elsewhere in the State. Also, we would be delighted to have those at the meeting become members of the Southern Regional Council, direct. They would receive our little monthly magazine, New South, and the other things we print, and they would thus be in tough with progress elsewhere.

Our new Secretary-Treasurer is doubtless at least an acquaintance of yours Mrs. Agnes McCoy. I believe she was at Agnes Scott a year or so in your time.

Please call on us for anything we can do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

June 4, 1947

Mrs C.E. Lundy
Inter-Board Council
Holston Conference of the Methodist Church
P.O. Box 82
Bristol, Virginia

Dear Mrs Lundy:

Enclosed is all the information our researchers could find in answer to your request for facts on education.

You will note that the latest information available in our files is for 1944, some for 1939-40.

We suggest that you try to get the latest reports of the Virginia and Tennessee departments of education. These should give you fuller and more recent statistics.

We are glad to provide what data we can, and are only sorry that our research files do not have more facts on a county-by-county basis. Most of our statistical material is given by states.

Please feel free to call us whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely,

Ray Warwick
Director of Public
Relations

Except where otherwise stated, the following information was gleaned from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, School Year 1943-1944, Vol. 27, No. 3., Sept. 1944.

1 and 2. Worth of school property per pupil enrolled in Wythe County in 1944. (No urban-rural distinction was given.)

a.) Total white enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, Wythe County.----------4,843
Total value of white school property, Wythe Co.----------$487,380
Value of school property per (white) pupil:----------$100.64

b.) Total Negro enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, Wythe County.----------311
Total value of Negro school property, Wythe Co. $6,169
Value of school property per (Negro) pupil: $19.84

c.) Breakdown of value of school property:

	White	Negro	Total
Value of sites and building	$416,202	$1,569	$417,771
Value of furniture and equipment	52,506	4,000	56,506
Value of School Busses	18,672	600	19,272
Total Value of school prop.	$487,380	$6,169	$493,549

---

6. Average salaries of urban and rural teachers---1939-40:*

	Urban	Rural	Average
United States (excluding 13 southern states)	$2,124	$1,109	$1,617.50
Virginia	$1,353	$ 698	$1,025.50
Tennessee	$1,153	$ 749	$ 951.00

* U. S. Office of Education, Statistics of State School Systems, Vol. II, Chapter 3, page 128.

7. Virginia, 1944: Average salary---white and colored---of all teachers exclusive of superintendents, principals and head teachers was $1,265

		Male	Female
Elementary:	WHITE	$1,154	$1,025
	NEGRO	1,111	887
High School:	WHITE	1,444	1,187
	NEGRO	870	998

---

5. According to the Virginia Annual Report of the Superintendent, no new schools or additions were built or planned for in Pulaski or Radford counties---1944 figure.

The following may possibly be of some help to you in connection with questions 1, 2, 3, and 4.

AVERAGE VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY PER PUPIL ENROLLED (1939-40)*

	Urban	Rural
United States	$405	$185
Virginia	248	116
Tennessee	219	—

* U. S. Office of Education, Statistics of State School Systems, Vol. II, Chapter 3, page 129-30

9. The average pupil-teacher rationin Virginia in 1944 was one teacher to 33 pupils

INTER-BOARD COUNCIL

HOLSTON CONFERENCE THE METHODIST CHURCH

CLYDE E. LUNDY, Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
REYNOLDS ARCADE

P. O. Box 82
BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

May 21, 1947

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Reginal Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga

Gentlemen:

We are preparing a study of our Holston Conference territory of the Methodist Church, and desire information which we believe you can give us. This territory covers the counties from Radford, Va., to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Will you please give me what help you can on the edueational situation as outlined on the enclosed sheet. This will be greatly appreciated. The purpose of this study is to plan more effectiveness in our Church program, and to familarize our Church people with our Conference.

Sincerely,

Mary Sue Lundy
Mrs. C. E. Lundy

HOLSTON CONFERENCE INTER-BOARD COUNCIL

The Methodist Church

PAUL WORLEY, PRESIDENT
JOE M. HAMPTON, V. PRES.
LON M. HARMON, SEC'Y

OFFICE SECRETARIES
EULA V. HANKLA
MRS. J. L. STOPHEL

CLYDE E. LUNDY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG., P. O. BOX 82
BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

OSCAR L. SIMPSON,
DIRECTOR ADULT WORK AND AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION
JAMES S. WILDER, JR.,
DIRECTOR YOUTH WORK
CARRIE LOU GODDARD,
DIRECTOR CHILDREN'S WORK
CARRIE H. BROWN,
DIRECTOR RURAL WORK

1. What was the worth of rural school property per pupil enrolled last year in Wythe County, Va.? _____

2. What was the worth of Urban school property per pupil enrolled last year in Wythe County, Va.? _____

3. What was the worth of rural school property per pupil enrolled last year in Greene County, Tenn? _____

4. What was the worth of urban school property per pupil enrolled last year in Greene County, Tenn?

5. Do you know if new schools were built after the population increase in
   a. Chattanooga, Tenn _____
   b. Knoxville, Tenn _____
   c. Pulaski, Va. _____
   d. Radford, Va. _____
   e. Kingsport, Tenn. _____

6. What was the average teacher's salary in Tennessee last year _____

7. What was the average teacher's salary in Virginia last year _____

8. What was the National average teacher's salary last year _____

9. What was the average pupil-teacher ratio last year in Virginia _____

10. What was the average pupil-teacher ratio last year in Tennessee _____

11. Is there an increase or decrease in young people in the South training for the teaching profession? _____

If answers cannot be given for last year, please give the most recent statistics, indicating the year reported.

INTER-BOARD COUNCIL

HOLSTON CONFERENCE THE METHODIST CHURCH

CLYDE E. LUNDY, Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
REYNOLDS ARCADE

P. O. Box 82
BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

Rev

May 26, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Last week I wrote you for certain information regarding the counties of Virginia from Radford to the Tennessee State line, and from the Virginia-Tennessee State line to Chattanooga. In addition to that information, could you supply me with information, by counties, on illiteracy for the same territory.

As I explained, this is for a study of the Methodist Churches of this territory, and we will greatly appreciate any assistance you can give us.

Sincerely,

Mary Sue Lundy
Mrs. C. E. Lundy,

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Mitchell

SRC - Info. Request

June 4, 1947

Mrs. L. W. Barrett
14 Tradd Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Barrett:

1. I hasten to answer your letter of June 2.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. You will be familiar with the procedures that became more or less uniform for these committees. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school
2. officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching educated a good body of Southern opinion ~~and~~ as to the causes and ~~the~~ possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

3 From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintence and confidence which is a

priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part of a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944 the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, four of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources go, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts enough are

tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had - twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

The Methodists give us, altogether, something over $2500 a year, and we are asking them for more. The Presbyterians give a welcome sum, still
10 small. The Province of Sewanee last year gave us a hundred dollars. We would be strengthened greatly if this sum could be multiplied from the various Dioceses.

11 I enclose a recent membership report.

12 Our total sums in sight for this calender year come to around $45,000. We need, again, another twenty, at least.

But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South, and to build, on under-
13 standing and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:k

Dear Mrs. Barrett,

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Southern opinion and to the causes and the possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

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I enclose a recent membership report.

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But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and printing and ~~xxx~~ in the South, and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness , the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH
OF THE
Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church

THE RT. REV. THOMAS N. CARRUTHERS, D.D., Bishop
Charleston, South Carolina

OFFICERS

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Christian Education—Mrs. L. W. Barrett, 14 Tradd St., Charleston
Promotion—Mrs. Roy Rector, 125-B, Ashley Ave., Charleston
Youth Commission—Mrs. William Boyle, Summerville
Council of Common Good—Mrs. H. M. Duvall, Cheraw

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1947
Southern Regional Council

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Beaufort—Mrs. Charles E. Perry, Jr., Ridgeland
East Charleston—Mrs. W. B. Searson, Jr., Meggett
West Charleston—Mrs. W. H. Pearce, 921 Rutledge Ave., Charleston
Orangeburg—Mrs. J. Lockwood Tupper, Box 646 Summerville
Florence—Mrs. W. S. Houck, 901 W. Palmetto St., Florence
Georgetown—Mrs. A. M. Burroughs, 900 Lake Drive, Conway
Sumter—Mrs. S. W. Stubbs, 31 Saratoga St., Sumter

Monday.
June - 2 - 1947.

Mr George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Conference Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr Mitchell.

Since I returned from the Conference held in Atlanta in May, I have not received any literature, that is anything about finding w action taken by the group. Am I right in expecting something? As I told you we are having a conference for the Women of our Diocese next week June 10-13 and I am very anxious to present the work and program of the Southern Regional Council to the group and get their backing.

Please send me any information you can that I may use in presenting the work of the Council to my board as soon as possible.

(over)

I enjoyed the Conference so much and hope and pray we can grow and accomplish more and more.

I am sending my check for $2.00 as an individual member as I do not think I joined when time and I surely wish to help and be active in your fine organization

With best wishes and kind regards

Sincerely,

(Mrs S.W.) Alma R. Barrett.

14 Ladd St

Charleston,

S.C.

June 20, '47

Dear Mr. Laine,

The standard books on your subject are
Herbert Northrup: Organized Labor and the Negro
Ira deA. Reid: Some such title as the Negro in Organized Labor
Horace Cayton and George Mitchell: Black Workers and the New Unions

CIO's Anti-Discrimination Committee, 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., would send you some pamphlets. In the AF of L., write Nelson Cruikshank, A F of L., Carpenters Building, Washington, D.C.

Here's a leaflet about Negro History in general.

Sorry we haven'T got anything directly on your point. But we are convinced, of course, that union organization is one of the fundamental ways for Negro and white relationships to improve.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

June 25, 1947

Mr. John O. Boynton
4408 Duke Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boynton:

Thanks for your recent card requesting certain information. It was a pleasure to hear from you again. I hope to be seeing you this fall if you are still at Duke. I am moving to Chapel Hill about August 1. My successor, Dr. George S. Mitchell, took office on April 1. In the interim I have been serving as consultant.

I can't really do justice to your request for a personal evaluation, since it would require quite a document to set that forth, and I am working against time to finish up some projects before leaving SRC. In brief let me say that there are many discouraging aspects about the job of promoting cooperation and understanding. Anyone who thinks there are some magic techniques would go nuts, or at least have a constant feeling of frustration, in a job like this. My philosophy is: work on as many fronts as you can in the firm belief that over a period of time the whole thing will contribute to the maturing of tolerance and democracy.

I shall send you several publications under separate cover. The SCHW Committee for Georgia has closed its office. You probably have their ~~xxx~~ pamphlets, "Your Stake in Georgia Politics," and "Suffrage Restrictions in the South," which they helped to distribute, but I shall put in copies. If I can find spare copies of some discussion-group materials put out by the Institute of Social Relations (?) I shall include them. The Georgia Interracial Committee does not publish anything except an occasional promotional leaflet. Are you familiar with the new Dept. of Intercultural Relations at University of Miami? They might have something worth looking into..... Sorry to be so brief with this. Best wishes.

GUY B. JOHNSON

Dear Dr Johnson or Successor;

I am writing a paper on the progress of racial cooperation in America.

Please send me what ever literature you have on this particular phase especially cooperative meeting and discussion groups.

Your personal evaluation of the work will be appreciated and held confidential if requested.

Sincerely

John O Boynton

4408 Duke Station

Durham N. C.

P.S. I am a Member of S.R.C. (over)

Please secure for me also literature from committee for Ga. and Ga Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Thanks!

DURHAM
JUN 22
5 30 PM
1947
N. C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec Sect
The Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3. Ga.

SRC 2 Interracial Relations

August 4, '47

Warren E. Hall, Esq.
Leigh College
Enfield, Sydney, Australia

Dear Mr. Hall,

We are delighted to have your letter of July 27.

I have made up a small bundle of pamphlets, for free, which will tell you something of the work of this Council (which is incidentally, successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation).

We do publish a small magazine, called New South. If you will be good enough to become a member of the Council (which will cost you two dollars a year) the magazine will come along as part of your membership. The magazine can be had, by itself, for a dollar a year.

We now have some two thousand members, of both races, scattered over the South, plus a few persons from outside the South. We have active State Divisions in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Kentucky, and affiliated State Interracial Committees in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and some of the other States, including Texas. Most work is done locally, and unobtrusively, as a result of regular meetings of local leaders of the two races. They try to unravel problems of housing, police protection, newspaper slanting of race news, education, health, sanitation, voting, and so on. Additionally, in the Atlanta office, we get out a stream of pamphlets bearing on Southern problems.

Most of our money comes from philanthropic foundations, but we get a good deal of help from churches (of which, by the way, the Methodist is our largest contributor) and from private individuals. It takes about 60,000 a year to keep us going.

To save you time I have (from personal funds) sent out for a copy of Myrdal's book, which is still in print. The cost was 4.00 . I have had it posted to you. If you can find reimbursement I would appreciate it, in full or in part as you may be able from a theological student's budget!

We hope you will turn up hereabouts some time. And meanwhile, let us do you any service we can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

PHONE UJ 2934

Leigh College,
Enfield,
SYDNEY.
AUSTRALIA.

27th July 1947.

The Manager,
Commission on Interracial Co-Operation,
Atlanta, Georgia.

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir,

I have been very interested in a book by Margaret Halsey "Color Blind". In this book I came across your address. I am enthusiastically interested in the Negro question. At a later date I hope to go over to your country to look into the question for myself.

I would be very pleased to hear of the history, progress, difficulties and advancements which your Association is making in the South.

If you have a journal or magazine I would be very happy to subscribe to same.

There is a book I would like to procure Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma" I have not been able to find a copy in Sydney and if it could be at all possible that you could procure one for me, advise me of the price I shall be very glad to procure a copy.

I am a theological student in the College for students of the Methodist ministry in New South Wales Conference of the Australasian Methodist

PHONE UJ 2934

Leigh College,
Enfield,

194

Church. I am a firm believer in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of men, irrespective of the color of the skin.

May God richly strengthen your hand in your noble work.

I look forward to hearing from you.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Warren E. Hall

S.R.C. Info. Reg.

Inform

August 15, 1947

Miss Suzanne Weinberg
Public Affairs Committee
22 East 38th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Miss Weinberg:

Please forgive the delayi in answering your card of June 30th, relative to names of executive officers of this organization. The card was inadvertently mislaid and, due to vacations, etc., has only just turned up.

For your information, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, together with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Conference on Education and Race Relations, was absorbed, in January of 1944, by the Southern Regional Council. Officers of the latter organization are as follows:

Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Virginia, President.
P. B. Young, Norfolk, Virginia, First Vice-President
Frank W. Spencer, Savannah, Georgia, Second Vice-President
Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas, Third Vice-President

George S. Mitchell, Atlanta, Georgia, Executive Director
Harold L. Trigg, Atlanta, Georgia, Associate " "
Mrs. Agnes McKoy, Atlanta, Georgia, Secretary-Treasurer

To answer any questions you may have in mind concerning the Southern Regional Council we are attaching a pamphlet dealing with its origin and purpose. If we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, Inc.
22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.
Murray Hill 3-4331

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1947
Southern Regional Office

June 30, 1947

"We are" trying to get our mailing lists up to date. Will you send us names of your executive officers and your complete address as soon as possible?

Suzanne Weinberg

August 19, 1947

Mr. Arthur Dunham,
Professor of Community Organization
University of Michigan
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Dunham:

The descriptive material covering the program, organization, and activities, of the Southern Regional Council which you requested for Mr. Marvin Diller has been sent him in response to your letter of August 14th.

Believing that you, as a Professor of Community Organization, will be interested in the achievement of a Southern city along this line, we are sending you a copy of our pamphlet, By the People, which tells the story of community organization in Jacksonville, Florida. If you have not already seen it, we hope that it will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
THE HORACE H. RACKHAM SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Curriculum in Social Work
Robert W. Kelso, Director

60 Farnsworth Avenue
Detroit 2, Michigan

Mrs. McKay

Gentlemen:

Would you be willing to send me a copy of your last annual report and other available printed or mimeographed material available without cost, and descriptive of the program, organization and activities of your organization? A graduate student, at this school, is working, under my supervision, on an analysis of certain data in respect to national welfare agencies. Please send this material to Mr. Marvin L. Diller, at this address. Thank you for your cooperation.

#1
Dec. N.S. O.K.
Apr. N.S.
June N.S. 8/14/47

Arthur Dunham
per MLD

Arthur Dunham
Professor of Community
Organization

August 14, 1947

SRC - Information Request.

August 21, 1947

Mr. John S. Owen, Manager
Merchandise Department
Methodist Publishing House
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Owen:

Thank you for your enquiry of August 20th concerning availability and price of our pamphlets, America's Tenth Man, Singers in the Dawn, and Understanding Our Neighbors.

Of the three, only the first two are currently available; Understanding Our Neighbors is now out of print, and we have been deterred so far from reprinting because of the greatly increased cost of such a project.

We have ample supplies of America's Tenth Man and Singers in the Dawn. The price remains the same, 10¢ each. We shall be very glad to have these included in your periodical.

Please write us whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely yoursk

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

FRED D. STONE AND LOVICK PIERCE, *Publishing Agents*

The Methodist Publishing House

Since 1789

SALES DIVISION • 810 BROADWAY • NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

W. L. SEAMAN
Director of Sales

August 20, 1947

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1947
Southern

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The following items have been suggested for inclusion in one of our Periodicals. Will these titles be available during the next twelve months and will the price remain as shown?

America's Tenth Man - 10¢
Singers in the Dawn - 10¢
Understanding Our Neighbors - 10¢

This information is needed at once, therefore a prompt reply will be appreciated.

Cordially yours

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT

John S. Owen

John S. Owen, Manager

EC

Information requests

RECEIVED
SEP 2 1947
Southern Regional Council

Rural Training Institute
Warren Wilson College
Swannanoa, N.C.

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

Thank you for your letter of August 18 advising me that Dr. Mitchell's letter about organizations working with farming-tenant groups had been sent. I am very sorry that I haven't received it — apparently it got lost somewhere. If you have a carbon copy of it, perhaps you could send that. If you would send it to me at Pleasant Valley Road
Wolfeboro, N.H.

I should receive it.

I'm sorry to have to put you to extra trouble.

Sincerely,

Ruth Troland

Rural Training Institute
Warren Wilson College
Swannanoa, N.C.
July 15, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was a pleasure to meet you and to talk with you during my brief stay in Atlanta. I only wish I could have talked with you a little further.

I am writing to you now to inquire about the location of any of the local interracial councils or similar groups here in Mississippi. At the present moment I am in West Point, Mississippi, but will be in three other sections of the state before I leave. It would be interesting to me if in my study of the local situations here if I could know of any groups which were in the area, and also if there were any individuals who are interested and active in the area of race relations or in the improvement of the economic situation in which the Negro is involved. I realize that it may mean a lot of work for someone in the office if this information is not already in accessible form, and if that is the case, perhaps you could send the information just for the areas around West point, Nettleton, Union, and Tchulu. If it be convenient, however, I would like very much to have the information for the whole state - i.e. what groups are active and where they are located, and also any individuals who are likewise interested and active. It might be possible for me to talk with some of these people while I am in the state, and that would also be very valuable to me.

If you have readily accessible information for the whole region covered by the Council, it would be even more helpful to me if I could have the above information, at least for the organizations, for the whole Southern Region. However, I realize that this information may not be available and only ask for it if it is so available.

Perhaps you might also be able to suggest other agencies who are operative in the rural areas of Mississippi to whom I might write for information. I am especially interested to know of any groups which are working with the farming - tenant group which is untouched by such groups as the Urban League and the unions.

I know that this is making a rather large request, and I hope that you will not go to too much trouble in answering it. It is information which will be very valuable to me in studying the situation here but I will understand if you are not able to anwer but a few of my questions.

Thank you again for your time and your trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth E. Troland

Ruth E. Troland

Information Request

September 2, 1947

Professor Ingolf Askevold, Director
The English Language School
Kassel * -K
Geuderwag 21, Germany

Dear Professor Askevold:

We are glad to have your letter of July 16, addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations. The Southern Regional Council is successor organization to the Conference.

I take pleasure in sending you by air-mail, a few pamphlets which may be of interest.

I can not give any help in books.
We
We have handled a subscription for your University, charged to our own liberal publication, called "New South". I enclose also a price list of our pamphlets. With exchange and money problems as they are, I would not expect you to pay for these pamphlets, but we are so poor ourselves that we can not send quantities of the more expensive pamphlets free.

I, myself, spent some months in Germany in 1928, and greatly loved the people of your country.

Please let us know of other ways in which we can be of help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:EE

Requests for information

Prof. Ingolf Askevold
Kassel - K.
Gerödserweg 21

Kassel, July 16 th. 1947.

To the
Conference on Education and
Race Relations,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Having always been interested (and to some extent active) in the struggle against race prejudice and for universal brotherhood and peace, I have come to think I might ask you to help me somehow in my work, particularly regarding the race problem. The matter has a great deal of actuality in Germany at present. As you probably know, the feeling of racial superiority is a strong element in that spirit which has led to Nazism and to the disaster of World War 2, and which is not quite dead yet; the fact that the evil of racial superiority feelingis still horribly alive even in America (of which the lynching affair of Greenville and the acquittal of the participants in it has pro = vided fresh proof) is a serious handicap in the fight against that spirit. People say : How can the Americans expect us to change our minds as long as they have not overcome that spirit themselves? I perfectly well know that this argumentation is wrong, but I have too little material for convincing people as effectively as I wish to.

There are three categories of material I should like to have:

1) Little pamphlets in a number of copies (about 25 each) for use in certain classes of my school to clear my students' views about the negro problem in America.

2) Books for my own information, e.g. Booker T. Washington's " The Story of the Negro " (especially the second volume), " The Future of the American Negro ", and " Up from Slavery ", Howard Fast, " Freedom Road ", 1946 (if possible with some commentary), T. Dixon, " The Leopard's Spots " and " The Clansman ". I should especially appreciate Harding " Select Orations ", Morgan, " Our Presidents ", Moran," American Presidents ", and Cottler, " Champions of Democracy ".

3) A periodical giving reliable and enlightening information about the actual development.

Of course, I do not expect you to fulfil all my wishes. I shall be delighted if you are so kind as to send me one or some of the things I have mentioned, and I venture to believe that you will do something for the good cause(which both you and I serve)by providing me with some material for my endeavour to spread better information and more good - will. It would be a particularly great help if you could send by air - mail a little part of the material I mentioned, e.g. some little pamphlets (one copy of each), for otherwise it would take several months till I get something at all.

Yours sincerely,

Ingolf Askevold

Director of the English Language School, Kassel

N.B. I have different opportunities of serving the cause: 1) Through the " English Language School ", whose director I am. 2) Through official courses for the training of teachers of English in public schools. 3) As superintendent of the teaching of English at the elementary schools in the district of Kassel. 4) As a well - known man of public life through publications, lectures, etc.

I have for some decades been in more or less close contact with Quakerism and the " World Brotherhood Movement ", whose Honorary President, William Ward, author of " Brotherhood and Democracy " etc., was my personal friend. He undertook great " crusades " through America, and won millions of members for the movement (mostly through getting corporations to join it).

Prof. Ingolf Askevold
Kassel - K.
Gerödderweg 21

Geröderweg 21

SRC - Information request

Texas Tuberculosis Association

700 BRAZOS STREET AUSTIN, TEXAS TELEPHONE 8-8775

DR. ELVA A. WRIGHT, HOUSTON
PRESIDENT EMERITUS

OFFICERS

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T. W. HUGHEN, PORT ARTHUR
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MRS. JOHN REVELL, SHERMAN
J. J. RHOADS, MARSHALL
DR. O. C. SEASTRUNK, ORANGE
CURT SCHMIDT, NEW BRAUNFELS
ARTHUR SCHROEDER, VICTORIA
DR. VICTOR SCHULZE, SAN ANGELO
DR. ERLE SELLERS, ABILENE
DR. HOWARD SMITH, AUSTIN
ARTHUR STOUT, WACO
WELDON SURBER, SAN ANGELO
DR. HOLMAN TAYLOR, FORT WORTH
MURRAY G. THAMES, BEAUMONT
MRS. R. H. TRAYLOR, LAREDO
W. BEVERLY WEST, JR., FORT WORTH
DR. J. B. WHITE, AMARILLO
MRS. W. O. WILKES, WACO
GEORGE D. WILSON, HOUSTON
MRS. ALVA WINTERS, PARIS

RECEIVED
SEP 1947
Southern Regional Council

MISS PANSY NICHOLS
Executive Secretary

September 13, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Arr. Emily H. Clay

Dear Miss Clay:

I should like to have some general information on membership in the Southern Regional C ouncil, and the requirements for agency membership and individual membership.

Enclosed is 25 cents for subsctiption to the Southern Frontier.

Yours truly,

Ada Yerwood

(Mrs.) Ada M. Yerwood,
Field Consultant in Health Education
for the Negro program.

Affiliated with the National Tuberculosis Association

Information request

J. A. COBURN, PRESIDENT 3210 AVE. M1-2 REAR
A. DINKINS, VICE-PRES. 2823 AVE. I
K. ALI, SECRETARY 4116 AVE. N
L. H. GOENS, TREASURER 3624 AVE. I
REV. E. J. JOHNSON, CHAPLAIN 815 36TH STREET
W. J. LACEY, ASST.-SEC'Y.
L. JONSON, SGT. AT ARMS
JOE PORTER, JUDGE ADVOCATE

Texas Negro Peace Officers Association

3210 M½ REAR GALVESTON BRANCH GALVESTON, TEXAS

Sept. 18, 1947

Southern Regional Council Inc.,
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

Please send to this Ass'n. several copies of your latest reports on Negro Officers in Southern Cities.

With kindest personal regards, and with every good wish for your Council.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Coburn

September 18, 1947

Mr. David McCoy
Public Relations
WORLD REPUBLIC
35 East Wacker Drive Room 1588
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. McCoy:

We are in receipt of your inquiry of August 24 concerning names and addresses of active and honorary direct rs and staff of our organization, together with some of our representative literature.

This will be sent to you as soon as ~~currently revised~~ listing of directors and staff which is included in our most recent pamphlet, comes off the press.

For your information the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation was merged in January, 1944. Along with the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, and the Committee on Education and Race Relations, to make up a new organization, The Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKay
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:EE

"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND HONEST CAN REPAIR"

WORLD REPUBLIC

INCORPORATED NOT FOR PROFIT

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - 35 EAST WACKER DRIVE - ROOM 1588
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1947
Southern Regional Council

August 24, 1947

Southern Commission on Internacial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

At your earliest convenience we would appreciate receiving your representative literature along with the names and addresses of the active and honorary directors and staff of your organization.

Yours truly,

David McCoy

David McCoy
Public Relations

DM:bz

September 18, 1947

Mr. Robert F. Mack, Associate Secretary
Lincoln Young Men Christian Association
393 Broad Street
Summit, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Mack:

We are very appreciative of your request of recent date for being placed on our mailing list for publications and announcements. We do not maintain a free mailing list, but we shall be very happy to offer you a subscription to our monthly publication New South for one dollar ($1.00) per year or an associate membership for two dollars ($2.00) per year, which will entitle you to receive New South together with any other subsequent publications.

For your information I am attaching the listing of our publications today. We shall be glad to fill your order of any of these which you feel will be useful to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:EE

LEON CROSS, SR.
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM CHAVIS
VICE-PRESIDENT

S. MARROW, JR.
SECRETARY

WILLIAM LUMPKIN
FIN. SEC'Y

SOLOMON MARROW
TREASURER

Lincoln Young Men's Christian Association

393 Broad Street Summit, N. J.

Directors

John Middleton
William Chavis
J. L. Chisley
Leon Cross. Sr.
James Dickerson
Norman Hill, D.D.S
James Humes
William Lumpkin
Solomon Marrow
S. Marrow, Jr.
Paul Moore
Wallace Payne
R. V. Sims, M.D.
James Spencer
Rev. Alfred Dunston

HOWARD J. DANGERFIELD, JR
General Secretary

ROBERT F. MACK. Jr.
Associate Secretary

Advisory Committee

K. W. Beattie
A. C. Bernard
Earl Christman
Ernest L. Clark
Robert B. Diefendorf
Conover English
Melville Hawley, Secretary
Miss Caroline B. Hinman
Mrs. R. H. Kirk
Maxwell Lester, Jr.
Miss Marie Libby
H. A. Marshall
Mrs. W. H. Mount
Otto F. Taylor
E. L. Reynolds
M. J. Shapiro
H. B. Twombly, Chairman

August 21, 1947

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate greatly being placed on your mailing list for your publications and announcements.

Thanks very kindly for your co-operation and service.

Most sincerely,

Robert F. Mack

Robert F. Mack
Associate Secretary

RFM/elg

MEMBER OF SUMMIT'S UNITED CAMPAIGN

LEON CROSS, SR. PRESIDENT
WILLIAM CHAVIS VICE-PRESIDENT
S. MARROW, JR. SECRETARY
WILLIAM LUMPKIN FIN. SEC'Y
SOLOMON MARROW TREASURER

Lincoln Young Men's Christian Association

393 Broad Street Summit, N. J.

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James Spencer
Rev. Alfred Dunston

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General Secretary

ROBERT F. MACK, Jr.
Associate Secretary

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Melville Hawley, Secretary
Miss Caroline B. Hinman
Mrs. R. H. Kirk
Maxwell Lester, Jr.
Miss Marie Libby
H. A. Marshall
Mrs. W. H. Mount
Otto F. Taylor
R. L. Reynolds
M. J. Shapiro
H. B. Twombly, Chairman

August 21, 1947

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

The Inter-Racial Commission
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate greatly being placed on your mailing list for your publications and announcements.

Thanks very kindly for your co-operation and service.

Most sincerely,

Robert F. Mack

Robert F. Mack
Associate Secretary

RFM/elg

MEMBER OF SUMMIT'S UNITED CAMPAIGN

10/1/47

September 29, 1947

Dr. Charles M. Evans, Director
Dept. of Resource-Use Education
Box 1202
State College, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Evans:

Thank you for your letter of September 25 telling of the new porgram for Resource-Use Education at Mississippi State College, and asking for a copy of our pamphlet, Wanted: An Educated South. We are glad to send you the pamphlet, mailed under separate cover.

I am enclosing a publications list of SRC material, for I think we have additional pamphlets which you will want. We will be glad to give your order our prompt attention.

The magazine "Resource-Use Education" which you requested is published by the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education of the American Council on Education, with headquarters at the University of North Carolina. Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., heads this Committee. Our monthly publication is New South. Our policy has been to publish the magazine once a quarter as a special pamphlet on a timely subject, "An Educated South" being the March, 1947, issue. I am enclosing a copy of a regular issue with the pamphlet you requested.

I am sorry that we have no mailing list service, but we shall be glad to have you subscribe to New South for a dollar a year, or we can put you on our list to receive announcements of publications.

We are delighted to hear of the Resource-Use Education program, and we hope you will call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

Box 1202
State College, Mississippi
September 25, 1947

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are engaged in initiating a program for Resource-Use Education here at Mississippi State College. The work will be administered through the Department of Resource-Use Education of the School of Education, under the direction of Dean B.P. Brooks.

I have been appointed director of the department, which is aided in part by G.E.B. funds.

I should appreciate receiving a copy of your publication, "Wanted, An Educated South." and

Will you please put the department on the mailing list for your publication, "Resource-Use Education," and any other of your publications and periodic reports.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Charles M. Evans

Charles M. Evans, Director
Dept. of Resource-Use Ed.
Mississippi State College

S.R.C. Information Requests -

October 2, '47

Robert Glass, Esq.
Lynchburg News
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Glass,

The last time any of our people here in the Council worked on the matter raised in your letter of September 29 was in the Summer of 1945.

I enclose the two MSS that resulted. They will give your some part of the information you wished.

Gordon Gray's Sunday paper in Winston-Salem carries a page of news, not specifically designated, all of which is about matters of special interest to Negro readers. To a hasty scanning the heads look about the same as those on any other page. Courtesy titles are used. That is, in my limited experience, about the best practice I have heard of.

I enclose also a fresh statement on the subject of Negro police, which I daresay will reach you later in a circular. It is not yet quite complete; we hope to get word from the missing cities in a few days.

Please let us be of any service we can. If there is some particular line of enquiry you would like us to take up, please write.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

The News
MORNING PAPER
PUBLISHED DAILY
AND SUNDAY

The News
THE DAILY ADVANCE
LYNCHBURG - VIRGINIA

The Advance
AFTERNOON PAPER
PUBLISHED DAILY
EXCEPT SUNDAY

September 29, 1947

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am doing a little research in the matter of Southern newspaper treatment of the Negro in their columns.

Mr. Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch tells me that you probably could give me a part of the information I am seeking. This is how most newspapers use social titles such as Mrs. and Miss with the names of Negroes. I do not expect to be able to get an exact figure, but do hope to get information about the prevailing custom with some figures in support.

I will thank you very much for any information on the subject that you may give me.

Very truly yours,

Robert Glass

Robert Glass
Managing Editor

RG:cy

SRC Sys. Rg

October 3, 1947

Mr. Charles M. Evans, Director
Department of Resource-Use Education
Mississippi State College
State College, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Evans:

The Southern Regional Council is successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to whom you wrote on September 29.

We have not at the moment anyone here sufficiently familiar with the Census to give you steering on special materials. Neither do we have anything of our own relating solely to Mississippi.

I am sending you a selection of our recent pamphlets. We would be glad to supply you with others if you need them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

separate cover

GSM:s

September 29, 1947

Committee on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am interested in being referred to any population studies of the relationship between the white and colored races in the State of Mississippi. I am particularly interested in the fields of population characteristics, education, illiteracy, economic status, farm ownership and tenancy, and other farm characteristics.

I should appreciate your calling my attention to any recent studies based on the census of 1940 with which you are acquainted. I am familiar with Dr. Charles S. Johnson's "Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties;" but as you know, the data used were as of 1930. I shall appreciate any suggestions you have in this respect.

Very truly yours,

Charles M. Evans

Charles M. Evans, Director
Department of Resource-Use Education

CME:lh

S.R.C - Information Requests

AIR MAIL

1837 Sylvan Drive
Clearwater, Florida
October 4, 1947

Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

This is a call for help!! On September 23 I wrote Mrs. Tilly for information which I need before Thursday October 9. As I have not heard from her, I am afraid that she may be out of the city attending the Methodist Ecumenical Conference or some other important meeting. Of course, there are a few days left, but in case she is away, I decided that I'd better sending out an SOS! Here's my problem.

Mrs. Dan McGaughey, wife of the pastor of the Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church here, has asked me to attend a meeting of the Clearwater Council of Church Women at 10 o'clock next Thursday morning (October 9) to talk about having Negro representation on the Council. Mrs. McGaughey has very liberal views on race relations and is anxious to have Negro women included as members, but she has not yet been able to persuade the women of the Council that this is important or necessary. When she asked me to attend the next meeting, I thought that I was to be there simply to back up her plea. Today, however, I have learned that the women have actually included me on the program, and that means that I really need the information which I requested of Mrs. Tilly, concerning the the Atlanta Council's struggle to get full membership for the Negro church women. I know the story in a general way, but I need definite facts, as I don't want to run the risk of having these Clearwater women back me into a corner!

Will you PLEASE ask one of the girls to get the story briefly from Mrs. Tilly, if she has returned, or from Mrs. Suddeth (W. B., I believe; she's a member of SRC). If neither of them can be reached, then perhaps Mrs. Turman or Mrs. A. H. Sterne could provide the information. I shall be more than grateful if this can be sent to me by return mail.

My recollection is that at first there were only three or four Negro women who used to meet with the white women occasionally as sort of fraternal delegates, but that the Negroes were invited to become members a couple of years ago. I remember some discussion about the May Day luncheon, too, and it seems to me that to avoid any possible difficulties that was discontinued, but I am not sure about this. What I want is just a brief statement of how the thing began in Atlanta and, in general, how it was worked out so that the Negroes were finally given full membership in the Council.

I have not been able to do anything yet about getting new SRC members, but I hope that I can find some before long. So many people have been away all or part of the summer, but they are beginning to

return and resume their local activities. Although I don't have a wide acquaintance here, I know a few people whom I should like to have become members and I shall begin to work on them soon. I certainly hope that the records of other Board members concerning new members have been better than mine.

It scarcely seems possible that a year ago this month my resignation as Secretary-Treasurer was announced to the Executive Committee of SRC and I was making my plan to move to Florida. That was a busy time, for we were planning for the annual meeting, also. There's always so much to be done in advance of the meeting and I am sorry to add one more burden by sending this plea for help, but I shall appreciate it very much if someone in the office can come to my aid now.

I am anxious to know how things are working out financially for the Council, and whether Dr. Alexander was able to help you to find some new money. What we need more than anything is southern support. I do wish that we could discover some wealthy Southerner who would give us substantial financial assistance, but that has been my wish for years and we haven't discovered him yet!

Best wishes to all my friends there, as well as to your family.

Sincerely,

Emily Clay

SRC - Information requests

October 6, 1947

Reverend Robert L. Newton
458 Forbes Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Newton:

We gladly appreciate your kind and interesting letter of October 1.

I attach to this letter a selection of our recent pamphlet material. The item which best emphasizes your need for twenty-five copies, is the green pamphlet called The Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Purpose. Unfortunately we are down to our last forty copies with no money to print any more. Therefore I substitute a leaflet called The South Is Yours and send you twenty-five of those. Incidentally, if any of your audience would care to join the Council they will find a blank on the back of the pamphlet.

We publish a small monthly magazine of which I enclose also some recent issues.

In addition I put in a copy of a letter written some months ago which gives quickly a more thorough outline of our history.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

October 1,1947

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Sir,

First a brief bit of imformation about myself.I am a Senior student at the Yale Divinity School,New Haven,Conn. My original home is in Durham,N.C.I have heard a limited amount about your organization but desire to acquaint myself as fully as possible for several reasons which I consider important.The first of these is a desire,as suggested for personal imformation which I feel may prove very helpful in the future.My plan is to return next June to North Carolina and there or somewhere in the South to continue my ministry for there I feel is the possibility for a life of genuine service.

So much for myself and to the next reason.During the month of November I shall have the opportunity and responsibility of reporting to a group of about twenty-five concerning your activities for the betterment of our region. The group is one studying Religious Programs for Social Action.Therefore I would greatly appreciate receiving from your office any available pamphlets or other printed material on the nature and scope of your work.Also if there is a general basic pamphlet stating more or less briefly your program and it is possible to do so would you send about twenty-five copies that I might distribute to the class for study and benefit.This meeting will as stated be held in November and therefore your earliest convenient response to this letter will be greatly appreciated.

I trust that this meeting will result in a wider knowlege and appreciation of what I hear is a very fine undertaking. In wishing for your group true progress I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert Lee Newton

(Rev.Robert L.Newton)

Note: We have approx. 40 copies of SPC's 25 Original Principles M.R.

Note: Return address
458 Forbes Ave.
New Haven, Conn.
(return postage inclosed)

S.R.C. - Info. Reg.

#5

E.M.
10/6/47

October 6, 1947

Miss Barbara McFarland
Box #4
Guilford College, North Carolina

Dear Miss McFarland:

Thank you for your card requesting materials on the southern region and indicating your desire to subscribe to New South.

Under separate cover I am sending you a sample copy of one of our pamphlets and am enclosing with this letter a publications list in case you wish to order other pamphlets. I am sorry that we are unable to supply free material. We make a small charge for material of this sort in order to help defray the cost of printing and mailing. We shall be glad to fill your order promptly.

Subscription to New South for non-Council members is $1.00 a year. I am enclosing a leaflet containing a subscription blank for your convenience in replying. We shall be very happy to have you join SRC as a member, if you care to. Dues are $2.00 a year, which includes a subscription to New South. The extra dollar goes to support the work of the organization.

We shall hope to hear from you again soon.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

Encl. (2)

Dear Sirs:

Please send me some material on the southern regions. I would like to take your monthly published magizine called 'New South.'

Send to:

Barbara McFarland
Box # 4
Guilford College, N.C.

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

October 7, 1947

Miss Rose Goldstone
Chairman Literature Committee
Inter-Group Council
New York State College For Teachers

Dear Miss Goldstone:

I appreciate your kind letter of September 30, and its discussion of the Intercollegiate Conference November 7-8 at Albany.

I wish it were possible for some of us to present but we shall all be desperately preparing for our Annual Meeting, November 12.

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of each of several recent publications. We are down to near the end of our stack on most of these, wherefore I do not send more. Of a small leaflet called The South Is Yours I send fifty.

We have entered for your Council a three months' free subscription to our small monthly publication New South. We should be in hopes that after that sample your Council would wish to subscribe---which we will charge you a dollar.

Please consider us some kind of cousin, and call on us if we can be of help to your members, either by mail or in visits.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Inter-Group Council

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE
FOR TEACHERS
Albany, N. Y.

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

September 30, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

At New York State College for Teachers in Albany, we have an active, functioning, and alert Intergroup Council----our activities running on an extensive scale: Seminars, panel discussions, radio programs, collegiate, intercollegiate, and community service. Perhaps you've heard mention of our last Intercollegiate Conference on Intergroup Relations starred by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Plans have been released for a two-day Intercollegiate Conference to be held November 7-8. If you would like to participate either directly or indirectly, will you let us know?

Would you kindly place the name of our council on your mailing list as we would appreciate any literature you might have available for the conference. If possible may we have 50 copies of each of all literature pertaining to your organization and to the field of intergroup relations.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Rose Goldstone

Chairman Literature Committee

S.R.C. - Lexington - Ky.

October 7, 1947

The Rev. Mr. J. Edgar Williams
230 Madison Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Mr. Williams:

We have only two pamphlets which will be useful to you. I enclose copies of both of them.

Probably your best source of information about the cotton economy of today would be the Sub Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture. The Sub Committee's chairman is Congressman Stephen Pace of Georgia. The Sub Committee has had all of the experts to testify before it recently, and the hearings should by now be available. Why not write Congressman Pace for his material?

Most recent figures, I am told, indicate that the share-cropping is dwindling rapidly. Former share-croppers are either becoming tenants or are leaving agriculture altogether.

A recent article in the Saturday Evening Post by Oscar Johnston, argues that the cotton picker still has a long way to go in substituting itself for hand labor which has already left the plantations. I suppose that is true but that does not remove the duty to prepare for actual displacement which will probably occur in the future.

On the question of cotton in general, I can only suggest the following list of perhaps suitable pamphlets:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. "Cotton from Boll to Bale." Washington 25, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1941. Free.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. "The Cotton-and Tobacco South." Washington 25, D.C.: Soil Conservation Service, 1941. Free.

Some facts, figures, and pictures showing the imperative need for a shift from the cash-crop system of farming to the cash-and-consumer crop system.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. "Looking Ahead with Cotton: Some Trends and Some Choices." Miscellaneous Publication No. 584. Washington 25, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1945. 10¢

Study prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Extension Service raising the complicated questions to be answered in improving the cotton situation in the South as a part of a balanced southern economy.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. "What Are You Going to Do About King Cotton?" Southern States Extension Services, 1946. Free. (Order from local extension service)

A challenge to every interested southerner to aid in attacking the serious problems in cotton production. What the farmer, businessman, teacher, and local citizen can do.

WOOFTER, T. J. JR., and FISHER, A. E. "The Plantation South Today." Washington 25, D. C.: Information and Publications Office, The Library of Congress, 1940. Free.

The fifth pamphlet of the Social Problems Series published under WPA. An analysis of the cotton crop pattern in the South, problems it sets up, and attempts at solution.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:se

Detroit 26 Mich. Sept.30/47

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

Secretary Of The
Commission On Interracial
Cooperation -
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Secretary.

As I am making a study of certain phases of Negro life today, and need material on two subjects in order to be accurately informed I write to ask your aid. Can you send me literature concern- the SHARE-CROPPING system as carried on by the large Plantation owners of today, representing the facts regarding the oppression of Negro tenants ?

Then for the second - To what extent has the new picker machine for picking cotton made inroads on the Negro labor of the Cotton belt ?

Also is there a phamplet about the whole Cotton enterprise from Eli Whitneys invention the -"GIN"- on down to now ?

Thank You For what you can send.

Very Sincerely,
Rev J. Edgar Williams
Rev. J. Edgar Williams - (White)

Retired Pastor First Friends (Quaker) Ch.

230 Madison Ave.
Detroit 26
Michigan

S.R.C. Info. Req.

October 8, 1947

Mrs. J. D. Mathis, Sr.
Trenton, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Mathis:

Thank you for your card asking for information on the work of the Southern Regional Council in improving racial conditions in the South. We are happy that your Auxiliary is planning to use the material.

Under separate cover I am sending several publications which will tell of the work of the Council. We have a continuing interest in better law enforcement in the South, and one of our present projects is encouraging the use of Negro police in colored sections of Southern cities. I am including in the packet of materials a list of Southern Cities currently employing such policemen.

As you may already know, there is a South Carolina Division of the Council, of which Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Algene Acres, Newberry, South Carolina, is executive secretary. I am writing her today to send you an account of the work of the South Carolina Division.

Please let us know whenever we can be of service to you. We welcome to membership in the Council all members of your Auxiliary who subscribe to our aims and purposes.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

cc/ Mrs. Eugene Spearman

October 8, 1947

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

I think the enclosed will be self-explanatory. Hope you will have time to send Mrs. Mathis something about the S.C. Division. Don't know where she heard of us.

I sent her SRC: Its Origin and Purpose; December New South; Sept. New South; Wanted: An Educated South; What One Woman Can Do to Prevent Lynching; Negro Police List; and 15 copies of The South Is Yours.

How are you? We're looking forward to seeing you at the Annual Meeting.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Please send information you offer free on the Southern Regional Council in improving racial conditions in the South etc for our Woman's Auxiliary -

Thank you - Sincerely

Mrs. J. D. Mathis Sr

Trenton S. C.
Oct 6 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1947
Southern Regional Council

SRC- Info. Reg.

October 13, 1947

Mr. Thomas R. Mitchell
St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute
Lawrenceville, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I send you two pamphlets in reply to your letter about the Negro in business. You will find much information in Myrdal's "An American Dilemma", chapter 14 in which is given over to that subject.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

St. Paul's Polytechnic
Institute
Lawrenceville, Va.

Southern Regional
Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1947
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am attempting to write a term paper on "The Negro in Business in the United States", I want to trace Negro business from slavery up until the present day.

If you have any information on this subject, will you kindly send it to me.

Yours truly
Thomas R. Mitchell

S.R.E. Information Request

October 14, 1947

Mrs. Charles A. Riepenhoff
1 South Wisconsin Avenue
Wellston, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Riepenhoff:

I suppose one of your best sources of information about Negro colleges in general would be the United Negro College Fund. You can reach it at this address: 38 East 57th Street, New York 22, New York.

I can suggest three or four colleges that fit into your definition:

North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina, is almost the only state supported liberal art Negro college in the South. It has an outstanding record. The president of it would be glad to write at length about the college.

A good representative Southern denominational college for Negroes is Payne College at Augusta, Georgia. The president is Mr. E. C.. Peters. It is a Methodist college which keeps abreast of the times.

Your third category was " the school where students work to help pay their way." This is a part true of a great many colleges, notably, Tuskegee Institute (Tuskegee Institute, Alabama), or Hampton Institute (Hampton, Virginia). For a far more modest school doing much work with youth below college level would be Piney Woods College, Piney Woods, Mississippi.

On outstanding Negro citizens, a good book to lay your hands on would be "Thirteen Against the Odds" written by E. E. Embry, available at a little or no cost at the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Meanwhile, I send you several pamphlets which maybe of interest.

If we can be of further help please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia.

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am preparing a club paper on "Negro Colleges and Educators" and would like for you to send me any material you have on this subject. At the present time, I have in mind telling about colleges or universities in different parts of the country,and using different types of schools. I would like to have information on one each of the following types:

State or Federal financed (wholly or in part) school

Outstanding religeous affiliated school (any denomination)

A school where students work to help pay their way, as on a farm operated by the school or any other project sponsered by the school

If there is any information that you can give me on the types of schools mentioned above, or any other schools not mentioned, I would appreciate it. Or if you do not have such information could you tell me where to get it. If you could even send me the nnames of some of the schools I could write direct to them.

On this same program, we would like to give a short biography of one or perhaps two negros who have done something outstanding for the betterment of their race or their country. Would you suggest some names for this?

I would greatly appreciate any help you can give me.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Charles A. Riepenhoff

Mrs. Charles A. Riepenhoff
1 S. Wisconsin Ave.,
Wellston, Ohio.

SRC - Info. Reg.

October 14, 1947

The Rev. Mr. Robert L. Newton
458 Forbes Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Newton:

I suppose your letter of October 10 crossed in the mail mine to you of October 7.

I hope what we were able to send will fill the bill.

We have appropriated your enclosed postage. Thank you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

October 10, 1947
458 Forbes Ave.,
New Haven, Conn.

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Recently I wrote requesting some informational bulletins and pamphlets concerning the nature and activity of your organization in which I am interested. As stated I am to lead a Seminar group of about twenty-five here at the Yale Divinity School in a discussion of it sometime in November.

I meant to enclose sufficient return postage for what ever material you could send me (including, if possible, 25 pamphlets of a general nature, if there is no cost, for the class.) I forgot to enclose said postage and do so

in this envelope.

I should like to thank you again for any consideration you can show me in this request which I believe is a significant one. As great a degree of promptness in answer as is possible will be deeply appreciated for as suggested the engagement necessitating such is in November. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert Lee Newton

Information Requests

October 16, 1947

Dr. R. C. Koeninger
Professor of Sociology
Sam Houston State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Koeninger:

In reply to your letter of October 9, I am sorry to say that we do not have the address of J. H. Jackson. The letter printed in the Charlotte paper came to us through a clipping service, and we thought it interesting enough to reprint.

I am afraid it is extremely unlikely that the Charlotte Observer could furnish you the information you want. I might suggest, however, that you write to Mr. Jackson in care of Johnson C. Smith University. That is, as far as I know, the only Negro university in Charlotte, and, if Mr. Jackson is not a member of their faculty, they would probably know where he could be reached.

I am happy to add your name to our list of New South subscribers. It occurred to me that, being concerned with Southern problems, you might wish to become an active member of the Council. If so, your subscription to New South would be considered payment of half the annual dues. The enclosed leaflet presents a brief outline of our program and contains a membership blank.

I am sorry I cannot be of more help. If there is any information we can give you at any future time, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Sam Houston State Teachers College

Huntsville, Texas

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

BIBLE
ECONOMICS
GEOGRAPHY
GOVERNMENT
HISTORY
SOCIOLOGY

DIVISION STAFF

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L. A. MC GEE
J. D. MC LEOD
FRANCES MC MINN
M. B. MEASAMER
JESSIE NEWELL
T. B. PRESCOTT

October 9, 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

New South
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

After a sojourn of some 18 years in the north and western states I find myself back in the south and again conserned with some of its problems. Just now someone put on my desk a copy of New South. On page 6 of the September 1947 issue there is a reprint from the Charlotte, N.C. News and Observer containing J.H. Jackson's letter to the editor. I am interested in getting in touch with Mr. Jackson as I have done some work with prisoners and would like more information about his study and findings. Can you supply me with his address or tell me how to get in touch with him.

E.K.H I am enclosing $1.00 for a subscription to New South.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. Koeninger

R. C. Koeninger
Professor of Sociology

RCK:sl

SRC to Arizona requests

October 16, 1947

Mr. Henry F. Dobyns
539 E. 9th Street
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Dobyns:

I enclose some literature about the Southern Regional Council.

Besides our educational work what we get accomplished is mainly through state and local committees. These are sometimes called inter-racial committees or sometimes are local or state assemblies of the Council. Over large areas of the South, it is still the case that Negroes have few or no official channels through which they can reach public officers. In these areas inter-racial committees make it possible for Negroes to make their grievances and needs made known, through white persons of good will and influence who meet regularly with Negroes. These meetings result not only in some gains in such needs as streets, and sewers, and houses, but they provide also a network of friendly acquaintance which is very useful at all times.

You could get a good deal of help from the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

The University of New Mexico could put you in touch with whatever is the Association of Spanish-Americans in that state. You have some of course in Arizona.

Another body that would be glad to inform you would be the Bureau of Intercultural Education, 1697 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. I assume you are working already with the office of Indian Affairs. The Smithsonian Institute in Washington is also a useful source for anthropological material.

If we can help you in any way, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

encls.

Tucson, Arizona

October 12, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

While working on newspapers in southern Arizona I became interested in the problems of the minorities in this area, particularly those of the Papago Indians. At the present time I'm styding the minority groups of the whole country and the programs which have been used to try to aid them--successful and otherwise. I hope to winnow out measures which can be applied here. The study is being carried on under the direction of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona.

It is probably apparent, then, that I am writing you to ask for information. I'd like to find out about the organization of the Council, its aims, and activities. My particular interest is in any action programs you may have carried on and their results. If you issue publications I would like a price-list. Any information you think I might use will be welcomed, as will suggestions as to other organizations which might furnish similar facts.

Sincerely,

Henry F. Dobyns

Henry F. Dobyns

S.R.C. Dufr. Reg.

COPY OF THIS LETTER SENT TO MR. HARRY WRIGHT

October 20, 1947

Mr. Murray Zarfes
1481 Shakespeare Avenue
New York 52, New York

Dear Mr. Zarfes:

I am sorry I am so slow in answering your letter of October 7.

Your goal is a very interesting one and I do hope you will follow it.

You will probably not like my advice, but here it is: a. you need a full four years college before you take up medicine. b. You should transfer next September to a Southern college and probably you should go to a Southern Medical school afterwards.

B/ is less than what you ought to have for an average. Get yourself a string of A's.

I have great admiration for your friend and my friend Harry Wright. If we in the Council can be of any help, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

1481 Shakespeare Avenue
New York City 52, New York
October 7, 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am an eighteen year old Sophomore attending the pre-medical course at Long Island University. Although I realize that there is a long hard road still before me, I am looking forward to the future.

Mr. Harry L. Wright has suggested that I write you for whatever advice and aid you see fit to grant to me.

I have long been interested in the medical profession with particular emphasis upon the medical conditions and facilities as they exist in the South.

I find the field of Public Health quite intriguing and again, I believe that it is in the South that the greatest advancement in this work is still to be made; and it is in this region that I intend to practice if my goal of becoming a Medical Doctor is achieved.

If possible, I would prefer entering medical school after only three years of study as I would like to get right into this field. I am doing well in my studies and have a B+ average.

I would greatly appreciate any information or assistance that you may give toward the realization of this end.

Yours truly,

Murray Zarfes

Murray Zarfes

SRC Corp Reg.

October 20, 1947

Mr. Paul W. Lindloff, Jr.
1102 N. 13 St.
Waco, Texas

Dear Mr. Lindloff:

I presume you know of the book by Arthur Raper and Ira Reid called Sharecroppers All.

Another volume is Charles S. Johnson's Shadow of the Plantation.

If I had your problem I would try: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Another contact: The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Agriculture, headed by Congressman Sephen Pace, which has been making a thorough study of the Cotton Economy. All the experts have testified before the committee. Write Congressman Pace and ask him for relative useful testimony.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl-1

GSM:s

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1947
Southern Regional Council

1102 N. 13 St.
Waco, Texas
October 16, 1947

Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Your office has been recommended to me by Dr. C.D. Johnson of the Sociology Department of Baylor University where I am doing work in Rural Sociology.

At present I am doing a research paper entitled "The Plight of the Sharecropper" and I was told that you could give me information concerning the sharecropper and his situation in the South in present times. I am interested in securing information regarding the economic, educational, religious, and political picture of the sharecropper as well as any other facts which are of interest and significance. I would appreciate any literature that you might be able to furnish me as well as a suggested bibliography in which data on this subject might be obtained.

Any help that you can give will be of great service and sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Lindloff, Jr.

Paul W. Lindloff, Jr.

Information Requests

October 24, 1947

Mr. O. Uzzell
612 Chestnut Street
Mt. Olive, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Uzzell:

I enclose with pleasure a copy of America's Tenth Man.

I do not, myself, know how to refer you to material on Negro history in North Carolina. Undoubtedly, you could get material from North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, or from the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at 1538 9th Street, NW, Washington, D. C., or from the Chomburg Library, c/o Public Libraries, New York, New York.

Another source would be a letter to the Library of Congress. Quite probably reference could be had by addressing Dr. Guy Johnson, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

If we can help you in any way please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

612 Chestnut St
Mt. Olive, N.C.
20 October 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am seeking information and material on the role Negroes have played in the history of North Carolina, both past and contemporary. Could you supply me with any of the above information? If so, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Too, I would like to know if you have any more of your booklets entitled, "America's Tenth Man."

I shall hope to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,
O. Uzzell

SRC Business Records

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

OCT 24 1947

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Believing that there is a great need for more adequate technical information on the part of state and local government officials in the conduct of public affairs, the state universities of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, have undertaken a survey of the sources of technical assistance available to state and local governments and the processes by which such assistance is made available. The first product of this survey is to be a handbook or directory of selected sources of technical assistance, state, regional, and national, published for each of the seven states and distributed to public officials and other interested persons.

In order that the data necessary for our purposes may be assembled with a minimum of correspondence, the University of Alabama has agreed to contact the regional and national agencies which apparently should be included in each of the seven state handbooks. We are therefore enclosing a data sheet for your agency on which we have entered the information available to us from limited and out-of-date secondary sources. We will appreciate it if you will fill in the gaps and check the information we have recorded for accuracy and completeness. If, for any reason, you prefer not to have your agency listed in a handbook such as we have in mind, we would, of course, wish to be informed of that fact.

We believe each item on the data sheet is self-explanatory, especially when the purpose of our survey is considered. Please note that we are not attempting to describe all the functions and activities of your organization, but rather are emphasizing the services you render to governmental agencies and officials. Use the reverse side of the enclosed sheet or additional sheets as necessary; any further information concerning your agency which you consider pertinent will be welcomed.

Yours sincerely,

Roscoe C. Martin

Roscoe C. Martin, Director
Bureau of Public Administration

Enclosure

COPY

Nov 5, 1947

Agencies Providing Technical Assistance to State and Local Governments

NAME AND ADDRESS: Southern Regional Council (Established 1944)
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

TYPE OF AGENCY: Profit non-profit

MAJOR ACTIVITIES: Works for economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South.

SERVICES PROVIDED ON REQUEST:

(1) Clearing house for information on the Negro, race relations, social, civic, and economic conditions in the South. (If the Council does not have the material in its files, it will be glad to try to locate sources of such information. (2) Research and survey to determine the facts and the state of public opinion as a basis for sound social action. (3) Publication and distribution of pamphlets on the Negro, social, civic, and economic conditions in the South. (4) Consultative services to communities wishing to make surveys of local conditions, with a view to improving services for all the people. (5) Consultative services to private and official agencies. (6) Cooperation with local, state, regional and national groups interested in Southern progress. (6) Maintenance of state and local divisions and/or affiliates which work on specific community and state problems. (7) Investigation of ~~xxxx~~ incidents of ~~the~~ injustice and violence.

CHARGES FOR SERVICE:

Small charge for SRC publications, based on cost of printing and mailing such material.

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO:

State and local governments, state and local citizens groups, students, clubs, newspapers, churches, business men, club women, ~~xxxx

1013 Highland View, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
October 15, 1947

Dear Friend:

As you know, my term of office as Secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Southeastern Jurisdiction will be out in 1948. One of the things I feel I must do is to see that there is a state interracial committee in each of our nine states. With the exception of one or two states, the dream is realized.

On October 31, I will be in Montgomery to organize an Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council. The Council, as you know, is the successor to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

I hope you will be at this meeting, for you know I will be more dependent on the Methodist women than on any other group to further the cause of race relations.

The meeting will be held at 2 P.M., October 31, on the campus of State Teachers College in Montgomery.

Looking forward to seeing you again, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

STAFF SIZE: Professional 6 ; Clerical 4

PRINCIAPAL STAFF MEMBERS: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, 63 Auburn Avenue NE; Mrs. Agnes McKoy, Secretary-Treasurer; Harold C. Fleming, Direcor of Information; Margaret Price, Research Assistant.

AFFILIATED WITH: No affiliation

[illegible] WITH: No affiliation

SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT:

General Education Board; Julius Rosenwald Fund; the Methodist Church--Division of Home Missions and Church Extenstion, Woman's Division of Christian Service, and General Board of Education; Phelps-Stokes Fund; Catholic Committee of the South; Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.; the Protestant Episcipal Church, Province of Sewanee; membership dues and contributions.

Information request

October 24, 1947

Mr. Joseph I. Richman
17 East 74th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Richman:

Enclosed is a copy of New South containing our most up-to-date list of Southern cities using Negro police, as per your recent request to Dr. George S. Mitchell.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

October 24, 1947

Mr. J. A. Coburn
3210 Avenue M½ Rear
Galveston, Texas

Dear Mr. Coburn:

Enclosed is a copy of New South containing our most up-to-date list of Southern cities using Negro police, as per your recent request to Dr. George S. Mitchell.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P. S. Under separate cover we are mailing you 10 additional copies of New South, in case you will have use for them.

MP 10/24/47

Memo

To: Miss Price

From: George S. Mitchell GSM

Date: September 24, 1947

Margaret, note that two people wrote in for police stuff while it was still cooking and I promised each one copies of the complete list when completed. Will you be responsible for sending to each of these persons copies when finished?

J. A. ~~Carl~~ Coburn
3210 Ave M½ Rear
Galveston, Texas

Joseph L. Rickman
17 East 74th Street
New York, New York

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

SRC - Information requests

October 24, 1947

Miss A. C. Heard, Librarian
Alabama A & M Institute
Normal, Alabama

Dear Miss Heard:

Thank you very much for your card of recent date asking that you be placed on our mailing list. We regret to advise that the Council no longer retains a mailing list, but we should be very glad to enter a subscription for you to our monthly magazine, New South. The rate to this is $1.00 per year. For your information we are attaching a price list of our publications. Many schools and colleges have stocked these for use in economics and social science courses.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosures 2

AM:ee

Ala. A & M Institute
Library
Normal, Ala.

Dear Sir:

We would appreciate being placed on your mailing list.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) A.C.Heard
Librarian

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1947
Southern Regional Council

S.R.C. - Info. Rep.

October 27, 1947

Mrs. Leonard V. Wirkus
514 Palermo Avenue, Apt. 44
Coral Gables 34, Florida

Dear Mrs. Wirkus:

The best work of the kind you mentioned that I know of as having occurred was done somewhere in the Richmond Virginia Public Schools by a now Mrs. R. Goodman Lantor of 1003 Main St. South Boston, Virginia. She left her job in late 1946 but she remains fully informed about the program she conducted.

Miss Nelle Morton of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Chapel Hill, North Carolina would be apt to know of other instances.

Miss Josephine Hamilton of the Chattanooga High School, East Third Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee does some teaching of the kind you are concerned with in the high school in Chattanooga. She is particularly competent and well informed. Miss Annie Laurie McDonald is assistant professor at the Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, North Carolina. She has good ideas on that subject and is influential in Southern Education Service.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

GSM:ee

MRS. LEONARD V. WIRKUS
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
CORAL GABLES 34, FLORIDA
514 Palermo Ave., Apt. 4

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1947
Southern Regional Council

October 24, 1947

Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Do you know of any schools in the "Deep South" which are doing or have done work in Intergroup Education?

I am writing my Master's thesis on the general subject "Intercultural Education in Selected High Schools of Dade County, Florida," limiting my study to world and American history, sociology, civics, and government.

It would be of great value to me if I were to be able to look into other Southern schools' programs, and I knew that you would know of any such work.

MRS. LEONARD V. WIRKUS
135 CALABRIA AVENUE, APT. 4
CORAL GABLES 34, FLORIDA

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Yours sincerely,

Rosemary H. Wirkus

Rosemary Hubbell Wirkus
(Mrs. L. V.)
Teacher, on leave, Miami
Senior High School

S.R.C. Info. Reg.

October 27, 1947

Mr. Virgil R. Walker, Director of Education
American Occupation Zone, Headquarters,
European Command, Dependents Schools Service
7755 Dependents Schools Detachment
A.P.O.#403, % Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Walker:

This is in reply to your letter of October 20 which was written to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Commission was absorbed some years ago by the Southern Regional Council.

We have only a little material useful for children. I am sending you a copy of America's Tenth Man. This has been very popular and is simply written. We are also sending a price list of our other publications.

The series, "Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation," "Wanted: A Healthy South," "Wanted: An Educated South" and "Machines in the Cotton Fields" might be of topical interest to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

Corrected list
Sent

10/27/47

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN COMMAND
DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS SERVICE
7755 DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS DETACHMENT
A.P.O. #403, % POSTMASTER, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

October 20, 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1947
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

We are engaged in the education of approximately four thousand American girls and boys who are presently living in the American zone of Germany where their parents are performing duties incident to the occupation of Germany. They are attending typically small American schools scattered throughout the occupation zone. All of these schools are staffed with highly qualified American teachers recruited from all sections of the United States.

At the present time we are endeavoring to obtain adequate instructional materials for use in our classrooms. In writing to you we have two requests:

(1) Would you kindly send us a list of your publications?
(2) If you prepare any free educational materials, would you be willing to send us from 1 to 50 copies of whatever materials you feel would be of value in our instructional program.

The problem of securing adequate instructional materials for our schools is a difficult one, and any help you can afford us will stimulate our teachers and pupils to do better work.

Sincerely yours,

Virgil R. Walker

Virgil R. Walker
Director of Education
American Occupation Zone

VRW:hgh

P.S. Should you have any immediate questions regarding this request, please write to our Curriculum Consultant in the United States- Dr. Guy Wagner, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

S.R.C. Infor. Reg.

October 27, 1947

Mr. Alvin E. White
4450 E Street, S. E.
Washington 19, D. C.

Dear Mr. White:

You will recall your inquiry in 1945 about Negro Police.

Here is our latest leaflet on the subject.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl

GSM;s

Info on Police Negro

May 17, 1946

Mr. Alvin E. White
4450 E Street, S. E.
Washington 19, D. C.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your letter of May.10. I am glad to hear of your interest in the subject of Negro policemen.

I am enclosing a list of Southern cities which use Negro police in Negro areas and some statements from city officials on their experience with Negro police. I regret that we do not have complete information on the percentage of Negroes in the total police forces in these various cities.

Since you have been in touch with Mr. Yancey of Greensboro, N. C., I am sure that you have a copy of a talk which he made to the Atlanta Association of University Women last February. He is a progressive man and has done fine work in several cities in North Carolina.

If you have not seen Report Number 53 issued by the North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh, be sure to get it. It is a survey of the use of Negro police, and it has information on some cities which are not included in our list. I believe the price is 25 cents.

Hoping that this will be of some use to you and looking forward to seeing your write-up, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

4450 E Street,S.E.,
Washington,19, D. C.
May 10,1946.

Dr.Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc
65 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3,Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson;

I have been referred to you by Mr. H.A. Yancey, city manager of Greensboro, N.C.

I am interested in doing a piece for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers on Negro policemen and would like information on the number and names of cities where they are used; the numbers of Negro policemen; percentages of representation on police forces and any other information along this line that is available and not too much trouble to furnish.

If you have any information as to their acceptance in communities and their general attitudes as well as the attitudes of both races, it too would be appreciated.

Thanking you in anticipation of your reply,

Very truly yours,

Alvin E. White

ALVIN E. WHITE.

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

4450 E Street, SE
Washington, 19, D. C.,
May 7,1946.

The Southern Frontier
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen;

Through Mr. Edward J. Kelley of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, I understand that in 1943 you made some kind of a study on the Southern cities with Negro policemen. I am a feature writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance and am interested in doing a story along this line with information as to the numbers and cities having Negro police. Can you help me out in this quandary? Thankin you in anticipation of your reply,

Very truly yours,

Alvin E. White

ALVIN E. WHITE.

Information request

October 27, 1947

Mr. J. E. Pierce
Negro Civic and Improvement League
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pierce:

A couple of years ago you wrote us for information about Negro Police. Have just got out a revised leaflet on it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl.

GSM:s

Negro Policemen

R. L. BATTLE, President
259 So. Jackson St.
DR. R. T. ADAIR, Vice President
123½ Monroe St.
DR. B. F. SMITH, Chairman
State Teachers College
Charities, and Welfare Council
Colored Division

Negro Civic and Improvement League

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

J. E. PIERCE, Secretary
State Teachers College
E. D. NIXON, Asso. Sec.
54 Mill Street
J. S. SHARPE, Treasurer
905 Cleveland Avenue
H. G. BELL, Chairman
Finance Committee
31 Mill Street

February 27, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Bldge
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Please send me a list of the Southern cities which are employing Negro policeman.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours truly,
J. E. Pierce
J. E. Pierce

JEP:af

Sent 2/28/45
m

"For fuller Participation in the Development of the South for Negroes."

SRC — Information Request

October 27, 1947

Mr. George S. Oettle
Rice Hotel
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Oettle:

Here is the program of the Georgia Citizens Council's Meeting, November 17, 18, and 19.

Their meetings in the past have been well attended and their speakers interesting.

We hope we will get a chance to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:se

Box 190 Metuchen N.J. 10/25/47

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Greetings, Saw recently in some paper a reference to a Social Needs Conf. to be held in Atlanta about the 17th prox. I hope to be in Houston Texas attending the annual Conference of the "Friends of the Land" on the 7th & 8th prox. Can you send me a line please about the Atlanta Conference. If possible I would like to attend. Will be at the Rice hotel. C/o Friends of the Land. I hope you. Yours are well. Warm regards to your wife & yourself

Sincerely

Edwin S. Oettle

Regional Council

Please here on the night of the 31st (Fri.)

SRC Sup Reg

October 27, 1947

Mr. O. A. Keener
Berea College, Box 1068
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Keener:

In response to your request of October 23, I am enclosing copies of our pamphlets on health and education. Some of the statistics presented in them are broken down by race, and I hope they will be of help to you.

Also enclosed is a list of the publications we have in stock. We shall be happy to fill your order for any of them that might be useful to you.

If we can be of any further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

OCT 27 1947
Southern Regional Council

0-23

Gentlemen:

Do you have any leaflet or pamphlet giving facts regarding Negro death rate for T.B, Infant mortality, etc.?

Any other literature on employment, housing, health, education giving up-to-date statistics will be greatly appreciated.

O. L. Keener
Berea College Box 1068
Berea, Ky.

SRC - Info Pkg

October 27, 1947

Miss Anne Fromer
Magazine Digest
20 Spadina Road
Toronto 4, Ontario

Dear Miss Fromer:

On May 28 of this year you wrote us for information on Negro Police in Southern states.

We have made a fresh inquiry on this and take pleasure in sending you the October issue of our magazine which contains our findings.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl.

GSM:s

June 5, 1947

Miss Anne Fromer
Managing Editor
Magazine Digest
20 Spadina Road
Toronto 4, Ontario

Dear Miss Fromer:

We have received your letter concerning information about the use of Negro policemen in Southern cities. We are pleased to send you some materials which we hope will be of considerable help to you. Enclosed are the following items:

1. A memo entitled "Negro Police in Southern Cities." This information we try to keep up to date for use im promoting the idea of employing Negro police. However, the quotations on page 2 are four or five years old, though I believe this would not detract particularly from their usefulness.
2. An address on "The Use of Negro Police as an Aid to Law Enforcement," by Mr. Henry A. Yancey, formerly City Manager of Greensboro, N.C., now of Charlotte, N.C. It is an excellent statement by a man who has managed four or five cities where Negro police have been used.
3. A report prepared recently by the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, consisting of statements by police officials in North Carolina towns.
4. Clippings from the Asheville Citizen, Richmond Times-Dispatch, Bristol Herald-Courier, Norfolk Journal and Guide (a Negro newspaper), Savannah News, Atlanta Constitution.

We trust that this information will cover pretty well the points that you have in mind. If there are further points on which you would like information, please let us know. We do not have an up-to-the-minute list of police chiefs in Southern cities, but letters addressed simply to Chief of Police should bring whatever additional information you want.

I have just come across two other items in my files which might be helpful: 5. North Carolina League of Municipalities Report No. 55; and 6. a report on Negro policemen in Miama, prepared for us by a young Negro investigator in March 1945. Please return items 4,5, and 6 when you are through with them, as we want them for our permanent files.

We are looking forward to seeing the MAGAZINE DIGEST article when it comes out. We are delighted that you are interested in the subject of Negro policemen.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Consultant

P.S. The present Executive Director of the Council is Dr. George S. Mitchell. I recently resigned as Director, and I am preparing to return to a teaching position at the University of North Carolina.

MAGAZINE DIGEST

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
20 SPADINA ROAD
TORONTO 4, ONT.

A DIGEST OF THE WORLD'S BEST READING

OFFICES IN NEW YORK
WASHINGTON, D.C.
LONDON, ENGLAND
PARIS, FRANCE

May 28th, 1947

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

This publication understands that a number of Southern cities have begun successfully to employ Negro policemen.

We feel that this development is an important step forward in the betterment of race relations and it is with a view to preparing an article on this theme that we are writing you.

We should appreciate such data as you may have on this matter and such recommendations or suggestions as you are able to make. Specifically, would it be possible for you to furnish us with the names of those Southern towns now employing Negro policemen, with the names of individuals in those towns, and with examples of the advantages that have accrued to those communities where Negro policemen are employed.

We are particularly interested in such examples as may show how violence was averted and good relations maintained by having policemen of their own race work among members of the Negro community.

In the event you are not familiar with MAGAZINE DIGEST, it may be helpful to know that although we are a Canadian publication, three quarters of our one million and a half circulation is American. We are also published and distributed in New Zealand, Australia, France, Sweden, Great Britain and the Near East.

Thanking you for your kind attention to this matter, we are,

Sincerely yours,

Anne Fromer

AF*MK

ANNE FROMER
Managing Editor

S.R.C. - Info - Key.

October 28, 1947

Mrs. Tillman Williams
745 Ponce de Leon Terrace NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Williams:

On the matter of the attitude of white officers toward Negro police I have collected statements which we have received from responsible officers at Gainesville, Florida, Sanford, Florida and Greensboro, North Carolina. There is also a newspaper story from the Los Angeles Tribune of September 6, 1947. I have written to the Chief in Miami for verification of this story but have not yet received. There is additional use of material in October New South

I believe you have a copy of Yancey's speech.

We have noted on pages 3, 7, and 8.

The October New South contains the statement of the present Chief in Greensboro to our Mr. Fleming to the effect, that, "once the Negro officers are appointed the white police who had not liked the idea saw that it was the proper thing to do".

If these are not enough, we think that useful information might be had from Miami, Dallas, or Newport News or San Antonio.

I hope that what is here will supply an answer, if not let me know and I will try to get you material bearing more directly on the point from one of the cities above.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Attachment

GSM:ee

S.R.C. Info. Reg.

October 28, 1947

Mr. R. A. Schermerhorn, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
Rhode Island State College
Kingston, Rhode Island

Dear Professor Schermerhorn:

Guy Johnson has returned to his old teaching job at the University of North Carolina, which is why I answer your kind letter of October 22.

I enclose three copies of our October New South.

We have in preparation a training course for southern police schools on race relations, but it is still a good way from finished.

You have listed all of the sources I know about.

If we can help you further, we will wish to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Attachment

GSM:ee

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE
KINGSTON, R. I.
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

October 22, 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have a communication before me from Mr. J. Harvey Kearns, Assistant Research Director of the Regional Urban League in which he suggests that I write to you for information which may have been compiled by the Southern Regional Council on Police and the Negro in the South.

So far I have been able to secure a minimum~~able~~ amount of information on the subject from C.S. Johnson's latest book, "Into the Main Stream" and from reports sent me by the Regional Urban League. In addition to this, I have sent for a copy of the New South, a paper now ~~but~~ out in New Orleans which has devoted its October issue to the Negro and police in the south. I am of course familiar with Myrdal's treatment and some of the background material used from Arthur Raper's study.

I am particularily anxious to gather more recent material either about the continuing use of Negro police in the south or any monographs about police treatment of Negroes, particularly if it indicates the trends. If you can put me in touch with, or perhaps send me any study of this kind, I shall be very grateful.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Schermerhorn

R. A. Schermerhorn, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology

RAS:leh

SRC - Info. Reg.

October 28, 1947

Anti-Discrimination Committee
Elizabeth Irwin High School
40 Chorlton Street
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

We are glad to have your letter of October.

Here is some literature about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

If we can help you further, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Attachment
GSM:ec

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

40 Charlton Street
New York City
October 20, 1947

Southern Regional Council
RECEIVED
OCT 23 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We represent a group of Elizabeth Irwin High School students who formed a committee to fight discrimination.

In our school we have been active handing out petitions and informing the students as to the situation that exists.

We are extremely interested in your organization and would like to assist in any way possible.

Please send us any information you have concerning your activities.

Respectfully yours,

Anti-Discrimination Comm.
of Elizabeth Irwin High School

SRC. Pps Reg.

October 30, 1947

Mr. Nathaniel Ivory
2207 Walnut Street.
St. Louis 3, Missouri

Dear Mr. Ivory:

Your postal card of October 20 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to us, since the latter was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in January 1944.

We regret to advise t at the Council is no longer able to maintain a free mailing list due to the greatly increased costtof paper and printing. We can, however, offer you a subscription to our monthly publication, New South, for only one dollar, and we are still offering the same unit price to pamphlets shown on the attached list, although quantity discounts have been discontinued. Many schools and colleges are using these pamphlets in sociology, economics, education, and race relations courses.

Please let us hear from you if we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:ee

I WOULD APPRECIATE MY NAME ON YOUR FREE MAILING LISS

THANK YOU

NATHANIEL IVORY

2207WALNUT ST.

ST. LOUIS 3MO.

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1947
Southern Regional Council

Nathaniel Ivory

SRC information requests

October 30, 1947

Mrs. C. P. Brittian, Principal
Englewood School
Fairfield, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Brittian:

We regret very much that due to swollen cost of paper and printing it is no longer possible for the Council to maintain a free mailing list. We can, however, offer you a subscription to our monthly publication, New South, for only one dollar, and we are still offering pamphlets as shown on the attached list at the same unit price as before, although quantity discounts have been discontinued. Many schools and colleges are using these pamphlets for civics, sociology, economics, and race relations courses.

Please let us hear from you if we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:ae

October 23, 1947.

Dear Sirs;

Please place my name on your mailing list.

Thanks.

Very Sincerely
Mrs. C. E. Brittain, Principal
Englewood School
Fairfield, Ala.

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1947
Southern Regional Council

Interracial Relations

October 30, 1947

Mr. John W. Baker
Department of History and Government
Trinity University
San Antonio 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Baker:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 22.

I am happy to learn that you are planning a course in race relations, and I hope that some of our material will prove helpful to you. Unfortunately, I do not know which of our publications Dr. Moore is using. It is possible that the quizz he referred to is one of the out-of-print publications of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

However, a number of Southern colleges and universities have found our pamphlets useful as supplementary texts in courses dealing with race relations, economics, government, and sociology of the South. I am enclosing a complete price list, as well as a few pamphlets which may be of some use to you. If you are interested in any of the other pamphlets listed, or if you would like to have more copies of those enclosed, we shall be happy to supply them.

Please let me know if I can be of any further help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

TRINITY UNIVERSITY
SAN ANTONIO 1, TEXAS

October 22, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Dr. Harry E. Moore of the University of Texas has used in connection with a course in race relations a quizz on the negro that he got from you in the past. He suggested that I wrote to you to see if there are any copies of this quizz available. We are planning on offering a course in Race Relations here at Trinity University in the spring semester, and he suggested that possibly you could furnish me with other information which would be of use to me in this course.

I would like to hear from you and know what the cost for this information would be. Thank you for this service.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Baker

JWB:mk

John W. Baker

SRC Information requests

November 4, 1947

Miss Marian Sanford
Crowell Publishing Company
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Miss Sanford:

Mrs. Perrin Nicholason, Jr., of Atlanta very kindly telephoned today and asked me to send you some information about the Southern Regional Council.

I am sending along the preliminary edition of a new leaflet and several of our recent pamphlets.

We print a small magazine of which some copies are attached.

The Council now has about 2,400 members and our own organization or its affiliates are active in nine or ten Southern states.

We shall be happy to send you anything more that would be of interest. Would you perhaps care to become an associate member of the Council so that our publications would reach you in the future?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encls

GSM:s

Information Requests

November 5, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Director
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed are the materials we have available on racial discrimination against Negroes in certain areas of American life.

I trust these will be helpful in your project.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Sag-on Common Carrier
July N. S., Oct 31
Young people & C
#4
newspaper clip. sermon

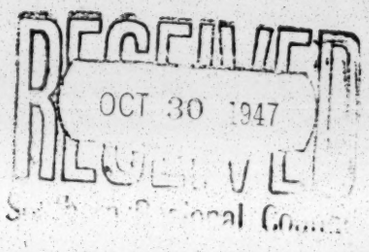
For Margaret

COLORS AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

October 28, 1947



Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir: We are working on a project in which we require material concerning specific instances of racial discrimination against Negroes in the following areas:

Recreational facilities--parks, museums, etc.
Municipal services--refuse collection, street lighting, street improvement
Housing--zoning to the disadvantage of Negroes,
Health--medical service, hospitalization
Welfare--public and private charity dispensation
Etiquette--involving the use of Mr.,Mrs.,Miss
Law--police brutality, treatment in courts, jobs
Public conveyances--busses, street cars, trains
Treatment in the news--papers, magazines, etc.
Business--insurances, issuance of licenses, stores
Comfort facilities--toilets, drinking fountains
Public officials--appointive, otherwise

Also, if you have any data pertaining to the accomplishment of Negroes relative to the reduction of illiteracy, improvement of health, accumulation of property, and the diversification of employment, we would like to have it. Since we are pushed for time, we would appreciate receiving this data as soon as you can send it.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely,
Hugh H. Smythe
Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

Informative Request

November 6, 1947

The Rev. Father M. V. Jarreau, S. J.
St. Mary's College
St. Marys, Kansas

Dear Father Jarreau:

I assume you know the book by Mr. Herbert Northrup published by Harpers in 1944 called Organized Labor and the Negro, which has excellent bibliography beginning at page 289.

Chapter 18 in a book Horace Kayton and I did in 1939, bears directly on your point.

There is good material in a very recent publication of the Bureauof Labor Statistics called Organized Labor in the South.

Some months ago the A. F. of L. printed for its organizing drivein the South a propagandist leaflet.

I have asked for a copy of each of thetabove to be sent to you.

You can get much information from the Committee to Abolish Discrimination of the National CIO at 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

I shall continue to keep my ears open about that problem, and there may be some specific question I can answer directly for you.

Your nearest branch of the National Urban League might have something in print.

Generally speaking, the CIO unions in the South wherever organized include Negro workers in the industrial plants, for which locals are formed. The Textile Workers Union of American CIO may still 2 - 3 or 4 locals lurking about which exclude Negroes.

The A. F. of L. has done much better in the last few years than formerly. Such industrial unions in the A. F. of L. as the Paper

The Rev. Father M. V. Jarreau, S. J.

Workers and the ILGWU take in Negro members, though often in separate locals. The A. F. of L. has many locals with mixed memberships. My guess would be that the unions that discriminate worse, are those in the metal trade such as the Boiler Makers and the other railway shop crafts. Of course the Railway Brotherhood are all-white.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE
St. Marys, Kansas

November 3, 1947

NOV 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

"ould you be kind enough to send me any information you may have available regarding the Negro in Southern Labor Unions? I'm preparing a Seminar on this topic and find myself somewhat stymied because of a lack of factual data. Any help will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you for anything you can do, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

M. V. Jarreau, S.J.

M. V. Jarreau, S.J.

Information Requests

November 10, 1947

Mr. James L. Warner
227 South Thayer
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Warner:

I am sending you two leaflets about the Southern Regional Council.

As to newspapers, I know something about the Southern ones but little about others. We would like to see the regular newspapers in the South give much more coverage to news of special interest to Negroes. We would like to see the already spreading use of courtesy titles in news stories about Negroes become universal; and we rejoice over the now fairly frequent instances when Southern newspapers print pictures of Negroes whose commendable achievements are newsworthy. We do not think that race is properly a part of news except in certain instances, and we would like to spread the doctrine that headlines should almost always omit references to race. Far too many Southern newspapers print only sensational and derogatory news about Negroes. Editorial policy has generally become much better in the last ten years.

I think our Council would support generally the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights but that its many members and I, myself, who would be mindful of the reservations indicated in pages 166 and 167 of the report. My own view on a desirable fair employment practice law would limit its application to the Federal Government and to work done on direct contract with the Federal Government. For private employment I would give a commission power of inquiry, conciliation, and publication of findings but no direct powers of enforcement.

You could receive a good deal of information from the Bureau of Intercultural Education, 1697 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Attachment
GSM:ee

227 S. Thayer
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Nov. 2, 1947

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1947
Southern Regional Council

Secretary
Comm. of Interracial Co-operation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Sir:

As a journalism student at the University of Michigan, I am collecting material on inter-racial relations to be used in articles for possible publication in the "Michigan Journalist". The Journalist is published by the journalism department and distributed to newspaper editors throughout Michigan.

I am interested in learning about your organization and the progress it has made.

More particularly, I would like your viewpoints on the American press. What do you feel are its shortcomings? What suggestions would you offer by which newspapers' could deal effectively with racial prejudice?

What is your reaction to the report of the Civil Liberties Committee?

I will be very grateful for any information you can give in the form of answers to my questions, and in literature regarding your organization and the problem of prejudice.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
James L. Warner
James L. Warner

Information Requests

November 14, 1947

Mrs. Charles Cromeans

Williamstown, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Cromeans:

We turned up today the leaflet I promised in my letter of November 5.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclo 1
GSM:ee

November 3, 1947

Mrs. Charles Cremeans
Williamstown
Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Cremeans:

On your first question I enclose a pamphlet which gives many of the answers.

Number 2, you have listed the three main measures. Your easiest access to voting records would be recent bound volumes of the New Republic which you would find in the Library at Williams College. Another interesting bypath is an effort made through the courts to restrict congressional representation in a Southern poll tax state (Va.) to conform with the requirements of the Constitution which requires representation in proportion to the number of electors, it being contended that the poll tax restrains 60 per cent of the otherwise eligible in Virginia from voting. The distinguished Virginia Attorney, Moss A. Plunkett of Roanoke prepared a printed brief and petitioned for a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court, October term 1945. I do not doubt that Mr. Plunkett would be glad to supply you with a copy of the petition. He may be addressed at Roanoke, Virginia.

Number 3, I do not know about the bill of rights you mentioned. An interesting bill of rights is in course of preparation for the United Nation Social and Economic Council. You could write them for it in its present draft.

Number 4, the enclosed pamphlet Segregation on Common Carriers covers a part of this question. There is also a fairly recent book which I do not have a copy of called The Laws on Segregation or some such title. I do not even remember the author. Doubtless they could drum up the title for you at the Williams Library either from their own cards or the Library of Congress cards.

Number 5 is a poser. On 5 (a). In this matter as well as any other the effectiveness of law rests on public opinion. My own feeling is that law is of little value unless supported by a good majority of public opinion. In the border states of the South, white public opinion is probably sufficiently far along to support regional abolition of some minor forms of segregation and discrimination. The signs are not many but there are some. In the rest of the South, white opinion in my judgment is still in very great preponderance in favor of retaining nearly all of the important forms of separation of the races. Negro opinion and its power to make itself effective through the vote is too large a matter to describe in detail. Generally speaking the Negro vote is effective in some Southern industrial cities which are however usually cities with less than one third Negro population. Most of the rural South still denies the vote to Negroes and the rural South predominates in Southern legislatures. On the matter of a FEPC, my own personal view is that opinion would support a Commission empowered to require fair practices for all in the Federal Government service and probably in plants working under contract with the Federal Government. Beyond that it is possible that opinion would support for such a Commission powers of inquiry and publication of its findings. I do not think opinion would support now any penalties outside Federal employ and work under Federal contract.

On 5 (b), the whole movement for inter-cultural education is a useful one to follow. The Bureau for Inter-Cultural Education in New York City would tell you of its work. Beyond that I suppose the thing is to be active in or for all or many of the organizations working toward this general purpose.

If we can help you further, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encls - 2

GSM:s

October 26, 1947
Williamstown, Mass.

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Georgia,

Dear sirs,

Would it be possible for you to send me some material -- or tell me where I could obtain same -- on the matter of the legal approach to the problem of prejudice? I have been asked to participate in a series of group discussions on prejudice with the legal angle as my particular part of the discussion. Naturally I immediately thought of your organization as one which should be able to send me some valuable suggestions or material. The following are some of the things I am specifically interested in:

1.) Laws which seek to prevent discrimination ~~among~~ against minority groups. How many states have Civil Rights Bills and how thorough are they? Is there anything interesting or unusual about Massachusetts in this matter? Do some states seek to control problems arising from prejudice in legal ways other than Civil Rights Bills?

2.) What bills have been introduced in Congress in the past few years to prevent discrimination in the South -- any beside the Anti-Lynching Bill, the Anti-Poll Tax Bill and the FEPC? Do you have any material on the difficult times these bills met, such as the voting records of the Congressmen on them, etc.?

3.) Someone mentioned to me the new Bill of Rights proposed by the National Resources Planning Board in 1943. Do you have a copy of this bill? Does your ~~League~~ Council feel that such a bill would help eliminate the causes of prejudice in this country?

4.) Do you have any tally of the number of states which legalize discrimination by legal provisions for segregation etc.? This is a big subject, of course, but I'd be interested in any material you have.

5.) Finally, I have been asked two more general questions. If you have any phamplets or any material which would provide part of the answer to these, I should be happy to have it. The questions are:
a.) In what way is a legal approach effective in the matter of prejudice? In other words, how many of the causes and evils of prejudice could be corrected by proper legislative action in these matters? b.) How can we be most effective in securing good legislation along these lines?

I apologize for sending you such a long request. Natually I do not expect you to provide all the material I shall need. Anything you can send me, however, to throw light on any of the foregoing questions will be much appreciated. Thank you very kindly for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles Cremeans

Mrs. Charles Cremeans
Williamstown, Mass.

17- Information Requests

November 17, 1947

Mr. Siegmar F. Blamberg, Jr.
Educational Consultant
Interracial Commission
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Blamberg:

It is a pleasure to send you as response to your letter of November 5, the attached packet of pamphlets and a price list.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Attachment

GSM:ee

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION
STATE OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD
TELEPHONE: HARTFORD 7-6341

RECEIVED
NOV 7 1947
Southern Regional Council

November 5, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are interested in current materials dealing with minority groups, inter-cultural problems and related subjects.

We shall be pleased to receive sample copies and price lists on any material which your organization may have developed since 1945.

Very truly yours,

Siegmar F. Blamberg, Jr.
Educational Consultant

By Marvis O. Welch
Marvis O. Welch
Research Associate
Division of Intergroup
Relations and Research

MOW:mf

Interwater Regards

November 17, 1947

Mr. Herbert M. Davidson, Editor
DAYTONA BEACH MORNING JOURNAL
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Davidson:

We are at work on the request in your letter of November 13. We hope in a matter of a week or ten days to have the information you want from; Richmond, Raleigh, Winston Salem, Columbia, Savannah, Birmingham, Atlanta, Jackson and Nashville. We will write you as soon as the facts come in.

I will be only too delighted to come to Daytona Beach whenever you may wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

Daytona Beach Evening News
DAYTONA BEACH MORNING JOURNAL
The Sunday News-Journal

November 13, 1947

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The freeholders of Daytona Beach have just voted a bond issue which includes $750,000 for a new auditorium. It seems unlikely, in view of the neighborhood in which the administration purposes to build the auditorium, that accommodations will be provided for Negroes.

However, there are some persons close to the administration who plan to see what they can do about this. They have asked me to ask you to send me just as soon as you can the data about which I spoke to you in Jacksonville; that is, any information you may be able to assemble rapidly listing Southern cities which do provide seats for Negroes in municipal auditoriums. If I'm not mistaken, Columbia, S.C., is an outstanding example. It is also my impression that there are few, if any, Southern cities which do not provide such accommodations for Negroes.

In due course you will be invited formally to speak at a meeting of our Good Neighbor Committee at a date yet to be determined, probably in February. The members of the board were much elated when I told them that you were willing to come.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Herbert M. Davidson

Editor

Herbert M. Davidson/mr

Interesting request 5

November 19, '47

My dear Mr. Sulik,

I do not know anything about the procedures of the U. S. Court of claims, but assume that if you would write them, outlining in briefest detail the nature of your claims, they would be glad to send you information about just how to get your case before them. I believe that the Hon, Marvin Jones, sometime a member of Congress from Texas, and for some years Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, is still a member of the Court of Claims. I know him to be one who would get full attention given to your problems.

It may very well be that you best chance would be through getting your present member of Congress to enter a bill for your assistance, in relief of the matters raised by you.

Do you know about Mr. Fairchild and his tropical plant-collection (and arboretum) near Miami? It is said to be most remarkable, and he is known to friends of mine as an outstandingly alert and fair-minded person. He would appreciate your technical knowledge. Shouldn't you go to see him, and see whether he can suggest ways in which your talent could be used?.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Eexcutive Director

Florida 6. November 1947

To: Mr
George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1947
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Long ago I planed to writ to you again in my case and the received results. I respekt you highly for your honest as an true American Democratt & citizen, so I writ you again + tell. You recomented me to clear my case the best thorow my Congressmen hon. O.S. Bland. He tuk of the case good, but did not get the results and answers nessesary from the S.C.S. Regional Office in Spartanburg, S.C. - At last as it cam hart, he quitted letting it uncleared. I had to move on 1. January to Florida to help my Boy in his fishing business, so I give the case new in to hon. Senator Pepper (Member of the Senate Forest Com.) to help me please. He get in the case, but ordered Mr. O. E. Myers, Regional Director of the Fifth Civil S. District in Atlanta, Ga. to check my claims and charges. Mr. Myers gong in the case, but as it got hot, he wrot he can not investigate fourther while no Civil S. regulations where brocken. Hon. Pepper has not given me his personaly answers of three letters while I wished from him to inforne the U.S. Senate Forest Committee of the case, also to make the S.C.S. Regional Office answering seven important questions wich thy refused to answer to hon. Pepper & me. Now I send my claims an charges to hon President Truman. My claims where from the Whit House send to the hon. President Mr. Mitchell of the Civil Service Com. This Gentleman informed me thy have no jourisdication to investigate the case and should send it to the Soil Com. Service, or the General Comptroll Office with

I did in both places. The S.C.S. did not answer. The General Off. stated the recie of my papers, but after two month about no result has come out or heart of. My Congress Representative from Escambia County honorable Mr. R. M. Merritt to with I send an full report of my case has not answered at all in two months time. You recomended to me to send it to the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington D.C., but I hat to follow order's and so could not do it. Now I ask you please let me know is the U.S. Court of Claims the same as the General Comptroll Office or not. If it is not the same Office I will send an copy of my case to this Court to get at last the case clear + settled. It must at last be on place be found where an citizen with no money can claim his right of payment for an two year high valuable service to the United States by giving an technic witch they not hat befor and is of such great importance to all citizen in the future also employment, wealth + country's security. My work is song imitated now in the forest service every State now and producet uncounted millions of damage in the last ten years only while my supervisors not reported the true facts. For your information and better studium of my case I enclouse an copy of my case witch you please will retourn sum for the use of the U.S. Court of Claims to send. 1936, I was so bad treated that I asked for deportation by Miss Perkins, Labor Dept. Von Richmond Post Office cam an high Official special to N.C. to prove why I will deported. This Gentlemen did not met me wille just out of town, I do not know how it was, or his name, but was stopped for all examination also private forest employment as an citizen for 10 years now, a long time. What marter of an poor hart hungry time I have pept in this time mit an wife and three chieldern you know yourselfs. But I send two Boys in the War, both are Officers still activ. One is an Air Corps Captain + one is an Chief Radio Officer so I did my part but received no justice or right! I thank you. Sincerelly yours Richard Sulik Technical Forestry + Game Expert

Address: P.S.
Seminole Route
Mossopee, Florida

17- Info Requests

November 19, 1947

Mr. Russell A. Broadhead
Board of Education
Wayne University
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Mr. Broadhead:

Thank you very much for your letters of November 6, one addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation, the other to the Southern Regional Council. For your information the Committee on Interracial Cooperation was merged with the Southern Regional Council in January of 1944.

Replying to your request in order, we are attaching hereto a list of our publications. You will note that quantity discounts have been discontinued, but that we still maintain the original unit price of all publications. We are also attaching single copies of three of our complimentary materials. Many schools and colleges have given us sizeable orders for our materials for use in economics, sociology, and race relations classes.

We regret very much that mounting costs of paper and printing have made it impossible for us to maintain a free mailing list. We can, however, offer you either a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, at $1.00 per year, or a subscription to our publication service which will include New South together with any subsequent publications at $2.00 per year.

With every good wish and thank yourfor your inquiry, I am

Most sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Attachment

AM:ET

17- Info Request

WAYNE UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF EDUCATION
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

Southern Regional Council

November 6, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As Director of Teacher Training in the Social Studies, I am interested in collecting materials for use with my students. These materials will be placed in the curriculum library of the Social Studies Department.

The kinds of material desired are books, workbooks, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, charts, posters, graphs, bibliographies, audio-visual aids, pictures and similar materials. Of particular importance are aids bearing on current affairs, issues and problems, both national and international.

Would you do the following:

1. Send me price lists of materials you publish or distribute.
2. Send me single copies of free or complimentary materials.
3. Place me on your mailing list for future publications.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Russell H. Broadhead

Russell H. Broadhead,
Director of Teacher Training
in Social Studies

RHB:ec

E-5247

WAYNE UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF EDUCATION
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

RECEIVED
NOV 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

November 6, 1947

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As Director of Teacher Training in the Social Studies, I am interested in collecting materials for use with my students. These materials will be placed in the curriculum library of the Social Studies Department.

The kinds of material desired are books, workbooks, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, charts, posters, graphs, bibliographies, audio-visual aids, pictures and similar materials. Of particular importance are aids bearing on current affairs, issues and problems, both national and international.

Would you do the following:

1. Send me price lists of materials you publish or distribute.
2. Send me single copies of free or complimentary materials.
3. Place me on your mailing list for future publications.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Russell H. Broadhead

Russell H. Broadhead,
Director of Teacher Training
in Social Studies

RHB:ec

E-5247

Information requested

November 20, 1947

Miss Herminia Votova
2314 Chatterton Avenue
Bronx 61, New York

Dear Miss Votova:

I find to my great regret, that your letter of October 6 was misplaced and has only just now reached me for reply.

It is all too probable that by this time you have completed your paper.

You will find practically everything you would need already on file in the offices of the Bureau of Intercultural Education, 1697 Broadway, New York 19, New York. In addition the CIO Anti Discrimination Committee, 911 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. has a neat little pamphlet that summarizes the state laws against discrimination.

I am sending you a small selection of pamphlets that may be helpful.

Try us again sometime and we will be more prompt.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Attachment

GSM:ee

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

2314 Chatterton Avenue
Bronx 61, New York
October 6, 1947

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta Georgia

To whom this may concern.

I am, at the present time a seventh term student in Lander Childs High School. This term I have been asked to write a thirty page essay on some important problem. For my essay I have chosen to write on discrimination against Negroes and the bills passed forbidding discrimination of the Negro. I have gone through many books but none of them are up to date. I wonder if you would be good enough to send me any pamphlets or articles you may have concerning this problem. If this is impossible will you inform me as to whom I may send for any such information?

I shall be glad to pay any necessary postage fee. Thanking you in advance I am.

Yours truly
(Miss) Hermina Votava
2314 Chatterton Ave.
Bronx 61, N.Y.

Information Request

November 20, 1947

Mr. Lawrence Goodman
2191 S. W. 22nd Terrace
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Goodman:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 16 asking for information on Rural Public Welfare, with emphasis on the South.

The Council has not published any material directly on your subject, although a pamphlet on social security in the South is forthcoming in a couple of months or so. We do, however, have an extra copy of LAND POLICY REVIEW, Spring 1945, containing an article entitled "Social Security for Farmers". I am mailing you a copy under separate cover.

I imagine you are already familiar with such books on rural sociology as RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION by Dwight Sanderson (New York: John Wiley & Son, 1942); THE SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL LIFE by T. Lynn Smith (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1940), and others. I think maybe you will find some information about rural public welfare in general in such books.

If you are including rural health in your study, you might consult such books as MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR RURAL PEOPLE, the Farm Foundation (Chicago, 1944, 226 pp. $1.00); RURAL HEALTH PRACTICE, by Harry S. Mustard (New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1936, 603 pp.$4.00); "Medical Care Services in North Carolina" North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, 1945, free; and "The Health and Medical-Care Situation in Rural Virginia", by Leland B. Tate (State Health Bulletin, 1944, free).

I trust you will find this information helpful.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1947
Southern Regional Council

November 16, 1947
Miami, Florida

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a student at the University of Miami, and am preparing a paper on Rural Public Welfare, with emphasis on the South.

I should greatly appreciate any information you may have available, or bibliographical suggestions you may make.

Very sincerely yours,

Lawrence Goodman

Lawrence Goodman

2191 S.W. 22nd Terrace
Miami, Florida

Information Requests

November 24, 1947

Mrs. Lula Lowe Campbell Weeden
2247 Marion Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mrs. Weeden:

A combination of circumstances has prevented Mrs. Tilly's replying to your letter requesting material on religious practices. She is out of the city at present and asked me to reply for her.

She is mailing you today a summary of social creeds of various religious groups which you may find helpful. The other material concerns a Conference on Human Rights and World Order, held in Atlanta last May 8 and 9. The Conference was attended by Protestant and Jewish church women and by women from various clubs and organizations. Our supply of the summary of the Conference is exhausted, as is true of the final program. I am sending you, however, the tentative program which was worked out and a copy of the findings and recommendations of the three workshops. I hope that this information will be of some value to you, at least.

Mrs. Tilly appreciates your kind remarks and sends cordial good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

mp 11/24/47

2247 Marion Street
Denver, Colorado
October 29, 1947

Mrs. Tilley
Wesley Memorial Church (Methodist)
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.

My Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I know you will be surprised to receive this letter from me, but realizing your keen interest in matters of religious practices I believe you will aid in the study we are making here at the University of Denver.

You might remember that I have been making a study of religion for a period of several years. The study I have made thus far includes the northern cities, east and west. For further study, we at the University of Denver are seriously considering the various phases of religious practices in the Southern Region. This applies to both orthodox and liberal approaches.

If you have any ideas to give as to references, or your opinions, or pamphlets in your office, I should appreciate your sharing them with us.

We are making now a more intensive study of the Negro churches in Denver in regard to the church membership, home background, and its program in reference to social problems found in our community.

Any aid you can give us along this line we shall appreciate.

How are you? I am sure you are still enjoying your work. It was gratifying to read of your national recognition in race-relations. Such demonstration and appreciation of the public is always encouraging.

Best wishes to you for continued success.

Yours very sincerely,

Lula Lowe Campbell (Weeden)

P.S. Programs, pamphlets or anything would be appreciated.
Thanks - L.L.C.

Information requests

November 24, 1947

Mr. Richard Sulik
Seminole Route
Muscogee, Florida

Dear Mr. Sulik:

I am sorry that I do not remember Mr. Fairchild's initials, nor do I have his address. He is a very well known man, now rather elderly and some of your acquaintances must know him directly.

He has a large place and does a great deal of experimenting and plant breeding.

If on some occasion you are in Atlanta I hope you will come to see me. I would like to be acquainted with one who has had your training and experience.

I no longer work particularly with veterans, although I am interested in that. You will find that the State of Florida operates a rural program called "On-the-Farm-Training"for World War II Veterans". They receive subsistence from the Veterans Administration and Florida is paid VA tuition money for teaching the veterans. This is managed through the Florida Department of Vocational Agricultural Education. I suppose they must at some stage teach forestry to each veteran. Maybe that would be a place to use your abilities. Hunt up your nearest vocational agricultural teacher and begin to explore upward from him.

I have read several books about escapes of British prisoners from POW camps in Germany. The all of them tried to hole-up in the woods, but found the German forests so carefully kept and with so little underbrush that there was hardly anywhere to hide.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Florida, 21 November 1947

To: Mr.

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thank for your letter from November 19, 1947 in my case. From this letter, I receive more information of your personaly service, titel of Officer, also for with service you work. You must know an loots of people and conection's. About Mr. Fairchild and his tropical plant-collection near Miami, I do know nothing. Like you, so did how. Senator Pepper who recommented me to the Miami forest + park Service, but was rebuffed from service while never received an Civil Service examination. This examination was also prevented from my Soil Cons. Officials to harvest my services credit. I will explain you more, as you are an Veteran Service Director, so it is in your business interest to know. As Mr. Roosevelt asked in Magazines the people, how can I serve the best the War Veterans with employment job's as unskilled personal? I have wroten him an letter to do it in the new technical forestservice of the U.S. - First this service is new for the U.S. since 1935 and very nessesary to build up at every County in every State where us Veterans also live. Second it could be worked out in short time to instruct this Veterans so that they could do an service in the reforesting program who not only would produce the employment cost, but would in rawmaterial of forestproduction restore the nessesare timber resources to serve in the fouture the fast growing demand for industry also employment, commerce + production for export. This ways the Tax-payers get outlasted from Veterans cost of the government Expences,

also would help producing Wealth also Security to this country.
My Employer, Chiefforester Th. H. Flory, also three Assistantforesters where World War I Veterans, my supervisors but unexperienced in technical forestery. Never did know the differend sortiments of us forestrees, not to say a word about the to do technical forestservice who is so fatal of importance of the U.S. fouture Security. I am sorry to tell you that this men I blame for all my trubel, and more the very terrible catastroval technical forestpraxis this men imitate in the U.S. and holt the people and Officials in the thrust and belief that they did my work (1935 to 1937 in N.C.) and master this service. To keep me all-time out, so my Civil Service examination was discriminal prevented for ten years. I will not make me an hero or star, but the prove and delivert facts withnis that my service is the best one ever delivert in the U.S. forestpraxis from an special immigrated technical professional forester who has 40 years of skill in all forestbranches and is unsurpassed in the U.S. of every ever before employt government forester in praxis years, training and studium year, also who delivert the most unknown records of forestpraxis and producet in two years work the "Modell" form of work to use now an all Universitys + Forest Colleges sowie by the Forest Service sayself. I am proudet of this honor + credit. This made mistake, proves an hand of the ten lastt year done service of this my ex supervisors in her imitated and changed rong methods in several States wich resulted very unproductive in replanting by to little of acer, laying waste and unproductive till now, also they did Million and Millions of damage by rong treatment of the present forestresources, believing they did improve the same. Stallins Communist agents + such of Hitler or Japan could have done no better sabottage on America's #1 resources als this men by blind selfishness have done unstoppet till now. The U.S. has no real experienced technical forerester to warn or tell the Government wat is going on + the danger.

I was glad to find forestemployment after waiting patiently seven years (1935) and work as an hired alien expert to teach not only the Veterans, no the Forst University + Forest College graduated men who where so many as the Veterans, but hat only fine theoretical foreststudium, but no idea about the real to do forestpraxis.
I believed the made Contract with the Federal Chiefforester, but was fooled after done service, are unpaid for done work, and banned since ten years from forestservice in my profession by the government or in private forestry, to serve this country and make an liven!
Selfs the Acting Head Chiefforester I hat to instruct in problems he and no other supervisor could answer him, also he hat never seen such work as I hat delievert for demonstration in N.C. I honor the Veterans, while I was myselfs one, and an Army Forester in the War, also have two Boys here in War service still active as Officers till now.
I tray to doo my best to this my new country for with I specialy immigrated, but never dreamed to be treated as I am as fact!

If you could give me the addresse from Mr. Fairchild I could writ them an letter. Who Florida is 3/4 surroundet from the Ocean and sand is blown far inland, also otherways by washed away, but no expert workes on to save the soil as I could doo. In N.C. I worked Plans + maps out for the C.C.C. Engineers to doo the service but imitadet it to purly, also costly and to little, so it did stopp.
I was keepet out here too, but the C.C.C. forester first 50 I hat personaly to train in a hurry and to short time to do good for the fouture.
All this is not known at the right places in Congress or Dept.
The natural results are not holdet at all, and still run us in great danger for the future employment and wealth also security. This damage to repair cost many years intensive work, whitout to say a wort about the money needet. By so wise many men in the

Federal Service and Congress. I can not understant that this mistake and forestdanger is not discovered in so many years is only while it unknown praxis and no modern forest present. Ask you I + II War Veterans who where in Germany what they have seen in fine forest, who still have the Worlds best forest praxis. Us University and Forst College Professors slested this best method, use the German Forestry books, but help to present the German technical teacher and demonstrader to make an liven here aid is in my case. The timberstands for sawmills are scare, and lumber shortage on most places, while this trees need 50 to 100 year to grow and only unmanaged wild upgrown to young foreststands we have to serve the future. This lumber shortage will rise whit the time to come and raises prices sky high, and infects every citizen in one way or in an other in the fouture to come + we fehll it allready now! The technical forest restoration should have begun right after the first World War, and not 1935 still done to little till now with is very dangerfull. For quick timber production I imported an supergrowing forest tree, to harvest every ten years, but it was pushed down, keppt quiet to the people, no matter that I did give free seed for everybodys best to twelfe Southern States to raise this high valuable tree of I class quality. Never an job did bring it to me, to plant it to produce timber we need so important to build Veteran houses + others too. I hartly can believe this be possible in a country as the United States is governet. Only to offer my service and warn of the danger is all I can do, not to push Veterans or others out of the forestservice, only I want to help the same in, and demonstrade and teach the right way of technical forestry who need much more Veterans and forest students as help.

For your so very nice answers and help, I respectfully thank and honor you Mr. Mitchell! Whit best wishes to you, I sign very respectfully yours Richard Sulik

Info. Requests

The University of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Madison 6

November 24, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Miechell:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 4 and the materials enclosed. They have been very helpful.

Your suggestion that I explore the problem of apprenticeship is well taken and I hope to be able to follow up this lead as far as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Weiner

Clarence M. Weiner

Information Requests

November 4, 1947

Mr. Clarence M. Weiner
Apartment 702
Badger, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Weiner:

I am much interested in your letter of October 30. You have chosen a difficult but important field.

I suggest that one of your best ways to get deeply into it is to explore apprenticeship systems. About half the states have Apprenticeship Councils established by State Legislation. For the others the Federal Apprentice Training Service of the Labor Department serves through its own field agents as coordinator to bring employers and unions together for apprentice agreements. You will find that both the state and federal outfits would deny any responsibility for even distribution of their benefits by race. I think there is some chance of bettering that with public opinions and possibly with courts.

Meanwhile, I send you everything we had on veterans. We have closed out our Veterans Services Division. I have little or no definite information bearing directly on your problem. If we can help you in any way, please let us
If we can help you in any way, please let us know.

Sincerely,

OUTLINE: VETERANS AND ORGANIZED LABOR

The policies, practices and problems of the American labor movement in dealing with veterans of World War II

Part I. Introduction: The Nature of the Problem

A. Veterans and strike-breaking after World War I and implications for industrial peace in the present period.

B. Reemployment and seniority problems presented by the Selective Service and Training Act, Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A, and court interpretations.

C. Labor's criticisms of Selective Service Act reemployment policy.

D. Veteran organizations' criticisms of labor's policies.

E. Employer attitudes: NAM, C. of C., Automotive Council for War Production, and others.

F. VFW-AFL-CIO Agreement of July 1944, "superseniority" and subsequent developments.

Part II. Attitudes and Activities of Veterans and Veteran Organizations

A. Veteran Organizations

1. World War I organizations: American Legion, VFW, DAV and others

2. World War II organizations: Amvets, AVC, and others.

B. Veterans as individuals

1. Public opinion polls: Gallup, Fortune Magazine, Factory Management, Army Information and Education Division, and others.

2. Special study by the author, of union attitudes of dischargees at Ft. Meade Separation Center, Feb.-April 1946.

C. Summary and conclusions: full employment has reduced veteran hostility to unions; veterans and their organizations have been less anti-union than following World War I.

Part III. Policies, Activities and Problems of Organized Labor

A. The national program and policy.

1. American Federation of Labor
2. Congress of Industrial Organizations.
3. Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions.

B. Activities and problems of local unions in carrying out the program.

1. Union legislative activity and implementation of veterans legislation.

a. Selective Service Act.
b. Servicemen's Readjustment Act.
c. Unemployment benefits: State and Federal legislation and administration
d. Education and training: apprentice standards, pay and subsistence allowance.
e. Financial aid to veterans: pensions, loans, bonus, etc.
f. Other legislative activities in behalf of veterans.

2. Public relations activities.

a. Pamphlets, publicity and policy statements.
b. Relations with veteran organizations.
c. Welfare activities: Special committees on veteran affairs, labor canteens for servicemen, veterans service centers, guidance clinics, housing committees, etc.

3. Union membership provisions dealing with veterans.

a. Waiver of dues and preservation of union welfare benefits while members were in armed services.
b. Waiver of initiation and reinstatement fees for new and renewed veteran memberships.
c. Admission of new members to unions and closed shops.
d. Protection of rights to promotions, wage increases, vacations and other provisions of collective bargaining agreements.

4. Union organizational problems in dealing with veterans.

a. Veterans "labor unions" and "labor posts."
b. Employer-sponsored "veterans associations."
c. Activities of veterans during strikes.

5. Unions and Negro veterans.

   a. Negro strike-breaking after World War I.
   b. Recent growth of unionism among Negroes.
   c. Union discrimination against Negroes.
   d. Skills learned by Negro servicemen.
   e. Employment and reemployment of Negro veterans.
   f. Seniority and Negro veterans.

6. Seniority and reemployment policies.

   a. Legislative background of seniority and "superseniority" provisions of Selective Service Act and Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A.

   b. Policies, practices and problems in specific issues.

      (1) Reemployment of permanent veteran-employees.
      (2) Reemployment of temporary veteran-employees.
      (3) Reemployment of veteran employees in new jobs at higher skill levels.
      (4) Reemployment and hiring of disabled veterans.
      (5) Hiring of new workers and veterans with no previous employment: "seniority for service."

7. Seniority during layoffs.

   a. Reconversion of war plants.
   b. The "Whirls-Trailmobile" case.
   c. The problem ahead: the recession of 1947-48.

C. Summary: areas of possible conflict between veterans and labor.

Part IV. Summary, conclusions and recommendations.

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1947
Southern Regional Council

Apartment 702
Badger, Wisconsin
October 30, 1947

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have been awarded a Fellowship at the University of Wisconsin to write my Ph. D. thesis on "Veterans and Organized Labor" under the direction of Professors Edwin E. Witte and Selig Perlman. An important part of this study concerns the employment experiences of Negro veterans with respect to unions.

In discussing this matter recently with Mr. J. F. Albright of the Veterans Administration, he mentioned the work done by your organization. I also noted a reference to a study prepared in 1946 by your organization entitled "Studies of Negro Veterans in Selected Southern States" (referred to in "Our Negro Veterans" by Bolte and Harris.) Your address was furnished me by Mr. LeRoy W. Jeffries of the National Urban League.

I wonder whether I may have a copy of your study and whether you have any additional information, published or otherwise, that would be available for use in my research? You will note from the enclosed outline of my study that I go into considerable detail concerning the role of the unions in respect to veteran readjustment. I find however, that the unions that discriminate against Negroes are the ones that are most reticent (at least in their published reports) about this subject! Any information you can furnish would therefore be of great help. If there is any information which, because of its nature, you believe should not be published, I shall be glad to respect your confidence; I would use such information as a "lead" to uncover material that is available for publication.

I trust that you will be able to send me a copy of the study referred to by Bolte and Harris, that you will put me on your mailing list to receive any additional materials, and that you can direct me to additional sources of information.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Weiner

Clarence M. Weiner

November 24, '47

Professor M. J. Dauer
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Dauer,

I'll try to answer what I can of your letter of November 20.

1. The NAACP is supposed to have made a recent statement to the UN. Trusteeship Committee. I haven't a copy of it, but am trying to locate one, and shall let you know about it, or how to get it. I understand it argues the case of the American Negro as a "National Minority".

2. I attach some pamphlet material that will give you the change in emphasis by the Council from that of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

3. I have nothing about what the Communists are advocating. I do remember the pamphlet you mentioned. I think it was by James Allen. "Self-Determination in the Black Belt". Birmingham would be the center for whatever they may be proposing nowadays.

4. You will find a complete set of PAC'" 1944-45 pamphlets in "The First Round", doubtless in the Library. One of them bears especially on Negro matters. I have seen nothing later which touches this issue, nothing put out by PAC, that is. The CIO's own Anti-Discrimination Commitee, 711 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., would give you some good CIO material on discrimination, and what they do against it. Not political, though. Nothing in published form issued from my office, particularly, when I had PAC in the South. Jim Dombrowski, or somebody else in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans, could tell you of relationships between that organization and NCPAC.

Alex Heard, at the Univ. of Alabama, Bureau of Public Administration knows more than anyone else about Southern political frameworks. He has studied main y the law, but knows a lot about the operations, too.

Suggestion. Look on a map at the congressional districts of the five Southern members of Congress who voted to sustain the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley Bill. They were all in the industrial Piedmont. That's very significant, and means that Labor is coming to a place, IN THAT

PIEDMONT CRESCENT OF THE SOUTH, where it can swing its Congressmen.

The best-informed man in CIO ranks on Southern politics is Paul Christopher, CIO Hall, Knoxville, Tennessee. Mighty able and trustworthy and effective guy.

If you and I could meet sometime there is a good deal I could check over with you. I'd be glad to talk at length if we can get together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

You understand, no doubt, that the Southern Regional Council is a non-political organization, so that I am not now in the game of political advocacy!

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
GAINESVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

November 20, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

For a forthcoming symposium on recent political trends in the South I am assigned to write about thirty pages on "Recent Southern Political Theory". It is fairly easy to get the usual type of materials but there are three angles I want to cover briefly in this article on which I do not have proper information. I talked over the matters with H. C. Nixon when he and I were recently at the Southern Political Science Association meeting in Atlanta and he mentioned you. I should be glad to pay for any of these materals in which a cost is involved.

The items I am anxious to get are as follows:

(1) I should like to get a recent report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Inter-Racial Problems and Discrimination. Also, if some of the rest of their material is pertinent I should like to have it.

(2) I should like to have enough of your material to indicate the transition in point of view from the old position of the Inter-Racial Conference to the general program of the Southern Regional Council.

(3) Is there any material which you might have seen issued by the Communist party which has a distinctively Southern angle? We have such materials here as the Daily Worker and I can see the position they are taking but what I want is anything comparable to one pamphlet I remember back in the 1930's which advocated a separate racial community set up for whites and negroes in the South. Of course that position has since been abandoned.

(4) If there is any of the Southern Political Action Committee material which is especially representative I should like to have a reference as to where I could get this best at this time.

I am afraid this is a rather large order but will appreciate very much help on those parts of the above material that you may be in a position to give. Please feel entirely free to let me know the cost of any which is bought. If you have any to loan which are copies you will want returned I will guarantee to take the greatest care of such materials.

Sincerely yours,

Manning Dauer

Manning J. Dauer
Professor of Political Science

MJD:jw

17 - Info Requests

November 24, 1947

Mr. Douglas Carlisle
Department of Political Science
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Carlisle:

In response to your inquiry of November 20 I am attaching hereto a list of our publications. These are in use in many schools and colleges for classes in the social studies.

We do not generally send out free samples but if there are any in the enclosed list in which you think you would be especially interested, we will send you copies for your own use.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

encl.

17 - Information Requests

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA

November 20, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

RECEIVED
NOV 21 1947

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Mc Koy:

I understand that you have several pamphlets on Southern problems. Although I am not sure that I can use such pamphlets in my classes in American Politics, I would appreciate your sending me a catalog of some of those which you have and also some of the samples which you have available.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely
Douglas Carlisle
Douglas Carlisle

Send free list

aa/DHC

Information Requests

November 24, 1947

Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim
Editor, THE AMERICAN CITY
470 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Buttenheim:

Enclosed is a copy of the October New South, dealing with the employment of Negro police in southern cities.

Since the publication of the report we have heard from two additional cities reporting the use of Negro police. The supplement is attached.

If you mention the report in THE AMERICAN CITY, we shall appreciate receiving a copy of the magazine.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Harold S. Buttenheim
Editor

Alden W. Welch
Research Editor

William S. Foster
Engineering Editor

Carl Eric Carlson
Associate Editor

Carol W. Hightower
Production Editor

The American City

Published Monthly at

470 Fourth Avenue New York 16, N.Y.

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1947
Southern Regional Council

November 20, 1947

Miss Margaret Price
NEW SOUTH
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Price:

The attached request, as you will see, was sent to you on October 30, but due to incorrect address has been returned to us.

It will be much appreciated if you will kindly send Mr. Buttenheim a copy of the survey in question by return mail, for possible mention in The American City.

Very truly yours,

Gertrude Pawley

Secretary to
Harold S. Buttenheim
Editor

GP
encl.

Harold S. Buttenheim
Editor

Alden W. Welch
Research Editor

William S. Foster
Engineering Editor

Carl Eric Carlson
Associate Editor

Carol W. Hightower
Production Editor

The American City

Published Monthly at

470 Fourth Avenue New York 16, N.Y.

October 30, 1947

Miss Margaret Price
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Miss Price:

Mr. Buttenheim, Editor of The American City, is desirous of obtaining a copy of the survey just completed (mentioned in the New York Times of October 28), dealing with the employment of Negro policemen in communities in Southern states.

If copies are available, it will be appreciated if you will be good enough to send him one. Thank you for your compliance with this request.

Very truly yours,

Gertrude Pawley

Secretary to
Harold S. Buttenheim
Editor

GP

Information Requests

November 26, '47

The Rev. Justin Furman, M. S. SS. T.
St. Peter Claver Missionary Cenacle
Holy Trinity, Alabama

My dear Father Furman,

We are all pleased with you letter, and anxious to be of help.

My own experience is mainly in Government, in the sometime Farm Security Administration (now the Farmers Home Administration), and therefor my suggestions will be largely in terms of help from Government agencies, which may or may not suit your needs. And quite probably you know already what help you might call on them for.

Probably some of your surrounding people are veterans of this last war. Those of them who are farmers are entitled to on-the-farm training, with subsistence allowance of 65 or 90 dollars a month (with or without dependents, you understand), if they can be enrolled in an approved training class. Such a class would ordinarily contain about 18 young men, under instruction from a vocational agricultural teacher paid by the State from funds provided by the Veterans Administration on a per pupil basis. It is hard to get hold of such teachers, and that has held back the setting up of classes. For segregated schools of course Negro teachers are ordinarily found. A greater obstanle would be in the matter of land ownership. You will find that problem explained in the enclosed leaflet on Florida. Same remedy could be used in Alabama. The administrative lee-way is present; problem is to get it used.

Have you hunted up your Farmers Home Administration Supervisor? He probably serves two or three counties. His name could be got from your County Agricultural Agent, or from the State Director of the Farmers Home Administration in the FSA Building, in Montgomery, Mr. Julian Brown. Julian Brown is a good guy, and it would undoubtedly help you to call on him sometime when you are in Montgomery.

F H A could make loans to tenants to get needed equipment and supplies, and could teach them ways of paying out. It can seldom make loans to croppers, whose financing is usually done by their landlords. It also offers a loan program for buying and equipping family-type farms, and it has a brand new offering of Government insured mortgages,

under which locally approved tenants can borrow 90% of the purchase price of a farm, the lender to receive 2 1/2% interest, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U. S. Government. Total cost to the tenant is something over 4%, with interest and amortization - I believe just a shade under 5%.

Many of the people in your locality, I assume, stand to be cut loose from mechanization and other causes. The best ameliorative measure I can think of is to equipm them with some mechanical skill, which they can use in the new-type farming, or can use "elsewhere". Could you start a shop? If a hoe-hand learns precision, measurement, cleanliness and orderliness in work, familiarity with a variety of materials and tools, and with big machinery, he is well along toward adjustment to this new age. A community repair shop could do much to start this skill, which will bring opportunity and respect, and it would be valued as a place for fixing mowers, pumps, and the other things. Try, alternatively, to get vocational education into whatever is the nearest suitable school.

A great thing for drawing the women together is a community washing-machine. Buy an old one for twenty dollars, paint it and fix it, and hook it up to your electric mains. Rent its use for twenty cents on Mondays, and less each time as the week wears into Saturday. Women will bring their clothes in from miles around, and give you an opportunity to pump ideas into their minds while the machine is churning.

Could the store be a co-op? Maybe it already is.

If you are in lightwood territory, that is a pin-money industrylet, primitively organized now, which could be made more rewarding.

What could be done to get shacks fixed up? Landlords will readily consent, and tenants and often croppers can be got to do the work if the material are otherwise provided. Screens, clean water supplies, privvies, tight roofs, and so on.

What about an engineering service that would teach people how to do the installing of sewage-disposal systems, or electric pumps, or bathrooms? The skill is simple, but beyond the unlettered. Many people have money, and electricity, and the equipment can now be got.

Possibility of prefabricating in the School shop simple kitchen-cabinet items. Sink installations.

The Fellowship Center, c/o Mr. Willis Spivey, Wallingford, Pa. trains local community leaders in building and equipping simple, cheap farm homes. They offer scholarships of all but tobacco money and bus fare to and from Pennsylvania. They are glad to have people without distinction of race or religion. (Quakerish a bit, themselves).

Perhaps someday we can talk together. I would like it.

Ask us for more that is specific, and we will see what we can find.

Sincerely,

Executive Director

+

SAINT PETER CLAVER MISSIONARY CENACLE
MISSIONARY SERVANTS OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY
REV. GILBERT HAY, M.S.SS.T., CUSTODIAN
HOLY TRINITY, ALABAMA

Nov. 22, 1947

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

This appeal comes to you sooner than you expected, I suppose, but since my appointment to this position, three months ago, I have been wondering, what I could do to make some of the negroes in this locality, a little more self reliant, and I must admit that I have reached a stalemate. The ideas just do not come.

This being a rural community, it has been suggested to me that I begin a night school for adults, whereby those who do not know how to read or write might learn, and then, it was suggested that we might begain some sort of a program for education in agriculture. I should like very much to help the people have some sort of an income, when no farming can be done. This is a rather hard thing, because of those whocome to me, none own their own land, and they either share crop, or they rent land, and they are to a certain extent dependent upon this mission for aid.

We have here, a chapel, a resident priest, a school, clinic, and a community store, which is sometimes a charitable institution. We also have a little hall, in which we show movies bimonthly, but after six years the progress has been slow, because of some obstacle, evidently fundamental, which had not been done away with. I wonder, if the the Southern Regional Council, of which I am a new member, could be of any assistance to me. If so, I should be happy to receive pointers.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain

Rev. Justin Furman, M.S.SS.T.

November 26, '47

Mr. Hugh Brimm
The Social Service Commission
The Southern Baptist Convention
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Ky.

Dear Mr. Brimm,

We are glad to have your letter of November 24.

I attach a copy of the pamphlet you wished, plus a couple of others. Also I send you an important, and brand-new Congressional report, which will have in it almost anything you can wish on this subject.

To get it to you with speed, I send the next to the last copy of this Congressional report that we have. Will you be good enough to obtain one from your Congressman, and send this or a duplicate back to us?

You could get other material from the Committee of the South, care Govenor Broughton, Raleigh, North Carolina. They are making a special study of what to do about mechanization.

It is a special pleasure to serve you in this small way, as I have a family link with the Seminary in Louisville through Dr. Broadus!

Very sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

THE SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
LOUISVILLE 6, KENTUCKY

November 24, 1947

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Sometime ago I wrote to Dr. Reid of Atlanta University requesting the substance of a report which he gave before the "Catholic Committee of the South." The material dealt with the displacement of farm labor by the introduction of mechanical cotton pickers etc.

Dr. Reid advises me that his speech was not in written form and that I could secure from your office a phamplet entitled "Machines and the Cotton Field."

I would appreciate a copy of this pamphlet and also any bibliographical material that you might have on the mechanization of southern farms. With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh Brimm

Hugh Brimm
Executive Secretary

hab:jp

UNION OIL COMPANY'S
Natural Color Scenes of the Hawaiian Islands

DIAMOND HEAD, unforgettable and symbolic land mark of the Hawaiian Islands, is an extinct crater formation jutting into the ocean and forming a protective buttress for Waikiki Beach and the city of Honolulu beyond.

Brooks

One Cent Stamp Here

11/27/47

Dear Margaret:

Thanks every so much for the data you sent; it was a great help. I think we put it over last night in the "big" lecture, (one of a series being given by visiting professors). It took an exact hour and I have already recorded it for a 25-minute broadcast. Perhaps folks know a little more of the "South's Place in the Nation" with implications for this Island region. It was gratifying to have such a large audience with so many competing things going on in campus and community the night before Thanksgiving. It was awfully nice of you to respond so promptly and generously.

Diamond Head is always visible from our abode and as we move about the campus. It is but one of hundreds impressive things all around us. We hope for time enough to be able to see more of the islands before our return next August. Regards to all.

Sincerely,

Vernon Brooks

SEE THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS THIS YEAR WITH 76 UNION GASOLINE

MADE IN U. S. A. 47-A-49 47-J-31 47-M-40

Information Request

November 17, 1947

Dear Dr. Brooks:

Enclosed is the information you asked for--and I do hope it reaches you in plenty of time for your forum. The printed material will supplement the "bare Facts" you asked for, and since you are so far away from home you might find it useful.

I know you are enjoying your work in Hawaii. I can't think of a better place to be a visiting professor "at" or "in"! Chapel Hill won't be the same without you, though. Is Mrs. Brooks with you? If so, give her my best regards.

I hope you'll call on us again for any facts we can dig up for you. It's a pleasure to do it.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Dr. Lee M. Brooks
University of Hawaii
P.O. Box 13
Honolulu 10, Hawaii

Oct, ~~Feb~~ 1945

Next one - Jan. 1946 no

being Res in S. Africa

11/17/47

SOUTHERN STATES AND THE POLL TAX

The following states still have a poll tax requirement for voting:

Alabama

Arkansas

Mississippi

South Carolina

Tennessee (see The Southern Frontier, October 1945, page 4; to date the poll tax has not been repealed)

Texas

Virginia

Years in which poll tax requirement repealed in other southern states:

Florida - 1937

Georgia - 1945

Louisiana - 1934

North Carolina - (?)

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
P. O. Box 18, Honolulu 10
TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Dept. of Sociology
November 11, 1947

RECEIVED
NOV 17 1947
PUBLICITY
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Possibly attention of
Margaret Price

Gentlemen:

In a forum that comes up November 26th I may be asked the question about what states in the South still have the poll tax. At home in Chapel Hill I could lay my hands instantly on data in my shelves but here, as Visiting Professor for 1947-8, I would have to spend too precious time library-wise. I know that Virginia, and most of the deep South still have it. Would you be good enough to list them off for me and if you have the trend dates of "giving up" the poll tax, I'd like that, too. I have Myrdal's Dilemma here and have ready-to-mind certain aspects, variants, etc. on surviving impediments to voting. (Tenn. for example, gave it up while this book was in print)

This letter should reach you by Friday or Saturday of this week, so if you will use the enclosed airmail stamp in a note out of Atlanta by or before November 18th, it should reach me in plenty of time.

The NEW SOUTH comes regularly and I always profit from it.

Yours with an "aloha"

Lee M. Brooks

Lee M. Brooks
Visiting Professor of Sociology

Greetings to Margaret and everybody!

Information Requests

Daytona Beach Evening News
DAYTONA BEACH MORNING JOURNAL
The Sunday News-Journal

November 27, 1947

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for the first instalment. This information is very useful, and we look forward to more "chunks".

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Herbert M. Davidson
Editor

Herbert M. Davidson/mr

November 25, 1947

Mr. Herbert M. Davidson
The News Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Davidson:

We have written to eleven cities for the information about city auditoria. We have answers from four, and here give you a summary from those. Others will come in, and we'll add to the summary as soon as we get them, and send you a larger dossier of information when we have another chunk in.

The four cities from which we have information are Columbia, S.C., Birmingham, Nashville, and Richmond.

In all four Negroes are admitted to the auditorium when white people are present.

All except Birmingham admit both races through the same entrance and exits. Birmingham has separate entrances and exits.

In all except Nashville Negroes are customarily seated only in the balcony or galleries, but when a Negro is the speaker or artist Negroes have the main floor, and balcony or galleries, or portions of them, are held for whites. In Nashville the main floor is sometimes divided for occupancy by both races.

In all four cities there are occasions when the auditorium is made available for entirely Negro use.

Our information is being obtained from private citizens.

The above matter relates to auditoria owned by the cities.

Are we getting what you want?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMsp

SRC - Information Requests

November 28, 1947

Mr. A. Stephen Stephan
Associate Professor
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Stephen:

Guy Johnson went back to Chapel Hill this Fall and they gave me his job. Wherefore, I get the pleasure of answering your kind letter of November 25.

Here is a brand-new leaflet that tells about the Council.

Also a small stack of pamphlets. We have been hoping that college teachers would use these as required readings or text materials in their courses. Several colleges have given us nice orders. One or two hundred dollars or more.

You ought to come along and be a member of the Council and we will be hopeful that some of your students will be readers of our pamphlets.

I am delighted that you are at Fayetteville. Maybe you will put in thirty years there. I know in any case you will play an important part in the development of that old area.

Father stays quite well. He is 83 now. I take the children up there every few months. We can not get him away from those mountains.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Attachment
GSM:ee

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

November 25, 1947

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am new on the staff here and would appreciate your bulletins, etc. bringing me up-to-date on the work of your Council. I am a native Southerner and have been teaching for some years in one of the Northern institutions.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Stephen Stephan

A. Stephen Stephan
Associate Professor

We are ordering thru the Library some of your published materials.

SRC - Information Requests

December 1, 1947

Mr. James W. Martin, Director
Bureau of Business Research
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

I enclose the completed questionnaire attached to your letter of November 25. Also certain pamphlets related to our reply.

Our Council is represented in Kentucky through the Kentucky Division of the Southern Regional Council, of which Mr. J. M. Tydings, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, is Chairman, and Mrs. Hortense Young, the Louisville Defender, Secretary. Recent NEW SOUTH note on its work enclosed.

On your questions in your letter:

1. We work in good part by going to see public officials, and giving them the benefit of knowledge we have of situations in their jurisdictions requiring special attention. We collect such knowledge in bi-racial meetings of informed persons.

2. Among sheriffs and small-town police officials we have some difficulty just because of prejudice and back-country self-importance. We quite frequently have to deal with illiterates in office. Among higher officials, we nearly always get considerate attention. Most officials want to do somewhere near what's right; where they are timid they have limited and narrow electorates to deal with.

3. Almost every South administrative service, Federal, State, or local, is inefficient in its handling of matters pertaining to Negro citizens. Discourtesy is a poor introduction to a citizen-official interview, and few are the offices in the South where the Negro citizen is not made to feel scorn, reluctance, or t the dishonesty of fitting actualities into the cliches of "traditional" Southern white-Negro relationships. Tax matters, police,

the Courts, employment offices, welfare offices (better than most by the way) State and Federal Veterans contact offices, primaries and elections - all these are riddled with prejudiced attitudes. Agricultural services are some better - but far from acceptable.

White personnel officials, when selecting such limited Negro staff as does trickle in, seldom choose ably. This is a good point for technical advice to be used; engage Negro officials who will be respected by Negro citizens, and the South will have taken a good step toward efficiency in services to Negroes. In my experience it takes trained Negro officials to find the right Negro personnel.

We'll be glad to tell you anything more specific that you may ask for.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. How about joining us yourself. Cost you two bucks. See blank on back of pamphlet with map of South.

GSM

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON

BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1947
Local Government

November 25, 1947

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This Bureau is making a study of the sources of technical information and expert assistance available to state, county, and city officials.

If the Southern Regional Council, Inc. offers its services to public officials in Kentucky, will you be good enough to describe your agency on the enclosed form?

We would also appreciate having your reactions on these questions:

1. By what methods -- group or personal conferences, surveys and special studies, letters, speeches, publications, and any other -- do you render service to public officials?

2. What have appeared to be the greatest hindrances and handicaps to effective use of technical assistance by public officials?

3. Can you cite us instances of poor government service or some degree of inefficiency because an official did not receive technical advice?

Sincerely yours,

James W. Martin

James W. Martin, Director

18.5

Information Requests

December 1, 1947

Miss Mable Hearn
Anderson Hall
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Miss Hearn:

I can send you two or three pamphlets which I do.

Why not write to the N A A C P, 20 W. 40th Street, New York 18, New York for a copy of their recent report to the UN on "The Negro as a Minority.

I shall be at Prairie View Thursday Thursday and hope to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

encl.

#49 #7, list

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1947
Public Relations
Southern Regional Council

Anderson Hall
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas
November 28, 1947

Commission on Interacial Cooperation
Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student in a pro-seminar course in American History, and we have chosen as our main topic a discussion on "Texas and the Southwest After World War II as an Economic Factor in World Recovery".

The topic I have chosen to discuss is "The Status of Minority Groups as an Economic Factor in World Recovery. I should like to secure any information that you have relating either directly or indirectly to this subject.

I am willing to pay for or to accept without pay any information that you can furnish me.

Your immediate reply will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Mable Hearn

Mable Hearn

SRC- Requests for information

December 1, 1947

Mr. John B. Hanna, Executive Director
Council for Unity
151 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, New York

Dear Mr. Hanna:

Thank you so much for your inquiry of November 26. We are very happy to send you a pamphlet describing the origin and purposes of the Southern Regional Council together with a list of our publications.

We did once maintain a mailing list but due to increases in paper and printing costs have been obliged to discontinue this. We can, however, offer you a subscribtion to our monthly magazine New South for $1.00 per year and/or to our publication service for $2.00 per year. The latter would include New South together with any pamphlets which we may publish in addition.

Please do not hesitate to write us if we can serve you further.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure

AM:ee

COUNCIL FOR UNITY of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Officially Sponsored By The Mayor

131 HUGUENOT STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 6-6710

An organization devoted to securing equal opportunities in employment, education, health, recreation, housing, and civil rights for all citizens, regardless of race, creed, or ancestry; and to achieving understanding and goodwill in New Rochelle.

HONORABLE STANLEY W. CHURCH
Mayor of the City of New Rochelle
KENNETH B. LOW, *Chairman*
MILTON HEIMLICH, *Vice-Chairman*
DONALD S. PERLEY, *Treasurer*

John B. Hanna, *Executive Director*

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* denotes sponsor
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RECEIVED
DEC 1 1947
Southern Regional Council

Nov. 26th 1947.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

In order that we be-nighted "dammyankees" may keep up to date on what the progressive South is doing, may I ask that we be put on your mailing & subscription list? If there is a charge, we shall be glad to pay it.

Fraternally yours,

John B. Hanna.

Interactive Research
Davidson, H. M.

For questionnaire and answers on auditorium research, see

SRC - Auditorium research

December 1, 1947

Mr. Herbert M. Davidson
The News Journal
Daytona, Florida

Dear Mr. Davidson:

At Dr. Mitchell's request I am sending you a second "chunk" of information about Negro-white use of municipal auditoria.

We have heard from Atlanta, Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Charleston, and Jackson, Mississippi.

Atlanta, Raleigh, and Jackson are the only cities in the group which have a municipal auditorium. Charleston has a county auditorium, but allows no mixed audiences. However, the building may be rented to either white or colored groups. There is no city law governing this usage; a board, composed of various county officials, controls the use of the auditorium.

Atlanta and Raleigh allow mixed audiences for all occasions. Jackson allows a mixed audience only for weekly wrestling matches. All three cities enforce segregated seating, a portion of the balcony being reserved for Negroes in Atlanta and Jackson. Our Raleigh informant did not specify what section is reserved for Negroes. Interestingly enough, segregation was not adhered to in Raleigh for an appearance of Henry Wallace under the auspices of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Special permission was obtained from the city council to seat persons as the SCHW officials saw fit.

Negroes and whites use the same entrances and exits in Jackson and Raleigh on all occasions; in Atlanta the two groups use the same entrances and exits only when a colored group sponsors the program or a Negro is the performer.

Atlanta and Raleigh make special seating arrangements when a Negro is the speaker or artist, the practice varying with the

occasion. The Jackson informant says that apparently the only Negro artist who has performed in Jackson is Marian Anderson who appeared there in 1942. On that occasion the pattern was similar to that in Raleigh and Atlanta--a portion of the orchestra and balcony were reserved for Negroes.

Atlanta and Raleigh make the auditorium available for entirely Negro use. Jackson does not.

Winston-Salem has no municipal auditorium. Public affairs are sometimes held at the County Court House, with segregated seating for whites and Negroes. Concerts are susually held in the auditorium of a large white high school. Negroes are generally excluded except on special occasions when they are admitted but segregated. Negroes hold concerts in schools, churches, or the local Negro college. No segregation is practiced, but few white people attend.

We have yet to hear from Savannah and New Orleans. When this information comes in we will send it to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P.S. Mr. Mitchell tells me that when he was in Winston-Salem about three months ago he understood from Gordon Gray that the city had money in hand fof building a municipal auditorium or stadium, Mr. Mitchell forgets which. Gray had with others put up a scrap to prevent separate entrance for the races, and won. Seating will be segregated. Each race will use whichever exit is nearest the bloc of seats it is occupying. When this War Memorial Hall is to be built Mr. Mitchell does not know.

SRC Information Requests

December 2, 1947

Miss Betty Thompson
Box 11
Guilford College, N. C.

Dear Miss Thompson:

In Dr. Mitchell's absence from the city I am replying to your letter inquiring about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Under separate cover I am sending you several of our publications which tell of the program of SRC. I think you will find there the information you want.

The organization to which you refer is the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Clark Foreman is president of the organization.

If you have further questions about the work of the Council, please let us know and we will be glad to answer them for you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

S. R. C.
Sept, Oct, Nov. New South
Jan 1946 N.S

12/2/47

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1947
Southern Regional Council

Guilford College, N. C.
December 1st, 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Do you have an free material on your organization and its work? I am a Sociology major and am doing a term paper on it; therefore, I would appreciate any information which you could send me.

Also, could you send me or tell me where I could get information on an organization which is called, I believe, the Southern Society for Human Welfare, or something similar?

Thanking you for your help, I am

Sincerely yours,

Betty Thompson

Betty Thompson
Box 11
Guilford College, N.C.

Information Requests

December 2, 1947

Mr. Robert Gutman
46 West 96 Street
New York 25, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gutman:

This morning we received the 1947 edition of THE NEGRO YEARBOOK. In glancing through it I saw a section on race riots that may be of help to you in your study.

If you have not seen the Yearbook, I suggest that you consult it. I imagine you will find it in the library. It is published by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, price $4.50.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

December 1, 1947

Mr. Robert Gutman
46 West 96 Street
New York 25, New York

Dear Mr. Gutman:

I regret that we are unable to give you much assistance in your study of race riots. As you probably know, the Southern Regional Council was not formed until 1944, so we have nothing in our files on riots occurring before that time.

I dug into the files of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation (superseded by the Council) and found the enclosed clipsheets dealing with riots in Detroit, Harlem, Mobile, and Beaumont. I send them to you for whatever value they may have.

Tuskegee Institute should have additional information. The Anti-Discrimination Committee of the CIO (719 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.) may have data on the Mobile riot.

Dr. George Mitchell, our Executive Director, suggests that your best bet for information on early riots would be to go to the cities in question and talk to old-timers and consult whatever official records there may be.

I notice that you did not include the incidents in Columbia, Tennessee in your proposed study. I enclose the Council's report on the affair.

I trust that at least some of the material and suggestions will be helpful. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Race

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1947
Southern Regional Council

46 West 96 Street
New York 25, N.Y.
Apt 2W
November 26, 1947.

Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Aveney Northeast
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Dr. Hugh Smythe of the N A A C P. I was talking to him today about a study which I am conducting as part of my work in the department of sociology at Columbia University, and he mentioned that you may be able to help me.

This study is to be an investigation of the behavior patterns of government authority in American race riots. I am making an intensive examination of the activity of various departments of municipal government in handling local riots, and incidentally, of the activity of state and federal government as they did, or did not, intervene in each of these situations.

On the attached sheet I have listed a number of race riots about which I have had a difficult time to find any relevant material. The kind of information I am looking for is, for example, records of the behavior of police personnel, evidence of cooperation between municipal and state authorities, etc.; in other words, all kinds of information illustrating what government did.

Do you have any of this information on hand at your office? How would I be able to get this material into my hands here in New York? If you have no such information, do you know where it can be obtained? The difficulty of gathering information may force me to limit the numberof riots I can study, but before I decide to do so, I would like to try to investigate as many as possible.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Robert Gutman

Robert Gutman

This list is prepared from a five-page mimeographed list published by the American Council on Race Relations entitled "Major Race Riots in the United States, 1907-1944."

1. Chester, Pa. --- August, 1917

2. Longview, Texas --- July 10, 1919

3. Washington, D.C. --- July 21, 1919

4. Omaha, Nebraska --- Autumn, 1919

5. Elaine, Arkansas --- October, 1919

6. Waukegan, Illinois --- June 20, 1920

7. Springfield, Ohio --- May, 1921

8. Detroit, Michigan --- February 27-8, 1942

9. Mobile, Alabama --- May 25, 1943

10. Beaumont, Texas --- June 16, 1943

11. Chester, Pa. --- June 16, 1943.

Information Requests

December 3, 1947

Miss Dolores Ford
Dorm D, T-22
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Miss Ford:

In reply to your letter of November 30 asking for material on educational equalities in the South we are sending you, under separate cover, a few of our publications.

For the latest statistical material giving a break-down by states by race, I suggest that you write to the U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C., for their bulletins, Statistics of State School Systems, stating the information you desire. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Negro Education of the Office of Education, may have additional material for you.

You might also consult All These People, by Rupert B. Vance.

If it is convenient for you to send us a copy of your study we would be interested in reading it.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Albuquerque,N.M.
November 30,1947

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn St.,N.E.
Atlanta,Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am deeply concerned with the subject of negro equality in the South and have chosen a certain phase of inequality..particularly in education for a term paper I'm doing. I was asked to get in touch with you for any publication or a bibliography on that subject which would help me.

I would greatly appreciate anything along the educational line and assure you it will be used to good advantage. I shall be glad to furnish a copy of my paper when it is completed if you so desire.

My time is limited so I would like a reply at your earliest convenience.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Dolores Ford

Dolores Ford
Dorm D, T-22
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque,N.M.

Information Requests
(Negro Police)

December 4, 1947

Rev. J. W. Blake, District Superintendent
The Methodist Church
1351 North Gadsden Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Blake:

We were happy to learn that the Tallahassee Ministerial Association is interested in securing Negro policemen to patrol the colored sections of Tallahassee. We shall be glad to help in any way that we can.

I am forwarding separately copies of a recent issue of our monthly publication NEW SOUTH. As you will see from the results of our survey printed there, the use of Negro police has been tested and approved in more than 40 Southern cities, nine of which are in Florida. The benefits that have resulted are practical as well as moral, Negro crime having been greatly reduced. We are also sending you copies of favorable statements sent us by chiefs of police of the Florida cities.

This material has already proved useful in educating public opinion and assuring favorable consideration by city officials. Here in Atlanta it was instrumental in securing passage by City Council of a resolution providing for the appointment of eight Negro officers. I hope it will be of similar help in Tallahassee.

Please feel free to reproduce and distribute our material in any form that will best suit your purpose. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

The Methodist Church

TALLAHASSEE DISTRICT

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

J. WITHERS BLAKE, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
1351 NORTH GADSDEN STREET
PHONE 128

RECEIVED
DEC 4 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dec. 3, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs :

We have an inter-racial committee of our Tallahassee Ministerial Association and are attempting to do a few things to promote a greater degree of justice for the Negroes. Among other things we are interested in trying to secure for them negro policemen in their own section of our city. We realize that we will have to create public opinion in support of it, and that such will take time.

Can you supply us with any information on this matter ? Do you know of any cities in Florida providing such ? Whatever help you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you, I am

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Blake

SRC - Information Requests

Box 53
SWTST College
San Marcos, Texas
December 5, 1947

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

HCB

Enclosed is my check for two ($2.00) dollars which I wish to cover a subscription to New South for myself at the above address and one for Miss Nell Murrell, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.

Could you please tell me how I can contact the State Interracial Committee of Texas? I have just learned of the work of SRC and I am anxious to contribute my efforts to your program.

X M.P. ___
Membership prospects?

Sincerely yours,
Gertrude E. Bryan
Director, Student Union

SRC - Information Request

December 8, 1947

Mrs. Virginia Bruett Wyatt
Julian, California

Dear Mrs. Wyatt:

The stories written for the Southern Regional Council by Miss Helen Adele Whiting have been received. Thank you for returning them in such good order.

We would be quite interested in receiving a copy of your unit. Can you make one available to us, or tell us where we may order it?

If we can be of service to you in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P.S. Miss Whiting has no official connection with the Council. She wrote the stories for us in 1945.

November 24, 1947

Miss Helen Adele Whiting
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Miss Whiting:

Thank you so much for the use of the stories which you sent me. I trust that you have received them and that they were in good shape upon arrival.

It was fun writing the unit, but I must truthfully say, I am glad it is done, and hope it will help boys and girls to know better other boys and girls and men and women so that they may be judged equally.

Best of wishes in your work and may you have a Happy Thanksgiving.

Sincerely,

Virginia Bruett Wyatt

Virginia Bruett Wyatt
(Mrs. D.H.)
Julian, California

Information Requests

December 8, 1947

Mr. Edward Guy Francis
Port Orange, Florida

Dear Mr. Francis:

Since Mrs. Inez B. Tillison is no longer with the Council, I shall attempt to reply to your letter of November 24 addressed to her.

I have delayed replying, hoping that I could obtain more exact information for you in regard to the statement that "...although the taxes received from Negroes were low, the percentage of tax money spent on Negro schools was even lower than the percentage of taxes collected from Negroes, with the result that a portion of the money spent for white education was really derived from Negro taxation, instead of the reverse, as is commonly supposed."

I have not been able to find that statement in the files of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The only real clue which I have found is an article in THE CRISIS, September, 1926, entitled "The Negro Common School, Georgia". Enclosed is a copy of the introduction to that article and the portion dealing with taxes paid by Negroes. Do you think the study referred to could possibly be the source of the statement in question?

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Negro Education, U. S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., might be able to throw further light on the question. We in the SRC office do not know of more recent studies in which the above condition has been discovered.

I hope that this information will be of some help to you. If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

"The Negro Common School, Georgia", THE CRISIS, September, 1926 (pp. 248-264)

Introduction

"It has long been a commonplace saying among those discussing the Negro problem in the United States that education would solve it. It has also been an assumption that the work of education among Negroes was in a fairly satisfactory condition. But when one turns to find the facts concerning Negro education and particularly education in the free elementary public schools, one finds it extremely difficult to get exact data. The United States Bureau of Education can furnish only very general figures. It does not know exactly what moneys are appropriated for the Negro public school systems of the South or how it is expended. In the study of Negro education made by Thomas Jesse Jones between 1912 and 1915 there can be presented only incomplete and partial figures from a limited number of states. This is because the states do not report details of Negro public schools to the United States Bureau of Education. If we turn to the reports on education issued by the states we find it difficult to separate from the totals the items which refer to the education of Negroes.

"Nevertheless, each one of the Southern states has a separate system of Negro schools conducted by Negro teachers; and in many cases there are special supervising officers for these schools. It would be a very easy matter, if the authorities wished, to publish from year to year complete details as to the working, income and expenditure of these schools. Since this is not done it has seemed necessary that a special inquiry into the condition of Negro schools in certain states should be made. THE CRISIS MAGAZINE laid a plan for such a study before the Board of Directors of the American Fund for Public Service and a grand of $5,000 for this study was made in 1925. We have tried to use this sum as economically as possible and with it we have employed experts to study school conditions in a half dozen typical states. We have endeavored to pick out not all of the worse states but some of the best, although for the most part we have confined ourselves to the Southern South..

"It is, of course, difficult in a study of this sort to maintain always the judicial attitude. We have tried in this study, on the one hand, to recognize the historical and social difficulties which the Southern states have in administering two sets of schools for the children of the South. And on the other hand, we could not naturally forget the tremendous disadvantages under which the Negroes have labored and are laboring because of poor public schools.

"We are here publishing this month the first study which covers the state of Georgia and is based upon a study of the school reports issued by the state and municipalities and which has been supplemented by personal visits and inspection of men trained in school work and in social investigation. It goes without saying that this study is incomplete and fragmentary, but we do think that it gives a fair picture of Negro school conditions in Georgia."

(The following refers to Georgia)

".....From 1871 to 1899 there was appropriated from public schools from all sources $17,543,536.65. This sum was expended approximately as follows:

For white schools, 1871-99.....$14,035,013.30
For Negro schools, 1871-99.....$ 3,508,523.35

Of this sum the Negroes contributed in poll and direct taxes $1,169,584.45 and about $2,000,000 in indirect taxes. From 1871 to 1899 it may be accurately said that Negro schools, with rare exception, cost the white tax-apyers not one penny.

"According to the report of Mr. Walter B. Hill, special ssupervisor of Negro education, to the department of education for the year ending December 31, 1922, 'In anumber of cases, the Negroes are paying bond taxes, where all the money was spent for the white schools, and there were no improvements on the Negro schools. Indeed much of the money collected in taxes from Negroes was diverted for the use of white schools.'

"It became the dogma of the white citizen of this period that Negro education was a burden upon the white taxpayer. The inconsistency of this position was plainly shown in a petition of Georgia Negroes to the state legislature in 1900. The petition read in part:

"'Gentlemen:--There lies before your honorable body a proposed constitutional amendment known as the Bell bill, which is designed to cut down the present free school privileges of Negroes in this state. In behalf, therefore, of the 319,349 black children of Georgia, we, the undersigned, desire to lay before you certain considerations against the passage of this measure.

"'As you well know, the underlying principle of the free common school system is that the education of the citizens of a commonwealth isnot merely a private matter; that simply because a human being is born poor or humble or black is no adequate reason why he should be deprived of a chance to make himself a useful member of society. On the contrary poverty, hereditary weaknesses or racial differences are rather additional ground for increased effort on the part of the State to supplement these defects.

"' Nor is this duty of public education a matter of mere charity or almsgiving; it is, first, a wise measure of self-defence to guard the State against the errors and crimes of sheer ignorance. No system of education can insure wisdom and virtue and truth, but it cannot for a moment be denied that the nations and states that have fostered the common school are leading civilization today. Secondly, free elementary education is, as Dr. Curry so recently said in your presence, not a burden on the State but a paying investment. Georgia needs intelligence and thrift, and the cultivation of brains whether in black or in white heads will bring even greater returns than the cultivation of the other resources of the State.

"'....The State of Georgia posseses in its Negro peasantry the germ of a willing, thrifty agricultural and industrial people, capable of contributing unknown energy to the development of our State; therefore the way to profit most by black labor is not to pull it down, but pull it up--not to discourage it in ignorance, but to encourage it in intelligence and thrift. The greatest

single agency for this is the Negro common school. Nor is the education of the black boy a burden or a menace to the white boy. The rise of one man does not involve the fall of his neighbor; on the contrary it is the dear interest of a man to be surrounded by intelligence and decency rather than to live among dumb driven cattle. The degradation of the black man is the real burden under which the Southern white man staggers today, and as that noted Georgian, Dr. Haygood, has said: 'The degrading of the black woman is the damnation of the white woman's son.'

"' The South has long come to acknowledge that Negroes are human beings capable of improvement. If so, then all matters affecting them, their interests and desires, as well as yours, must receive some attention. The black folk of Georgia desire knowledte; they want to become efficient, intelligent people. For this they toil and strive and sacrifice-- of this they talk and dream. If you want them to be satisfied, give them opportunities to improve and advance. If you want to depopulate the fields and plantations and fill the cities, then shut up the country school houses and reduce farm labor to one dead level of brute toil.

"'....Any prpoosition for the division of public income on the basis of the amounts paid into the public treasury by particular persons is inequitable. Who in the last analysis pays the tax on the land, the owner or the laborer? Who pays the tax on the houses, the landlord or the tenant? How far is a great corporation's wealth due to its business sagacity and how far to the toiling millions who buy its goods? It is an enconomic heresy to say that because A is the agent who pays B's and C's taxes, that therefore he is supporting B and C. The labor and sacrifice of B and C are their contributions to the public good.

"'Moreover such propositions are thoroughly undemocratic and dangerous. If only Negro taxes are to go to Negro schools, is not this an entering wedge for further discrimination? Why should not the income of the workingmen alone be applied to the workingmen's children? or the income from Italians to Italian children? or the income of the rich man go solely to the education of the rich? If only our taxes are to go to our schools, by what shadow of justice could we be denied the right to administer our own school funds, and where would the dual government thus begun logically end this side of separate officials, separate courts and separate lawmakers?....'"

.....

"During this period [1899 to 1924] the state funds have been continually divided disproportionately and Negro schools have received insufficient sums to carry on their work."

.....

".....According to the School Census of 1923 there were 900,352 children of school age in Georgia, 78.6 per cent of whom were enrolled in the common schools. Of these 253,494 were colored and 386,097 were white. The colored children represented 43 per cent of the children of the State in school. Yet from the sums of money available for school purposes in the fiscal year 1924, derived from state taxation, sale of school bonds and property, county and municipal taxes and so forth, colored children received but 9 per cent. They received $1,176,250.25 from a total sum of $17,356,210.41."

(NOTE: THE CRISIS is published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, NY

EDWARD GUY FRANCIS
PORT ORANGE, FLORIDA

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1947
Southern Regional Council

November 24, 1947

Miss Inez B. Tillison, Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Tillison;

I am trying to trace a certain statement which I heard a number of years ago in connection with the Atlanta schools and would appreciate it very much if you could give me any information.

The statement was made around 1926 and I believe it was in connection with some study made by one of the early race relations groups in Atlanta. It was to the effect that although the taxes received from Negroes were low, the percentage of tax money spent on Negro schools was even lower than the percentage of taxes collected from Negroes, with the result that a portion of the money spent for white education was really derived from Negro taxation, instead of the reverse, as is commonly supposed.

If you recognize the statement I would appreciate it very much if you would tell me the name of the publication in which it could be found or the organization which made the survey.

Do you happen to know of any more recent studies anywhere in the South in which the above mentioned condition has been discovered?

Sincerely yours,

Guy Francis

Information Requests

December 9, 1947

Miss Mary Ellen Herrin
Box 877
Bethany, Oklahoma

Dear Miss Herrin:

It is a pleasure to send you some information along the line of your inquiry of December 5.

Of course the correct book that you should consult is The Legal Status of the Negro by Charles S. Mangum.

If we can help you in any other way please let us know.

Maybe you would like to join the Council. There is a form on the back of the leaflet about the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

Attachment

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1947
Southern Regional Council

Box 877
Bethany, Oklahoma
December 3, 1947

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As a member of a Race Relations class I am planning a term report dealing with the legal aspects of race relations, particularly with regard to the Negro. I would appreciate any information you might be able to give me on this subject. I am especially interested in state laws dealing with segregation and those obviously designed to permit racial discrimination.

Yours truly,

Mary Ellen Herrin

Mary Ellen Herrin

Information Requests

(Info. requests)
See Nov. 26 for prior correspondence.

December 9, 1947

The Rev. Justin Furman, M. S. SS. T.
St. Peter Claver Missionary Cenacle
Holy Trinity, Alabama

Dear Father Furman:

I have been thinking about your problems on a rural industry.

I believe it is unaccepted medical fact that sorghum is one of the most easily digested sugars. I know that physicians in the North prescribed it for one of my children, and I have frequently heard of physicians recommending it for infants. The trouble is you can't get sorghum in the North with any regularity or with any reason to feel confident of its preparation under sanitary conditions.

Somebody could supervise its bottling or canning and distribute it in uniform quality with a reassuring label. Sorghum so prepared should be advertised in medical journals. There would be other steps that could be taken to get it into the right trade channels.

This is a far cry from D.O.N. and Facmap but you get the idea.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ce

I - brochure request

December 9, 1947

Mr. R. M. Carson, Registrar
Colorado State College of Education
Greeley, Colorado

Dear Mr. Carson:

We appreciate your letter of December 1. I have been out of town and am therefore delayed in reply.

It is a pleasure to send you three or four of our more recent pamphlets and a list of other pamphlets, most of them recent, which we keep in stock.

We have been much pleased by the number of college teachers who use some of these pamphlets as ttext materials.

Sincerely

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE
of EDUCATION at GREELEY

Office of the Registrar

RECEIVED
DEC 4 1947
Southern Regional Council

December 1, 1947

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The writer would appreciate available material concerning your investigations about race relations in America. Perhaps you can refer me to published material, which may possibly be in our own library here at Colorado State College of Education.

This courtesy would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

R. M. Carson
Registrar

RMC:BH

SRC Information Requests

December 11, 1947

Mr. B. J. Dodson
2383 Boulevard Drive, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dodson:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 9 with its expression of interest and inquiry as to our publications.

We publish a small monthly magazine, New South, for which the subscription rate is currently $1.00 per year. We also issue other pamphlets from time to time. For your information we are enclosing a list of those which we have on hand.

The Council welcomes to membership those who subscribe to its ideals and purposes. So that you may know more about what the Council is and does, we are also sending you some of our literature. We shall be happy to hear from you further.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Attachment

AM:ee

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

2383 Boulevard Drive, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
December 9, 1947

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would like information on how to subscribe for the booklets published by your organization. I noticed one of your booklets and was very interested. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me the necessary information in order that I may receive future publications.

Yours very truly,

B. J. Dodson

B. J. Dodson

SRC Information Requests

December 16, 1947

The Rev. Samuel B. Mead
Route 4, Box 36
Louisville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Mead:

We are glad to have your inquiry of recent date in which you asked for the names of the Committees in Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, and South Carolina. The name and address of the Chairman of each State Division of the Southern Regional Council is as follows:

KENTUCKY DIVISION OF THE SRC
Mr. J. M. Tydings, Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF THE SRC
Rev. H. B. Schaeffer, 1526 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

FLORIDA DIVISION OF THE SRC
Mr. Edgar Ray, Tampa Times
Tampa, Florida

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SRC
Mr. James M. Dabbs, Rip Raps
Mayesville, South Carolina

Each one of these State Divisions is a part of the Southern Regional Council, whose membership, officers, and staff are composed of both white and Negro. So that you may know more about what the Council is and does, we are sending you under cover some of our literature, as well as a list of all the

Rev. Samuel Head December 16, 1927

pamphlets published by the Council.

Please let us hear from you further if we can be of service.

With every good wish for the holidays, and for the coming year, I am

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:ee

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1947
Southern Regional Council

Louisville miss
Route 4. B. of 36

Sec of the Regional Council
dear sir Will you give me
the names of the counties
of the four different states
Kentucky mississippi Florida
south carolina, and are they
white are colored
and please mail me and
issuse and some bulletin
and pamphlets
Careful study and
research southern
Problems. mail the same
To Rev Samuel B Reed
Louisville miss
Route 4 Box 36

Information Requests

December 23, 1947

Mr. Sylvester Jones
Grambling College
Grambling, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Jones:

In reply to your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation requesting information on job discrimination, we are sending you, under separate cover, two of our pamphlets. One is a Public Affairs Pamphlet, "Will Negroes Get Jobs Now?", and the other, "Economic Value of the Negro to the South", bears indirectly on your subject.

For your information, the Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in February, 1944. We are including in your material a leaflet on the background and program of the Council.

I hope you will find the pamphlets helpful. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Grambling College
Grambling, Louisiana
December 10, 1947

The Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Please mail to the above address, information pertaining to the survey on Job Description and what has been done about it.

Yours truly,
Sylvester Jones

Will begin as per phone MW
12/23/47

December 30, 1947

Mr. Harold G. Basden
Department of Sociology
Mississippi College
Clinton, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Basden:

We were to remind you again of the availability of useful pamphlet material here in the Council. You remember you wrote us (Nov. 15) to bring the matter up.

I don't know what pamphlets I sent you. Here is the list again. Let us know what might interest you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:hf

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE
CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
HAROLD G. BASDEN

November 13, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchel
Executive Director of the Southern
Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchel:

I have your letter of October 24 with a list of your pamphlet material and some of your samples. Our course in Race Relations will not come up until after Christmas. At that time, I am sure we will be interested in using some of your pamphlet material in our course. If you will write me again at that time, I will appreciate it.

Cordially yours,

Harold G. Basden

Harold G. Basden

fm

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE TRUTH AND VIRTUE FOUNDED 1826

Interracial Relations

December 31, 1947

Mr. N. C. Newbold
North Carolina Department
of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

My apologies for being so slow about answering your letter of December 1.

I was in Washington week before last and tried to collect some figures at the Veterans Administration.

A year ago I figured the number of Negro veterans of World War II in the thirteen Southern states (the same which we call the Council area) is roughly 650,000.

The Veterans Administration gave me the North Carolina World War II veteran population, as of February, 1946, as being whites, 269,398, and Negroes, 72,783. These figures had been obtained from Selective Service boards, being the numbers of returned veterans as registered with those boards.

I have not got, and don't think we can get until about February 15, a race breakdown of veterans receiving the several educational benefits of the G.I. Bill. I have been trying since the November meeting of the Council to collect these figures, but they do not exist officially and, without very expensive travel, I could not get them. However, I learned in Washington that the arrangements made over a year ago for collection of statistics of this nature on a race breakdown are at last about to bear fruit. Complete figures are expected to be available in the Veterans Administration in Washington on a state breakdown and a race breakdown, by types of educational benefits, at about the end of January.

My plan is to obtain those and then get with you and select a committee which would go to the Veterans Administration and to the President and complain. Of course, you and I both understand that the legal responsibility for finding educational opportunities is on the individual veterans and heavily on the states.

The figures that I gave you above I have for all the Southern states. For instance, Virginia, as of February, 1946, had 225,438 white World War II veterans and 62,102 Negro veterans. For South Carolina the figures were 124,750 white and 54,476 Negro.

Does my plan of procedure meet with your general approval?

I have set my lines to obtain some information on the total number of Negro employees of the Veterans Administration by states and by their classification--whether custodial, clerical or professional. I am not sure I will get what I want, but I probably can.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

December 1, 1947

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At the meeting in Atlanta on the seventh of November, when I was discussing the possible number of Negro veterans, you indicated, as I recall it, that there are something like 660,000. Does that mean in the South alone, or throughout the United States? Can you give me the number in North Carolina, either accurately or approximately? I am still working on this problem, and hoping that we may get a little further than we are now.

If you have any figures as to a comparative number of veterans that are being served under the G. I. Bill of Rights by the Southern states, I shall be glad to get that for the whole South, as well as by individual states.

Do not take up too much time on this. It is probably not that important.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:mm

301 Dryden Road,
Ithaca, New York,
December 31, 1947

Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

As a graduate student of Cornell University I am studying group relations under the guidance of Professor Robin M. Williams. In writing a research paper in our seminar, I have been investigating the organization and operation of the so-called co-ordinating councils (national, regional and local) whose purposes are to co-ordinate the functions of the many associations established for the reduction of inter-racial, inter-religious and other inter-group tensions.

Much has been written about the purposes of the various agencies in race relations and the techniques they use to reduce inter-group tensions. Many of the activities and specific programs practiced by these agencies have been discussed analytically by many sociologists also. However, I have been unable to find any mention of the specific techniques used by co-ordinating councils to insure the efficiency of the activities of individual agencies; methods employed to prevent the program of one agency from over-lapping the program of another agency in the same vicinity.

I should like to know how such co-ordinating councils inform the local agencies of the results obtained from the latest research in the field; the methods used to train the local agencies to carry on their own research and how their conclusions in turn are collected by the councils for comparative purposes and for dissemination throughout the area.

In addition to these broad questions, I should like to know more specifically:-

1. How are the individual agencies represented on the co-ordinating council, in particular, on the Southern Regional Council? For example, does each member send a representative to the main body?

2. Goodwin Watson in his book, Action for Unity, claims, in effect, that a co-ordinating council cannot initiate programs of its own, lest it become a competitor of its members. Do you find this to be true from your experience with the Southern Regional Council? Where might I find how a co-ordinating council instigates a program of action for the member groups? If a council does have a program, how does it administer it to fit the individual needs of specific cities or areas? Does it apportion special research projects to separate organizations and thus prevent two groups from competing with each other to accomplish the same purpose?

3. Does the co-ordinating council steer a middle path between the more militant organizations and the conservatives, or does it utilize its own policy? And if this latter means is used, how does it appease each faction?

Professor Williams suggested that you might be able to answer some of my questions especially in terms of the operation of the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you for any help you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart Eurman

Stuart Eurman.

1947

Literature Requests by States

	$	Info.			Info.
Alabama	72	13	Nebraska	6	1
Arizona	0	2	Nevada	0	0
Arkansas	25	3	New Hampshire	2	0
California	43	8	New Jersey	31	7
Colorado	7	0	New Mexico	5	0
Connecticut	10	5	New York	106	24
Delaware	1	0	North Carolina	71	22
District of Columbia	20	3	North Dakota	0	0
Florida	42	13	Ohio	40	7
Georgia	63	28	Oklahoma	23	2
Idaho	1	0	Oregon	11	2
Illinois	57	9	Pennsylvania	36	2
Indiana	24	1	Rhode Island	2	0
Iowa	10	2	South Carolina	57	15
Kansas	21	3	South Dakota	3	0
Kentucky	43	5	Tennessee	66	5
Louisiana	33	13	Texas	98	12
Maine	3	1	Utah	1	0
Maryland	7	2	Vermont	0	0
Massachusetts	13	2	Virginia	76	16
Michigan	28	4	Washington	9	0
Minnesota	8	1	West Virginia	20	1
Mississippi	79	7	Wisconsin	24	1
Missouri	47	8	Wyoming	0	0
Montana	2	0		887	

659
887
1546

Lit -
Info - 260

Foreign countries

South Africa	2	
Switzerland	1	
Canada	1	1
India	1	
France	-	1
Germany	-	2
Denmark	-	1

Information Requests by Subject
To Sept. 29.

Permission to reprint Negro Poetry	3
Material & information on international relations	18
Community Surveys	2
Work of SRC	72
Achievements of Negroes	4
Juvenile delinquency	1
State Interracial Groups	1
Negro police	4
Race relations	29
Race riots	1
Politics and suffrage	4
The Negro and crime	3
Veterans, organizations, ed.and voc.services	6
Bibliographies	1
Mechanization of Agriculture	5
Women in Industry	1
Agriculture and farm tenancy	8
Mental illness in the South	1
Recreation	2
Church and social function	6
Education and inequalities	16
Juvenile delinquency.	
Peonage	1
Library facilities	1
Reconstruction in Georgia	1
Advice and help for professorial group in Germany	1
Interracial marriage	1
No. of Negro Doctors	1
Liberalism in the South	2
Negro newspapers	1
Natural resources of Alabama	1
Lynching	4
Mechanical engineering	1
Work of local interracial committees	2
Income and wage differentials	1
Negro music.	2
Industry and organized labor	3
Japanese Americans	1
Books on the Negro	3
Child labor	1
Economics	1
Population figures for the South	1
Folklore of the American Negro	1
Health	1
National Negro History week	4
	21

No pieces of mail going through the postage meter since Feb 1940 - 345,627
as of 10/22/47 — or average of 57000

p. 2 rt. hand col. – who
p. 2 col. – full dec.

Information Request

January 2, 1948

Mrs. Albert Simons
84 South Battery
Charleston 21, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Simons:

After Dr. Mitchell wrote you earlier in the week giving you information about treatment accorded Negroes by the southern white press, I found additional material in the recent book by Charles S. Johnson and Associates, INTO THE MAIN STREAM: A Survey of the Best Practices in Race Relations in the South.

I am enclosing excerpts of the section on the press, for whatever it may be worth to you.

There is additional information in THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, published by Tuskegee Institute. Pages 395 - 398 carry a section entitled "Negro-White Press Relations". Some of the material is rather general, but you might find it useful. If you cannot secure a copy of the book in Charleston, I will be glad to pull out the more significant facts for you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Encl. —

December 31, 1947

Mrs. Albert Simons
84 South Battery
Charleston 21, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Simons:

It was very kind of you to send in the subscription for Mr. Sass. I do hope we can bring his pen to help on our sort of thing.

Our files contain the enclosed. It is not just what you want, but is of interest. I am sure it is quite incomplete, as to courtesy titles.

We ought to get out a manual for newspapers, treating matters of race. It could cover headlines, and " "good" news and "bad", and the best practices. I'll see if we can get something started in that direction.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl.

Newspapers + the Negro

TREATMENT OF NEGROES IN SOUTHERN WHITE NEWSPAPERS--Excerpts from Into the Main Stream, by Charles S. Johnson and Associates (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1947)

"It is, however, the southern white newspapers that reach the masses of people in the South and influence beyond calculation their notions and emotions. Some encouragement can therefore be derived from the fact that some of these white newspapers are gradually becoming southern newspapers in a fuller sense of the word. The indications are small and tentative, but taken together they are not without significance.

.....

"It would be a pleasant task, but one which would make for long and repetitious reading, to multiply the instances of fair-minded editorials which have appeared in certain southern papers in recent years. They indicate clearly a recognition of the responsibility of the South to make good on its paper program of equal opportunity. Even more of significance, perhaps, is attached to new policies as distinct from editorial pronouncements, which indicate a disposition to report normal news of all Southerners. For example, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes: 'We try to carry the worthwhile news of the Negro community, just as we do with the white people. Until he resigned recently to go into the army, we had a Negro columnist who wrote once a week on the opposite editorial page. We haven't replaced him, for one thing because of newsprint rationing, and also because we haven't been able to find anybody as good as he is. We have a Negro sports reporter to cover the Negro colleges and schools.'

.....

"Several North Carolina papers handle Negro news in similar fashion. The Durham Herald, for example, in covering the community drive for welfare funds in 1943, treated Negro agencies in the same manner as those for whites. Its Sunday edition carried a long story on a Negro organization,

✓ Copy of these excerpts will be filed also in information file when set up - probably under Negroes — Newspaper Handling

John Avery Boys' Club, including a picture of the director and the club house. The titles "Mr." and 'Mrs.' were used for the Negro social workers and agency officers, as for the whites. The Herald also reported a strong speech on the need for interracial cooperation delivered in the Duke University Chapel, although the report omitted some of the more forthright statements. This paper also carries pictures of local soldiers, white and Negro alike, with their rank and their parents' names, courtesy titles included*. Standing solidly behind these good policies is the Durham interracial council which seeks also to persuade the press to refrain from headlining 'Negro' in crime reports, and to publish more news about cultural activities among Negroes.

"The Gastonia Daily Gazette, another North Carolina newspaper, has been somewhat of a pioneer in giving fair news coverage to Negro activities. All aspects of Negro life are covered, with pictures where appropriate, as well as text. The paper carries frequent editorials dealing sympathetically with questions relating to Negroes, and it practices toward them the normal courtesies that it uses for any other citizens, including the use of appropriate titles. The Gazette having taken the lead, other white papers and magazines in the region are beginning to follow its example and are reported to be getting wider circulation because of increased interest among Negroes and liberal whites.** The Greensboro Daily News, in addition to editorializing in favor of justice to the Negro, has begun to use the titles 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.'; and following protests from its readers against the omission of pictures of Negroes in the armed forces, it printed these along with those of white servicemen on the page entitled 'Tar Heel Fighting Men.' The Raleigh News and Observer uses pictures of Negro

*Wiley A. Hall, Field Report, 1943, with clipping.

**Maude M. Jeffers, 1943, in Newbold materials.

notables in its regular columns, interviews such Negroes who come to the city, includes Negro football scores along with others, prints news supplied to it about Negroes, andincluded the pictures of Negro soldiers among 'Tar Heels in the War Zone.' Discussions of race relations questions appear in its 'People's Forum.' Its practices vary somewhat from time to time, reflecting in part changes in personnel and in part the extent to which interested persons make their wishes known and felt.*

.....

"Two daily newspapers of Chattanooga, Tennessee, the News-Free Press and the Chattanooga Times, are reported to handle news and announcements about Negroes in a fair-minded way, and to use pictures of Negroes freely. The Nashville Tennessean has several features indicating a desire to handle news on a genuine basis, though it still hesitates to depart far from the customary racial taboos. It carries a regular Sunday column, 'Happenings Among Colored People', prepared by a Negro and covering religious, civic, and welfare activities of Negroes, accompanied on at least two occasions by pictures. Although the Tennessean still plays up "Negro' in crime headlines, it occasionally offsets this by headlining 'white'in connection with crimes committed by whites. It carries occasional news items about the Negro community and now and then a picture, and during the Institute of Race Relations held at Fisk University in the summer of 1944, it published almost daily articles about the conference, and reports of the lectures. Editorially it has consistently championed a more democratic suffrage, including voting by Negroes, the soldier vote and abolition of the poll tax.**

"Of all the papers in Virginia, perhaps in the South, the Richmond Times-

---

*Unsigned report in files, plus clipping of November 17, 1943, and Forrest interview.

**Files examined by M. C. McCulloch

Dispatch makes the most constructive contribution to race relations through its handling of news and its editorial policies. Its editor, Virginius Dabney, has consistently urged a new and better understanding between the races in the South, pointing out the necessity for the white South to abandon paternalism in favor of justice and cooperation. He has not hesitated to be specific about some of the implications of this philosophy, even where it involved him in highly controversial issues, such as the inclusion of Negroes in local post-war planning projects and the repeal of the now unworkable laws governing segregation in transportation. The Times-Dispatch also gives recognition to Negroes of distinction, annually including a Negro in its 'Virginia Honor Roll' of persons 'who have reflected credit upon the state through the display of courage, ability, intelligence, tenacity, generosity, and unselfishness.'

"It is not alone the big city papers with the big circulations that are progressive in Virginia. The Orange Review, published in a relatively small and conservative community, carried its front page pictures and writeOups of Orange men in the armed forces, including all without regard to race. A typical write-up says: 'Andrew Maples, colored, son of Andrew and Julia Maples of Orange, was awarded wings and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps on January 14 at the Flying School at Tuskegee, Alabama. He was one of a class of 43. The group included the first men from the school to complege work at the aerial school in Florida where they made 100 per cent records in firing of the new aerial combat system and received medals for same.

"'He volunteered for service in the Air Corps in the summer of 1941. His father and mother are well and favorably known in Orange. His father is also a veteran of World War I and saw active service overseas in the 92nd Division.'

"Thus, here and there, windows are opened in the wall of silence and wilful ignorance, and signs appear of a new readiness to let the Negro move out into the main stream of southern news as he is doing in the other areas of southern life. It cannot yet be said that the southern white press is playing the creative and constructive role that it could play in the South's struggle for greater justice, democracy and unity, but it is beginning to reflect, if rather timidly, the increasing demand of intelligent southern leadership for abandonment of the policies of deliberate news suppression that have so long kept the majority of the South in ignorance af the minority."

NOTE: These excerpts are taken from pages 200 to204.

Dec. 29, 1947.

84 SOUTH BATTERY
CHARLESTON 21, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEC 31 1947
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The enclosed subscription for Mr. Herbert R. Sass is to make a convert of him, I hope, I hope.

Have you any information on how many Southern newspapers accord negroes the titles of Mr. & Mrs. & how many publish pictures of negro buyers etc. in paid advertisements. Our News & Courier has its own ideas, which I frequently try to undermine. Thanks for any help you can give me.

(Mrs Albert) Harriet P. Simons.

SRC - Information Requests

January 2, 1948

Miss Eleanor Hawarden
University of Witwatersrand
Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Miss Hawarden:

Mr. Julius Lewin, Trusteeship Department of the United Nations, has asked us to send you material on the Southern Regional Council.

We are happy to comply with his request. The accompanying packet contains several of our publications.

If ever we can be of service to you in supplying literature and information, we shall be happy to have you call on us.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

cc/Mr. Julius Lewin

SRC
Correspondence attached
#5
#8

L.S.
1/28/48

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

UNITED NATIONS • NATIONS UNIES

Trusteeship Dept.

LAKE SUCCESS, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

IN REPLY REFER TO:

22 January

Dear Mr Mitchell,

Thank you so much for your interesting letter of 5 January and for the useful literature.

Would you be kind enough to send some like it to

Miss Eleanor Hawarden
University of the Witwatersrand
Johannesburg. S. Africa.

If I get to Atlanta, I shall hope to meet you. We are working for the same ends.

With good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Julius Lewin

January 5, 1947

Miss Frances A. Ewell
Assistant Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
314 Market Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Miss Ewell:

Thank you very much for telling us about Mr. Lewin. I have written him a letter and sent him a little stack of material.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

CHESTER BEDELL
PRESIDENT

FRANK H. ELMORE, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. WALTER S. JONES
VICE-PRESIDENT

SHERWOOD H. SMITH
SECRETARY

JOSEPH F. MARRON
TREASURER

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

314 MARKET STREET
TELEPHONE 5-5358
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

MARY E. JUDY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE
VOLUNTEER OFFICE

VOLUNTEER OFFICE BRANCH
1203 DAVIS ST.

December 31, 1947

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Julius Lewin of Johannesburg, South Africa, recently visited our office and expressed great interest in the Southern Regional Council.

If possible, we would appreciate your sending Mr. Lewin any material you now have available on the origin, history and purpose of the Southern Regional Council. Please send this material direct to Mr. Julius Lewin, C/o United Nations, Trusteeship Department, Lake Success, New York.

With best wishes for the New Year.

Cordially yours,

Frances A. Ewell

Frances A. Ewell,
Assistant Executive Secretary.

FAE:dd

SRC - Information Requests

January 5, 1948

Mr. Julius Lewin
Trusteeship Department
United Nations
Lake Success
New York

Dear Mr. Lewin:

Miss Frances Ewell of the Council of Social Agencies of Jacksonville, Florida, wrote us of your interest in the Southern Regional Council.

We are always delighted to have contact with matters of South Africa. I am curious about everything there and hope some day to go and see it for myself.

Our Council has a sister organization in South Africa, the South African Institute of Race Relations. You will know all about them. From the correspondence and literature we have had from them from time to time, I have concluded that the two organizations work in quite similar ways.

Our basic method has been local interracial meetings. These have usually been of people who hold responsible places in the white and Negro communities. Twenty-five years ago such meetings were almost the only access available for the Negro group to white people who could get improvements made. The committee would meet (usually in a church-connected building), review the things most needed, and afterwards a committee of white persons would visit the mayor or the editor and keep pushing for the paving and police protection and housing improvements and so on that were most pressing.

In the last few years, in many parts of the South, the enfranchisement of urban Negro populations has made this method less important, since it is increasingly possible for Negro leadership to approach city and state officials without any white intermediacy. Still, the old pattern stretches most widely, and the interracial committees are much used.

As you will see from the literature which I am sending you, we began years back to attack the problems of poverty through work on education, employment, farm ownership, health, housing and the administration of justice, in the belief that race relations would improve as the whole community improved. Nowadays the Council puts most of its emphasis on these broader things, but we still tend carefully every local interracial effort.

If we can do anything more for you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SBC - Information Requests

January 5, 1947

Rev. Dr. Frank P. Anderson
Second Presbyterian Church
Meeting Street at Charlotte
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Anderson:

It is a pleasure to send you a leaflet about the Council and a couple of recent issues of our monthly magazine.

We hope that you and some among your friends will be interested in becoming members of our Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

MEETING STREET AT CHARLOTTE
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

FRANK P. ANDERSON, D. D.
MINISTER

January 2, 1948

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me a pamphlet which will give me the latest information on the work of the Southern Council.

Yours truly,

Frank P. Anderson

Frank P. Anderson

FPA:mc

SRC - Information Requests

January 6, 1943

Miss Constance B. Adams
Processing Librarian
Russell Sage Foundation Library
130 East Twenty-second Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Miss Adams:

Your letter of December 23, addressed to the Council on Interracial Cooperation, has been referred to us since that organization was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in January, 1944.

The Georgia Observer is no longer being published. The Council, however, does have a monthly magazine known as New South, which may be obtained for a subscription fee of one dollar per year. I am enclosing a sample copy of this publication and I shall be glad to take your order for it on a yearly basis.

I am also attaching a list of other publications which may be of interest to you. Many schools and colleges are using them in education, sociology, economics and race relations courses.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosures

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY
130 East Twenty-Second Street · New York 10, N. Y.

December 23, 1947

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

In checking through our files we find that the Library has received no issues of the Georgia Observer since 1942. If the Observer is still being published would you kindly add our name to your mailing list to receive current issues as published.

Very truly yours,

Constance B. Adams

Constance B. Adams
Processing Librarian

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1947
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Information Requests

January 8, 1948

Miss Katharine J. McLain

Central High School

Manchester, [redacted]

Dear Miss McLain:

It is a pleasure to send you leaflets about the work of the Council.

We have flocks of pamphlets, but I don't know which ones the class would like. Here is a list.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Executive Director

enclosures

Central High School
Manchester, N.H.
3 Jan 48

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
JAN 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

My class in problems of democracy is interested in work of organizations devoted to combatting intolerance in America. In This Way to Unity it is suggested that we write to you for information about what you are doing in this field. We shall appreciate the information you send us. May we, please, have samples of publications or a list of publications you issue?

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Katharine J. McLain
(Instructor)

SRC - Information Request

January 10, 1948

Mrs. Margaret D. Slotoroff
719 Gimghoul Road
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Slotoroff:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 8.

I am sending you the following material, which I hope will be of help to you in preparing your report:

1) Southern Regional Council - a recently published 8-page booklet which gives a brief survey of the origins, aims, organization, and financial support of the Council; an up-to-date list of officers and directors is also included.

2) Mimeographed set of historical documents: text of the statements issued by the various conferences out of which the Council grew and the charter of the organization.

3) Mimeographed copy of SRC by-laws.

4) Copies of New South for December, 1946, and November, 1947, which contain detailed reports on the activities of the Council and its State Divisions during those years.

5) Copy of New South for April, 1947, which contains relevant information about Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director.

6) Typewritten copy of part of forthcoming New South story presenting the general program of the Council for 1948.

This is all of the material we have on hand which deals directly with the Council. If you could like any of our other publications, or if you need additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

NORTH CAROLINA

January 8, 1948
719 Gimghoul Rd.
Chapel Hill, N. Car.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

As a student of sociology at the University of North Carolina, I have chosen your Council to make a detailed report on. I would appreciate any subject matter or materials you might be able to supply me regarding your organization. I am especially interested in the following data:

1. Chief executive.
2. Origin and history.
3. Purposes - reason for organization.
4. How financed.
5. Activities and function.
6. Material available.

Thanking you for an early reply and any material you may send, I am,

Sincerely yours
(Ms) Margaret D. Slotoroff

Information Requests

January 14, 1948

Mr. Walter M. North
General Delivery
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. North:

With the exception of one or two articles in New South on the value of Negro police, the Southern Regional Council has no other publication on Negro police other than the October New South article.

Enclosed is a corrected list of dates on which Negro police were first employed by Southern cities, and a supplementary list of cities using Negro police. For whatever it may be worth to you, I am also enclosing a speech by Henry Yancey on Negro police. We should like to have you return the copy when you have finished with it.

We would be interested in receiving a copy of your paper, if you can make it available to us. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P.S. Under separate cover we are mailing you the above mentioned New South articles.

N. S. Nov. 1946
Feb. 1947
Oct. 1947

E.S.
1/16/48

1/14/48

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF NEGRO POLICE IN SOUTHERN CITIES (with sources of information given)

City	Source of information	Negro Uniformed Policemen	Negro Plainclothesman	Negro Policewomen
Hot Springs, Ark.	Chief of Police	2		
Lakeland, Fla.	letter of city manager to SRC member	12 (auxiliary)		
St. Augustine, Fla.	letter of city manager to SRC member		1	
Conway, S. C.	news article in Atlanta Daily World, 12/26/47	2		
El Paso, Tex.	Chief of Police	2		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	letter from Chairman Intercultural Committee of Corpus Christ YWCA	2		
Newport News, Va. (listed in New South with 4 policemen)	Newspaper article	5		

TOTALS	States	Cities	Uniform	Plainclothes	Policewomen
(correcting those given in New South)	10	47	217	26	7

Note: Oct. 1947 New South lists Summerton, S. C., as "exact number not known". An article in New South, November 1946, by John H. McCray, states that Summerton employs two unifromed Negro policemen who serve on Saturdays "'from early morning until midnight.'" McCray, writing in the Atlanta Daily World December 26, 1947, says again that Summerton employs two Negro policemen. The chief of police of Summerton did not reply to two requests by SRC for information on the number of Negro policemen hired. When an SRC member went to see the chief at Summerton, she was referred by him to the mayor who talked to her about Negro police with extreme reluctance. He told her that one Negro policemen is hired on a part time basis.

SRC
1/14/48

The following cities have indicated to the Southern Regional Council that they are planning to hire Negro police some time in 1948:

Atlanta, Georgia --action by City Council, Dec. 1947

Melbourne, Florida (1) (letter from chief of police, 10/15/47

St. Petersburg, Florida (Chief of Police says budget calls for hiring 3 or 4 Negro uniformed officers) --10/1/47

Gastonia, N. C. (Chief of Police told SRC member that 3 or 4 Negro uniformed policemen will be employed as soon as adequate quarters can be arranged. Action already taken by Board of Alderman--11/5/47)

Houston, Texas - Houston Chronicle says 12 to 14 additional Negro policemen to be hired in 1948--11/12/47

Southern Regional Council

January 8, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I understand that your organization has collected considerable data on the use of Negro men and women for police duty in Southern Cities. I would like to know if the material has been published in any form other than as it appeared in the October 1947 issue of your publication "New South".

If it has not been published is there any way in which the data might be made available to me for use in connection with research work for courses here at the University of North Carolina? My results would not be published or made public in any way that would hinder the use of the material by your agency.

I will appreciate any cooperation you may render in this matter.

Yours truly,

Walter M. North

Walter M. North
General Delivery
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Informative Request
See also Police, Negro

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

January 17, 1948

Miss Margaret Price
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

I wish to take this means of thanking you for the material you sent me in answer to my request.

I am returning with this letter the copy of Mr. Yancey's speech. I copied from it the material I feel may be of use to me. My haste is returning it to you is prompted by the desire to make certain you get it back and is not to be taken to mean that it was of no use or that your effort was not appreciated.

If the final results seem worth while I will take you at your word and send you a copy of my paper.

Yours truly,

Walter North

Walter North

Information Request

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1948
Regional Council

7357 N W Miami Court,
Miami, Florida.
January 19, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Reginal Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

When you give in response to a cry for help you do give generously - both hands held out. Your letter of January 8th gave me just the information I needed, and I thank you.

Referring to your offer of "further assistance" I think there is just one more things I should like to ask of you, but as to this I will write you later. In the mean time, thank you for all you have done for me.

Sincerely,

Edna G. Robeson

Edna G. Robeson

Information Requests

January 8, 1948

Miss Edna G. Robeson
7357 North West Miami Court
Miami, 38, Florida

Dear Miss Robeson:

We are returning page 155 of your manuscript which you recently sent to us. The careless writing in the quoted section of America's Tenth Man is a bit difficult to excuse, and we appreciate your pointing it out to us.

According to the Census, the term "operator" includes owner, manager, tenant, and cropper. Although we have been able to check the farm figures with the Census, we were unable to find the figures for 1865 and for city property. Unfortunately, the people who worked on America's Tenth Man are no longer with us so that we are unable to check further with them. However, from what we know of the situation, we assume that the information, as rewritten, is correct.

Corrected version:

"When set free in 1865 Negroes owned about 12,000 homes, and were operating some 20,000 farms. In 1930 they owned 700,000 homes and operated 882,000 farms, 181,000 of which they owned. In 1940 Negro farmers of Georgia operated 4,431,385 acres of land, with an assessed value of $74, 959,203; Negro citizens of Georgia also owned city property assessed at more than $20,000,000. In 1940 Virginia Negro farmers operated 1,782,602 acres of land having a value of $50,083,201, and in Virginia Negroes owned city property assessed at more than $30,000,000. In North Carolina the total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, owned by Negroes in 1940 was in excess of $125,000,000.

"The depression-years of the nineteen-thirties went hard with Negro farmers. . . . In 1940, however, there were still left in the South 173,000 Negro farm owners, with a total of over ten million acres of land, valued at $250,000,000."

For your further information, we are enclosing 1945 figures on farm ownership in the South and specifically in the three states mentioned in the pamphlet. We are sending you our pamphlet, Economic Value of the Negro to the South, by W. Hardin Hughes, which may also be of interest to you because of its information on Negro business and farm production.

A study recently published by Joseph A. Pierce, Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at Atlanta University, entitled Negro Business and Business Education (Harper, New York, 1947), contains some additional information in which you may be interested. The following excerpts from Pierce's study are data based on a 1944 survey of 3,866 different business enterprises owned and operated by Negroes in twelve cities:

Excerpt 1: (from p. 33)

Distribution of Total Businesses by Cities, 1944 *

City	Total Number of Businesses
Atlanta	843
Baltimore	124
Cincinnati	185
Durham	170
Houston	242
Memphis	506
Nashville	162
New Orleans	252
Richmond	241
St. Louis	244
Savannah	203
Washington	694
Total	3,866

*Pierce notes: "Although complete enumeration was requested, many businesses were overlooked in the survey. In fact, the returns from Baltimore indicate that only a sample survey was made in that city." (p.32)

Excerpt 2: (from pp. 34-35)

"The 3,866 businesses studied are divided into 1,642 retail stores, or 42.5 per cent of the total; 1,856 service establishments, or 48 per cent of the total; and 368 miscellaneous businesses, or 9.5 per cent of the total. These figures show clearly that Negro businesses are largely service establishments and retail stores."

Excerpt 3: (from Table 16, page 72)

Number of Businesses and Annual Median Volumes of Business by City, 1944.

City	Number of Businesses	Median Annual Volumes of Business
Atlanta	843	$ 3,834.80
Baltimore*	124	13,803.85
Cincinnati	185	2,377.72
Durham	170	3,225.31
Houston	242	2,337.96
Memphis	506	2,283.33
Nashville	162	1,715.43
New Orleans	252	1,902.52
Richmond	241	2,308.47
Savannah	203	2,783.59
St. Louis	244	4,016.17
Washington	694	4,448.02
All Cities	3,866	$ 3,260.01

*The median reported for Baltimore "apparently indicates that a non-representative sample was studied instead of all businesses."

We are also enclosing a brief digest of the 1942 Durham Conference Statement as you requested.

We are very glad to be able to help you in your work, and if there is any way in which we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Digest of Durham Conference Statement

The Durham Statement was issued in December, 1942, by a group of Negro Southerners after a meeting in which they discussed the problems of racial neglect and discrimination and the aims which they believed would benefit not only themselves and the South but the entire nation. They stated that, although they were fundamentally opposed to compulsory segregation, because of the "age and strength" of the legal and customary patterns in race relations in the South, they were immediately concerned with current problems. Consequently, their platform called for the establishment, by private and state action and with Federal aid if necessary, of equal opportunity, treatment, and facilities in the feilds of political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare, health, and housing.

NON-WHITE FARM OWNERSHIP, FARM ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS, 1940 AND 1945

STATE OR REGION	NUMBER OF FARMS		NUMBER OF ACRES		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS	
	1940	1945	1940	1945	1940	1945
SOUTH*[1]						
Operators	680,266	665,413	30,924,796	30,769,690	$831,005,542	$1,131,761,863
Owners**	173,263	189,232	10,466,302	11,380,968	250,091,077	374, 732,784
GEORGIA[2]						
Operators	59,132	70,411	4,431,385	4,658,228	$ 74,959,203	109,936,128
Owners**	10,018	11,357	844,763	1,024,363	14,267,120	24,754,643
NORTH CAROLINA[3]						
Operators	60,268	74,273	2,858,389	3,309,661	113,121,849	189,175,327
Owners**	18,245	19,841	882,274	965,026	30,421,479	48,146,776
VIRGINIA[4]						
Operators	35,090	34,955	1,782,602	1,851,041	50,088,201	69,372,082
Owners**	22,250	23,109	1,015,806	1,111,823	30,446,166	43,419,672

* Includes Delaware, Maryland, D.C., Virginia, W. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

** Includes part-owners.

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1945. Vol. III, Chap. III, Tables 4,6,8, and 11, pp. 145-151.
2. Ibid., Table 19, pp. 161-205.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.

AIR MAIL

January 4, 1948

RECEIVED
JAN 6
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Reginal Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I enclose $2. in cash, for membership in your Council.

My book is ready for the binding except for a half dozen changes, and I need your help again.

First. I have made some quotations from your America's Tenth Man (permission to be asked later). On an enclosed page of my manuscript, numbered 155, are shown some of these quotations. I am anxious to use this matter but there is a word used there which bothers me - operates. As I understand the meaning of the word operate - in the business world - it refers to the directing head of the business, and not to the laborers.

I want to give The Negro credit for owning homes and farms - not as working upon them as laborers. And in the statement "In North Carolina ... all property ... controlled by Negroes ..." -- I do not understand what is meant by the word controlled.

Does your office or library have easily available the data from which these statements were made, so that the words I have outlined in red on the enclosed sheet could be changed to give a definite meaning? For The Negro to labor for wages is nothing for me to mention in this book - for The Negro to own any kind of property - homes, farms or businesses - is something I very much desire to mention.

Second. I am quoting from Survey Graphic, of January, 1947, an article by Ira De A. Reid - page 108. Reference is made to the Durham Declaration, of four years ago, I should like to state the gist of that Declaration, in not more than one paragraph. Can you give this to me?

If you can assist me in the manner outlined above and do it at once - before my manuscript is sent to the binder - I will be deeply appreciative. I am trying to help Race Relations and to give The Negro credit where I can.

Sincerely,

Edna G. Robeson

Edna G. Robeson,

7357 North West Miami Court,
Miami 38, Florida.

Information Requested

COPY

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS
4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15 Ill.

January 21, 1948

Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
73 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta 3 Ga

Gentlemen:

The National FEPC has asked our cooperation in securing material on employment discrimination against various minority groups which can be used when SB 984 (FEPC Bill) comes up for consideration on the Senate floor of the Congress. We are requesting reports from the State FEP Commissions, the local agencies and from those national agencies concerned with specific minority group employment problems.

The National Council for FEPC is interested in obtaining descriptive materials and supporting statistical data on national employment trends and fluctuations as they affect the minority labor force. Cases of employment discrimination and illustrations of inequality of opportunity are also requested for presentation. Information is also requested on conditions where occupational or industrial areas are barred to minority groups.

We hope that you will be able to send such material and data to Mr. Elmer W. Henderson before the end of January. We will appreciate your sending us a copy of the material you submit so that we may complete our files of related current materials which are used by other agencies.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Hosch (s)

Louis E. Hosch
Executive Assistant

LEH:mfs
uopwa-39-cio

SRC - Information Requests

January 22, 1948

Mr. M. C. G. Man
British Consul
1309 First National
Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Man:

It is a pleasure to send you some material on the Southern Regional Council. If the Council or any of its people can be of service to you, we shall be only too happy. We shall look forward to receiving material from the British Information Service. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were especially pleasant visitors.

I shall call you on February 9 and hope for some opportunity for us to get together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures

Lynching Reports

January 22, 1948

Office of the Attorney General
State of Georgia
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia
ATTENTION: Mrs. Hartson

Dear Mrs. Hartson:

At the close of our telephone conversation on January 20 in regard to statistics on lynching, I said that I would send you the Associated Press article on non-conviction of lynchers, provided I could locate it.

I am enclosing a copy of the article.

The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights contains a section on federal prosecution of lynchers. I am enclosing in the attached envelope a copy of the report with the section on the Screws case marked. You may recall that we mentioned the case in the course of our telephone conversation.

A third enclosure is the testimony of Guy B. Johnson, former executive director of the Southern Regional Council, before the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Mr. Johnson's testimony on lynching may be of interest to Mr. Cook.

If we can be of further service to you, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Ans n
np - 1/27/48

Note: Although this article appeared in the Charlotte Observer without a by-line, other newspapers carried it under the by-line of Romney Wheeler. Associated Press writer

Charlotte, N. C. Observer, 6/8/47

"CAN THE SOUTH CONVICT MOB LYNCHERS?

Records Show Some Jailed, Many Cleared

Convictions Found to Be Rare, Unlikely; Perpetrators Have 99 Per Cent Chance of Going Free

ATLANTA, Ga.--(AP)--Can the South convict its lynchers? Despite South Carolina's acquittal of 28 white men, 26 of whom acknowledged participation in a lynch-murder, the answer is 'yes'. But it must be followed with prompt qualification: convictions are rare and unlikely.

Although lynching has diminished rapidly since 1922, the brutal business of faggot and rope and trial by fury has persisted in the South. Perpetrators have had 99 per cent chance of going free.

Even where determined prosecution is forthcoming, as in the unprecedented mass trial at Greenville, it is difficult to obtain convictions. Southern juries--neighbors and fellow-townspeople of the accused--are reluctant to return a 'guilty' verdict for a crime tolerated by 'southern tradition'.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, which keeps the nearest to official statistics, reports 1,973 persons lynched in the United States since 1900. Against that total only 82 convictions have been obtained by State or Federal law-enforcement officers. A majority of the lynchings were in the South, and 67 of the convictions were in southern states.

James Harmon Chadbourn, formerly of the University of North Carolina Law Department, estimates that less than one per cent of lynchings in the United States have been followed by convictions.

The reasons, he says, are not obscure. First, there is the refusal of persons with firsthand knowledge to testify. Second, trial juries frequently act upon local prejudice, instead of considered evidence. Third, grand juries frequently refuse to indict. Fourth, prosecuting officers usually are disinclined to investigate, and police officers are 'unable' to identify mob members. Last, higher courts often reverse convictions on non-prejudicial error.

The State of Alabama probably has the South's best record of convictions. In 1919 and 1920, quick and determined action by Governor Thomas E. Kilby resulted in conviction of 31 lynchers. Twenty-eight were given sentences ranging from $100 fine to 15 years in prison, and three others were given fines of $100 and up to three months in jail.

Previously, Alabama had convicted three lynchers in 1900, sentencing them to 10 years to life. In 1924, a National Guardsman was convicted on a lynching charge and sentenced to 18 years, but the trial court's judgment was reversed. In 1925 three other convictions were reversed, after five appeals.

THUS, ALABAMA returned convictions in the ratio of one for every 10 persons lynched since 1900--a high percentage in the South.

No convicted lyncher, however, ever has been sentenced to death.

In records of the Southern Regional Council, Georgia stands as the only southern state to have meted out straight life sentences for lynching. These were assessed in 1930, when Thomas county residents became incensed over two lynchings in three days.

The border state of Oklahoma convicted seven lynchers in 1922, and sentenced all seven to life imprisonment.

The Georgia case had a nullifying sequel. Although two men were sentenced to life for lynching a Negro who had testified against white men charged with raping a young Negro mother, both were paroled after only seven years.

One dropped out of sight. The parole of the other was twice revoked and twice reinstated. Finally, in 1946, a warrant was issued for a third revocation after Florida convicted him of receiving stolen property. The warrant still stands, unserved, with notation 'cannot be found.'

GEORGIA CONVICTED three other lynchers, in 1922, sentencing them to from one to four years, and in 1926 two lynchers were sentenced to four years each. In 1943 a Georgia sheriff was prosecuted in United States district court, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. His conviction, however, was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States, and prosecution was not renewed.

At Manchester, Tenn., in 1934, eight lynchers were convicted and sentenced to from three to five years each--but there is no record of terms being served.

In South Carolina, three men were convicted of manslaughter in 1941 after the fatal beating of a Negro at Georgetown. The case was appealed, and here, too, there is no record of time served.

Texas has a record of five convictions--three in 1920 in which the sentence was two years, suspended; and two in 1930 where the lynchers got two years each. Virginia convicted two persons in 1923, and sentenced them to from one to two years.

NORTH CAROLINA, which has had no lynchings since 1935, is particularly proud of its record. Although 99 lynchings have been charged to the State since 1900, its Governors have acted swiftly to prosecute where it was possible to do so. Four white men were imprisoned for an unsuccessful attempt to remove a Negro from Buncombe county jail in 1925. When they applied for clemency, the late Gov. A. W. McLean said:

'When the State of North Carolina takes a prisoner into custody, it then becomes responsible for his safety, and that responsibility remains until his case is disposed of in accordance with law. A prisoner in custody of the law is entitled to the same protection as is the judge on the bench, or the solicitor who represents the State in the prosecution.'

Although North Carolina insists it was a simple killing, and not a lynching, the State is credited by Tuskegee Institute with swift punishment of four white men who were sentenced to from 10 to 25 years for killing a Negro near Gastonia, N.C., in 1941.

AT LEAST THREE of the defendants in the Greenville, S. C. mass trial were illiterate, a fourth acknowledged a second-grade education, and a fifth had gone through the third grade. Thomas Wofford, leading attorney, observed later he believed education for both races eventually would be the solution to lynching.

In this connection the Southern Regional Council quotes statistics showing that the 12 states leading in lynching since 1882 are the same 12 which rank lowest in education.

Here is the record:

Lynchings 1882-1946--Mississippi 574, Georgia 525, Texas 498, Louisiana 391, Alabama 346, Arkansas 285, Florida 281, Tennessee 250, Kentucky 205, South Carolina 159, North Carolina 99, Virginia 99.

Education index (1946)--Mississippi68, Alabama 73, Arkansas 73, Kentucky 74, South Carolina 75, Georgia 77, Tennessee 83, Louisiana 85, Virginia 86, North Carolina 86, Florida 87, Texas 91. (National average 100)

Proposals for Federal anti-lynching laws have been bitterly opposed by southern congressmen and senators, often with resort to filibuster. However, many sincere law enforcement officers doubt that Federal statutes would greatly increase convictions.

THESE OFFICIALS observe that even if Federal agents brought charges, and a Federal grand jury indicted, defendants still would be tried in their U. S. District court before juries chosen from their own people.

They agree, however, that Federal statutes would greatly increase the risk of sheriffs and their deputies, who surrender prisoners without bona fide efforts to protect them.

Other remedies have been proposed, and in some instances successfully tried. One of these is citation for contempt of court. The Supreme Court of the United States held Tennessee lynchers in contempt when a Negro was slain in 1906 after the high court granted a stay of execution. In 1901, Judge Enson of Alabama sentenced several witnesses for contempt in refusing to testify in a lynch investigation.

Another--infrequently used--is the injunction. This was invoked in 1922 by Judge Blanton Fortson of Athens, Ga., in restraining certain named persons from further mob violence against a Negro.

SOUTH CAROLINA officials believe the Greenville verdict would have been the same anywhere south of the Mason-Dixon line, except, possibly, by a blue-ribbon jury. In this connection some southern authorities have suggested that lynchings be investigated under direction of the chief justice of the highest appellate court, with a list of jurors drawn from as many adjoining counties as the court saw fit. Prosecution would be headed by the attorney general.

Quick change of venue for accused prisoners, to avoid lynching tension, also has been urged, along with mandatory suspension of sheriffs from whom prisoners have been taken.

One of the biggest obstacles to any state prosecution, however, is the attitude of some local enforcement officers.

Contrary to popular notions, less than one-fourth of the persons lynched were accused of assault on women. The Southern Regional Council lists the accusations as rape and attempted rape 24 per cent; murder 37 per cent; and all others 39 per cent."

SBC - Requests for Information

January 22, 1948

Mrs. D. R. Barber, Jr.
1715 Nineteenth Street, NW
Washington 9, D. C.

It was very nice to have your letter of January 20.

Here are some leaflets which will explain about the Council.

If you and Mr. Barber are interested, we should be greatly pleased to have you as associate members of the Council.

That would bring along our little monthly pamphlet, New South, and our other future publications.

I am a sometime New Deal resident of Washington myself and am frequently in the city. If I can ever serve you in any way, please let me know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures

GSM:eb

January 20, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAN 22 1948
Southern Regional Council

Sirs,

My husband and I have been seeking information about publications concerning economic and social development of the South. In our investigations, the name of your group has come to our attention, but we have been unable to find much material on it. Do you have a statement of purpose, policy, persons connected with it, and publications which you could send to us? Do you publish the Southern Regional Quarterly?

Any information which you could send us would be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Kathleen L. Barber
(Mrs. D.R. Jr.)

(BARBER)
1715-19th St. N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Information Requests

January 22, 1948

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Here is the information on Negro police. Hope it will fill the bill.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Mrs. Jane T. Hamilton —
Atlanta Urban League —

Out N.S. — MP
1/22/48
48 Feb
Mar
46

SRC
1/22/48

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF NEGRO POLICE IN SOUTHERN CITIES (with source of information given)

City	Source of Information	Negro Uniformed Policemen	Negro Plainclothesmen	Negro Policewomen
Hot Springs, Ark.	Chief of Police	2		
Lakeland, Fla.	Letter of city manager to SRC member	12 (auxiliary)		
St. Augustine, Fla.	Letter of city manager to SRC member		1	
Conway, S. C.	News article in Atlanta Daily World, 12/26/47	2		
El Paso, Tex.	Chief of Police	2		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Letter from Chairman Intercultural Committee of Corpus Christi YWCA	2		
Newport News, Va. (listed in New South as having 4 Negro policemen)	Newspaper article	5		

TOTALS (correcting those given in Oct. New South)	States	Cities	Uniform	Plainclothes	Policewomen
	10	47	217	26	7

Note: Oct. 1947 New South lists Summerton, S. C. as "exact number not known." An article in New South, November 1946, by John H. McCray, states that Summerton employs two uniformed Negro policemen who serve on Saturdays "'from early morning unil midnight.'" McCray, writing in the Atlanta Daily World December 26, 1947, says again that Summerton employs two Negro policemen. The chief of police of Summerton did not reply to two requests by the Southern Regional Council for information on the number of Negro policemen employed. When an SRC member went to see the chief at Summerton, she was referred by him to the mayor who talked to her about Negro police. He told her that one Negro policeman is hired on a part time basis.

SRC
1/22/48

THE FOLLOWING CITIES HAVE INDICATED TO THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL THAT THEY ARE PLANNING TO HIRE NEGRO POLICEMEN SOME TIME IN 1948:

Atlanta, Georgia--action by City Council, Dec. 1947

Melbourne, Florida--1 Negro policeman (letter from chief of police, 10/15/47

St. Petersburg, Fla.-- 4 Negro uniformed officers (chief of police says budget calls for hiring of the 4; letter 10/1/47)

Gastonia, N. C.-- (Chief of Police told SRC member that 3 or 4 Negro uniformed policemen will be employed as soon as adequate quarters can be arranged. Action already taken by Board of Aldermen--11/5/47)

Houston, Texas - Houston Chronicle says 12 to 14 additional Negro policemen to be hired in 1948--11/12/47

Information Requested

January 23, 1948

Mr. Jack W. Sutherland
Box 1411
Stanford University
California

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

The Southern Regional Council is successor to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation. Wherefore I answer your letter received January 19.

We do not know much about what little has been done within the Southern States on intergroup education. I have a research assistant digging at it now to find out what has gone along so far, and also to give us a review of what has been done in the North and Northwest. Her paper should appear in our little magazine, New South, in a month or two.

Our effort over the years has gone into working with citizens. I suppose it could be called a kind of adult education, and certainly an interracial committee is an instrument of adult group education.

If you will look through the pamphlets I am sending, you will get a pretty clear idea of what this Council does. If, after that, there is more I could tell you specifically, let us know and I shall do all I can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures
GSM:eb

RECEIVED
19 48
Southern Regional Council

Jack W. Sutherland
Box 1411,
Stanford University,
California.

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

As a graduate student in Educational Sociology at Stanford University, I am gathering material for my thesis, "The Conflict of Assimilation and Cultural Diversity in Intergroup Education." It is an evaluation of these two basic policies as they are directed toward easing intergroup tensions.

Would you be so kind as to send me any information or literature of your organization concerning these or any other policies in intergroup relations?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jack W. Sutherland

Information Requests

January 23, 1948

Mr. Theodore W. Wirths
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wirths:

A good deal in answer to your letter of January 14 would turn on what you mean by "educational" in your phrase, "educational programs."

If you limit that to what happens in formally established institutions, there is not very much I can tell you. The movement for intercultural or intergroup education has made little headway in the segregated school systems of the South. I have a research assistant busy just now compiling what is known about such activities within the South. Her results should appear in a month or two in our little magazine, New South.

If your thesis will embrace a general program of working with citizens, then perhaps there is a good deal we can tell you. You can get the drift of it from the pamphlets which I send you herewith.

If, after looking at this literature, you have particular questions, we should be only too glad to try to get up the answers for you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures

University of Kentucky

January 14, 1947

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1948
Southern Regional Council

Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you for information which will assist me in examining the thesis described in the accompanying sheet. I am a candidate for the M.A. degree at the University of Kentucky, and am working in the Department of Sociology under the guidance of Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky.

1. Are you able to furnish me with any information concerning programs of education to combat group prejudice which are or have been carried out by your agency or any other competent agency of your acquaintance?

2. Can you refer me to the director of any such program in your experience?

3. Do you have any suggestions or criticism concerning my proposed methods for obtaining data in working out my thesis?

Thank you sincerely for your attention in this problem.

Respectfully yours,
Theodore W. Wirths
Theodore W. Wirths

Theodore W. Wirths
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Theodore W. Wirths
University of Kentucky
January 14, 1948

Problem: A critical evaluation of educational programs to combat group prejudice.

Thesis: That it may be possible to perceive certain elements of consistency among the programs most or least successful, which may serve as a basis for generalization in planning or modifying future programs.

Possible methods to be utilized--all, or in part:

1. To establish contact with several national committees or agencies interested in problems of group prejudice; and to obtain from such authorities information on programs at present being conducted by educators to combat group prejudice.

2. To select from any lists obtained, samples which will give a diversity of local situations being faced by these groups and will demonstrate what varieties of techniques are being used. This may reveal whether the essential problems of group prejudice and techniques of social therapy used, vary in actual kind or merely in degree from one region and situation to another.

3. To obtain all possible information on each of the programs selected, by reference to studies, surveys, periodicals, and information released by program administrators. Examine local situation, problems, techniques and results.

a. To secure data and examine criteria for the comparing the "before-----after" attitudes of the program trainees.

b. Where such data or criteria are not available, to utilize a schedule of some type to obtain some judgment of the program's progress or success.

17 - Info Requests

26 January 1948

Rev. D. C. Washington, D. D.
Seventeenth Street Baptist Church
Anniston, Alabama

Dear Rev. Washington:

Your letter of 21 January has just been forwarded to us from 710 Standard Building, to which it had been addressed. Our predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, did maintain office at that address several years ago, but the Southern Regional Council took over their work in 1944 and has since moved to its present offices. Thus the delay. We only hope that our reply will not be too late for your report.

We do not have much information, unfortunately, on "The Contribution of Negros to the Field of Elementary Education", but we are enclosing in the attached envelope such material as we have which may have some bearing on your subject. Wanted: An Educated South is a short summary of the condition of education in the South, both white and Negro. America's Tenth Man perhaps will be helpful also. We are also enclosing a copy of our latest issue of New South, in which the review of the recent Virginia experience and the rough estimate of the cost of providing equal school plants may be of interest to you.

We hope that this is the information you wanted and that it will not come too late. If there is anything else we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

17- Info. Requests

"I must tell you, brethren, that the gospel which I preach bears no human impress. For indeed it was not from man that I received or learnt it, but by revelation from Jesus Christ.
Gal. 1:11—Weymouth

Seventeenth Street Baptist Church

Res. 1702 Cooper Ave. Res. Phone 1880
Church Phone 9289

Rev. Dennis Comer Washington, D. D., Pastor

Anniston, Alabama

Trustee of Selma University; Secretary-Treasurer State Ministerial Benefit Board; Vice-Moderator of Snow Creek Ass'n.

One example is worth a thousand arguments.

By uniting we stand; by dividing we fall.

January 21,1949

Department of Research
710 Standard Building
Atlanta,Ga.

Sirs:

I am to make a report on "The Contribution of Negroes to the Field of Elementary Education" in a professional group within the next few days.Will you kindly furnish me by return mail such finding as you may have?

Thanks for your help in this matter.

I am,
Truly,

D. C. Washington

D.C.Washington

RECEIVED
JAN 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

Note: Mrs. Perkins came by the office on 1/26/43 to get material on Negro education. She wanted it for her daughter who is a student at Wesleyan College, writing a paper on the above subject. We gave her #2, # 8, mimeographed material on education.

MP

I-05

January 26, 1948

Mrs. L. W. Perkins

1094 Amsterdam Avenue NE

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Perkins:

Here is the copy of the newspaper article on professional education facilities for Negroes in the Southern states. I hope that your daughter will find it useful.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Research Assistant

Savannah, Ga. Press
1/13/48

SOUTHERN STATES ARE WITHOUT "EQUAL" FACILITIES FOR NEGRO, WHITE STUDENTS REQUIRED BY RECENT HIGH COURT RULING

"Atlanta, Jan. 13 (UP)--Most Southern states either operate separate professional schools for negroes, or pay their tuitions in out-of-state colleges, but none has the 'equal' facilities for negro and white students required by a recent Supreme Court ruling, a survey showed today.

"Consequently, nearly every Southern state will probably be affected by the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling yesterday ordering the University of Oklahoma to admit a negro girl to its law school.

"A committee of Southern governors plans to meet in Nashville on Sunday to discuss the possibility of setting up regional professional schools for negroes to avoid admitting them to state schools.

"But Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee, who proposed the idea at a recent meeting of the Southern Governors' Conference, admitted there was 'some doubt' as to whether such regional schools would meet all the Constitutional requirements of equal facilities for negroes.

"When McCord brought up the idea of regional colleges he said that if negroes are admitted to white professional schools in the South 'they might as well be abandoned since such action would effectively destroy their operation.'

"The Tennessee governor's original proposal grew out of an earlier case in which the University of Missouri was ordered to admit a negro law student.

"A United Press survey revealed the following situation in Southern states regarding professional educational facilities for negroes:

"South Carolina--The State established a law school in 1947 at the state negro college when the U. S. District Court upheld a negro's suit to gain admission to the State University Law School. No other professional schools for negroes are operated in the state.

"North Carolina--There is a law school at North Carolina College in Durham, a negro institution. The state also operates an engineering school for negroes and pays tuitions for negro medical students at out-of-state colleges.

"Georgia--The state spends about $35,000 annually to send qualified negro students to private and out-of-state professional colleges but does not operate such facilities itself.

"Virginia--No law school for negroes is operated in the state and segregation laws bar negroes from white colleges.

"Louisiana--One private law school for negroes is situated in the state but there are no state schools for negro medical students. There is a $50,000 annual appropriation for out-of-state tuitions.

"Florida--The state pays out-of-state tuition for negro law students and has never been faced with a showdown on a negro seeking entrance to the University of Florida.

"Mississippi and Tennessee--No law training is provided for Negroes.

"Alabama--The state makes an annual appropiration for negroes' tuition expenses at out-of-state professional institutions.

"Two suits regarding negro professional education are now pending in Louisiana, where negroes desire law and medical training within the state.

"The cases are before the State Supreme Court, lower court having already ruled that a 68-year-old statute requires teaching facilities for negroes in law and medicine where a demand is shown.

"Scheduled to attend the Southern Governors committee meeting in Nashville on Sunday are Chairman Millard Caldwell of Florida, William M. Tuck of Virginia, Ben T. Laney of Arkansas, M. E. Thompson of Georgia, and William P. Lane of Maryland."

SRC - Information Requests

January 26, 1948

Mr. Dietlind Grundberger
(16) Alsfeld Oberh.
Grunbergerstr. 12 (U. S. Zone)
Germany

Dear Mr. Grundberger:

We are glad to have your letter of December 13. Some years ago the Commission on Interracial Cooperation joined with other groups in organizing the Southern Regional Council.

It is a pleasure to send you leaflets telling about the work the Council does.

I spent some months in Germany in 1928 and am a warm admirer of the German people.

If we can help you in any way, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures

GSM:eb

December 13/1947

Dear Sir,

I often wondered to know some thing about the racial problem in USA. And now I read of the "Commission on International Cooperation, Inc" and hope that you'll tell me anything. Maybe one of the members will do me the favour and write about purpose and activities of the organization, of the life of the blacks and so else. It would certainly interest me and my friends.
Thank you when doing so. I'm 18 years and a student. Please excuse my bad English, hope that it soon will become better.

Sincerely
Vivi Grünberger

Commission on Interracial
Cooperation, Inc.
710, Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. W. Alexander, Exec. Sec.

SRC - Information Requests

January 26, 1948

Corporal Felix Blackwood II R A 14233949
386th Transportation Truck Company
APO #455
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Corporal Blackwood:

We are much encouraged by your kind letter.

The Council is open to anyone who agrees with us in principle and we should be delighted to have you as a member. The blank that you fill in is on the back of the pamphlet with the brown map of the South. As long as you reside outside the Southern States, we enroll you as an associate member, which merely means that you don't have a vote if you get to our annual membership meeting. When you are able to move back to the South, you will become a full member.

I am myself very much interested in matters agricultural, having had several years of employment with the old Farm Security Administration. Just now we are all particularly interested in pushing the veterans' on-the-farm training program which, among other things, is furnishing a number of good teaching jobs for Negro agricultural experts.

I send along some leaflets which will tell you more about the Council.

Our members in Alabama quite recently formed an Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council. If you choose Alabama when you get back, you will automatically belong to that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures
GSM:eb

386TH TRANSPORTATION TRUCK CO.

A P O # 455

c/o P.M. San Francisco, Calif.

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I have heard much of your wonderful work and would like very much to take a part in it. It has always been my ambition to see my native section free of the many shackles that keep it from giving its full share to the American way of life. I am 19 years of age, my home is in Montgomery, Alabama. Iam a student of Vocational Agriculture, or at least I was before I came into the Army. I had three years of college training, and when I return to civilian life next year I plan to continue that training with a slight change to Agricultural Engineering. I plan to specialize in Soil Conservation. I would like to know if I am elgible to become a member of your organization and what I would have to do to become one. If anything about race, religion, or creed is necessary, I'll say that I am Negro, Protestant, and I am anti-communist but also anti-fascist. Please send particulars concerning your work to;

Cpl Felix Blackwood II R A 14233949
386th Transportation Truck Company
A P O # 455
c/o P. M. San Francisco, Calif.

Information Requests

January 28, 1948

Mr. William H. Shell
Executive Secretary
Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners
Veterans Administration
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Mr. Shell:

Nice to have word from you.

The proper way to get addresses from the CIO in Alabama would be to write to Mr. Carey Haigler, Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, 207 Ramsey McCormack Building in Birmingham. For the AFofL, the proper official would be Mr. Jack Brock, Secretary of the Alabama Federation of Labor, Lyric Building, Birmingham.

As to which unions are apt to have Negro memberships, I am not sufficiently in touch to be accurate. Within the CIO, generally speaking, Negro members would be considerable in the United Steel Workers, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and the Industrial ~~pendent~~ Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers. Alabama has several locals of the United Automobile Workers, most of which probably have a limited number of Negro members. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers probably has some Negro workers in Alabama. The Textile Workers of America, CIO, would have some--not many.

On the AFof L side, my suggestion would be that you get directly in touch with one of the Negro organizers in the AFofL and get the picture from him. You perhaps already know Mr. Cornelius Maiden, who, I believe, is an organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers. At any rate, he was an organizer for them once; he probably has gone to some larger job by now.

On the veterans' organizations, I am enclosing a copy of a trial directory made up now well over a year ago. It is, therefore, out of date. Probably many of the names there given are names of people who are merely past officers. However, the persons listed would probably forward mail to the appropriate officials.

In order to use this directory, watch very closely the first page foreword. The directory itself usually contains no key to whether a person was Negro or white. Reference to the foreword will give you, however, a pretty good key.

So far as I happen to know (and I may be quite wrong), the American Veterans of World War II do not have ~~entirely~~ Negro memberships or Negro posts in the South.

As to AVC regional headquarters, Mr. James M. Crawford is the Southeastern Regional Field Representative, American Veterans Committee, with offices at 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Georgia. He could supply you with accurate information as to AVC chapters in the South. Mind you, not all of them have Negro members, but my understanding is that, other than those chapters in white colleges, the chapters ~~may~~ do contain Negro memberships.

The American Veterans of World War II, so far as I know, do not have a Southern regional office, but merely have state organizations. The last address I have for them is that of the 1946 State Commander, Mr. A. D. Snow, Athens, Georgia.

You will find addresses for UNAVA and NCNV under the several states.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Enclosure

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners
Tuskegee, Alabama

January 23, 1948

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 5091HP5E

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
97 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Southern Regional Council

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

In accordance with United States Civil Service Commission Circular Letter No. 1983, Publicity to Be Given Announcements of Examinations by Boards of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, we solicit your aid in assisting us to obtain certain data regarding Labor Organizations, American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization, and Veterans Organizations in Alabama. We desire the names and addresses of A. F. of L., C. I. O., and all Veterans Organizations in the State of Alabama whose memberships include Negroes.

Doubtless, you will be able to give us some help as a result of the data members of your staff are constantly gathering from over the United States, particularly in the Southeastern States. If you do not have the information we request; perhaps, you can direct us to the appropriate source.

Atlanta is the Regional Headquarters for certain Veterans Organizations created since the close of World War II. Kindly give us these addresses.

We will appreciate any information that you may be able to share with us in reply to the questions we have raised.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Shell
WILLIAM H. SHELL
Executive Secretary

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

Information Request - General

January 29, 1948

Mr. J. M. Stover
General Sunday School Association
The Universalist Church of America
16 Beacon Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Stover:

Thank you for your letter of December 24, in which you asked for sample copies of our literature. I am sorry that illness in the office, my own and that of other staff members has prevented an earlier reply. We are sending you today under separate cover sample copies of our literature for which we are making no charge. The attached list is for your convenience in ordering additional issues of them.

We regret to advise that there has been no new edition of Songs of the South. We suggest that you order in its place Southland Spirituals, a publication of the Rodeheaver Hall-Mack Company of Winona Lake, Indiana. This volume contains the words and music of 64 of the best known Spirituals and did, at least formerly, sell for 25 cents postpaid. Our own publication Songs of the South was made up of selections from this booklet.

The booklet, Singers in the Dawn is still available in quantity.

With every good wish for your project at Jordan Neighborhood House for colored children and youth, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s
separate cover

GENERAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF AMERICA

16 BEACON STREET BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS

MISS SUSAN M. ANDREWS
Executive Director

MISS MARGARET WINCHESTER
Leadership Education

MRS. JANET M. STOVER
Office Secretary

MR. A. EDWIN GRIMES
General Field Worker

Dec. 24, 1947

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We are writing to ask if you will kindly send us sample copies of all literature which you may have on hand at this time, which we would be able to purchase in small quantities if it fitted our purpose at this time. We are planning for our Friendship Offering and program in Universalist Church Schools in February, the money to go to helping support our Jordan Neighborhood House for colored children and youth in Suffolk, Virginia.

We particularly want to know if the booklet SINGERS IN THE DAWN is still available. Also SONGS OF THE SOUTH, or something to its place. Last year this booklet was out of print and we hope that there has been another edition or something similar since that time.

Anything which you think would be helpful for use in church school work or for the enlightenment of our adult leaders will be welcome.

Sincerely yours,

THE GENERAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

J. M. Stover

If there is any charge for the samples kindly let us know.

17-I-misc-
Isaacs, Reginald R.

2 February 1948

Mr. Reginald R. Isaacs, Planning Director
Michael Reese Hospital
2968 Lake Park
Chicago 16, Illinois

Dear Mr. Isaacs:

Mr. Charles Clayton of the Federal Housing Administration in Atlanta has asked us to send you what information we have on the outmigration of Negroes from the South, particularly from the Delta states. Unfortunately, the available information is rather sketchy and sparse. All figures since the 1940 Census are estimates, and there are not too many of the estimates that are broken down racially.

The Census has made a few estimates of population changes and net migration, but their lowest breakdown by race is for regions. They have estimated the annual rates of migration for the separate states, but their figures are not given a race breakdown.

You may be able to get the information you want from the various State Bureaus of Vital Statistics (usually found as divisions of the State Departments of Health). They make various population estimates between Census years, often with a breakdown by race. Georgia, for example, has estimated its 1947 population by race.

The 1947 Negro Yearbook, published by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, contains quite a bit of useful information about Negro migration. You should be able to find a copy at many of the libraries in or around Chicago. The 1948 edition, when it is published, will of course be more up to date, since they will have been able to incorporate the 1947 and 1948 estimates in their figures.

For past trends in inter-regional migration, the Census will be your best source. The following table, also, may be

useful. It is taken from page 10 of the 1947 Negro Yearbook:

Migration of the Native Negro Population and the Native White Population Between the North and the South, 1910 to 1940
(Based on State of Birth Data)

Region and Race	1940	1930	1920	1910
Negro				
Born in North & living in South[1]...	59,267*	52,338	44,536	39,077
Born in South & living in North....	1,443,943*	1,355,789	737,423	415,533
Net gain of the North.....	1,384,676*	1,303,451	692,887	376,456
Net gain of the South.....	--------	--------	--------	--------
White				
Born in North and living in South[1]..	2,016,212	1,821,678	1,675,085	1,407,262
Born in South and living in North..	2,013,036	1,931,799	1,412,779	1,110,245
Net gain of the North.....	--------	110,121	--------	--------
Net gain of the South.....	3,176	--------	262,306	297,017

1. The North: New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central Divisions [Census classification].
   The South: South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions.
* Includes Negroes and other non-whites.

The few Census releases on your subject are not too satisfactory, but the following may be worth looking at (you should be able to get them from the local office of the Bureau of the Census in Chicago):

1. Current Population Reports -- Population Characteristics, "Internal Migration in the United States: April, 1940, to April, 1947", Series P-20, No. 5, October 31, 1947. Estimates for the United States, broken down by race.

2. Current Population Reports - Population Characteristics, "Urban Residence and Rural Residence, Age, Sex, Color, and Veteran Status of the Civilian Population of the United States: April, 1947", Series P-20, No. 9, Jan. 19, 1948.
   Estimates of changes in urban and rural residence by color and by region.

3. Current Population Reports - Population Characteristics, "Internal Migration in the United States: April, 1940, to April, 1947", Series P-20, No. 14, April 15, 1948. Estimates of net migration by regions, migration in the South by color, and other data.

4. Current Population Reports - Population Estimates, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Regions, Divisions, and States: July 1, 1940, to 1947", Series P-25, No. 12, August 9, 1948.
Estimates of population changes, migration trends, and ~~average~~ annual average net migration, by regions, states. No race breakdown, however.

5. Current Population Reports - Population Estimates, "Provisional Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Regions, Divisions, and States: July 1, 1948", Series P-25, No. 14, October 3, 1948.
No race breakdown.

There are, as you can see, no exact figures to show the urban and Northward movements of Southern Negroes, but during the 1930's the South had a net loss of 500,000 Negroes, and the figure of 1,800,000 has been estimated for the period 1940-1948.

The Census did make some estimates, however, of the increase in the nonwhite population in several selected metropolitan areas throughout the country. These figures, as of April 1947, indicate that in six Northern areas alone (Chicago, Detroit, New York - Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington D. C.) the increase in the nonwhite population from 1940 to 1947 exceeded 900,000.

The figures for the individual cities are:

City	Increase in Nonwhite Population	
	Percent	Number
Baltimore.....	51%	96,277
Chicago.....	36	118,213
Detroit.....	102	176,368
New York-New Jersey.....	51	339,033
Philadelphia.....	38	122,125
Washington D. C.....	32	69,590

The same movement is found toward the cities in the South but neither the numbers nor percentages are as high as in the North:

City	Increase in Nonwhite Population	
	Percent	Number
Atlanta.....	10%	13,342
Birmingham.....	24	40,000
Norfolk-Portsmouth-NewportNews.	32	33,126
New Orleans.....	—	10,000
Dallas.....	—	10,000

Some estimates of population changes and migration have been worked out for 1948 by a reliable economic research firm here in Atlanta. They have based their figures on available Census and other data for nine Southeastern states -- Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

According to their figures, the following population shifts have occured in the Southeast between 1940 and 1948:

Southeast	Population Gain or Loss	Excess of Births over Deaths	Migration from Region	Percent Change
Total	+1,500,000	3,700,000	2,200,000*	+ 6%
Negro	-600,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	- 8%
White	+2,100,000	2,500,000	400,000	+13%

* Without this migration of 2,200,000, the population of the Region would have shown an increase of about 15-16%.

During the same period of 1940-1948, there was a pronounced shift from rural areas in the Region to the towns and cities, with the towns and cities showing a 22% increase (3,000,000 people) and the rural areas showing a 15% decline (1,500,000 people).

Both the farm population and the Negro population have dropped in every one of these nine states since 1940. The declining number of Negroes on farms has been offset only partly by Negro gains in Southern towns and cities -- four out of every five new additions to town and city population have been white. Thus, the figures would seem to indicate that migration out of the South has been mainly of rural Negroes. The following table gives the figures for each state:

State	Percent of Total Population			
	Farm		Negro	
	1940	1948	1940	1948
Alabama.....	47%	39%	35%	31%
Florida.....	16	12	27	25
Georgia.....	44	35	35	30
Louisiana.....	36	27	36	31
Mississippi.....	64	54	49	42
North Carolina..	46	38	28	24
South Carolina..	48	38	43	36
Tennessee.....	44	37	17	16
Virginia.....	37	29	25	22
Southeast.....	43	34	32	28

I am afraid that this is about the best we can do on your request for information -- at least with the material we have. However, it might be well to write the Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, since they may very well have additional information.

Also, the Committee of the South, which is affiliated with the National Planning Association, has made a thorough study of migration in the South which should be published early this year. For information about their study, the person to whom to write is:

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, Director of Research
Committee of the South
Box 4855, Duke Station
Durham, North Carolina.

I hope that this information will be of some help to you in planning your project. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Information Requests

February 3, 1948

Mr. Joseph Gallant, Chairman
Department of English
Theodore Roosevelt High School
500 East Fordham Road
New York 58, New York

Dear Mr. Gallant:

I wish I could help in your problem about "The Merchant of Venice."

I will keep my eyes and ears open, but my guess is that the play, when shown hereabouts, is shown without a second thought as to the doubtless sad effect of the stereotype.

For the time being I don't know of any action that anybody has taken.

I occasionally get a chance to drop in a useful word somewhere, and I will do what I can on that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
Theodore Roosevelt High School
500 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
NEW YORK 58, N. Y.

Joseph Gallant
Chairman

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1948
Southern

(personally attached letter to Commission)

January 25, 1948

The Southern Rigional Council
Room 432
63 Anbum Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Lack of secretarial help makes necessary the mimeographing of the enclosed letter. May I request that you give it earnest attention?

Yours truly

Joseph Gallant

Joseph Gallant

January 25, 1948

Gentlemen:

I have been investigating the discoverable sources of Shakespeare's Shylock, the climate of opinion in which he wrote THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and the social and political circumstances under which the play was produced. I wish to publish my findings in such a way as to serve most effectively to neutralize the stereotype to which the stage figure has given rise. That means, of course, publication in a mass medium rather than in a scholarly journal for a restricted circle.

To that end I shall find it necessary to include relevant topical material. What I want, therefore, is a record of what attitudes responsible civic leaders and organizations are taking on the teaching of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE in our schools and colleges.

These positions include: a) and acceptance of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE as a classic to be read primarily as an exercise in aesthetic appreciation (purely literary treatment), b) the demand that THE MERCHANT OF VENICE be banned as unsuitable for democratic education, c) the insistence that it be taught with due regard to an evaluation of the social and historical circumstances which led Shakespeare to use such a stereotype as Shylock and to soften it considerably, d) the avoidance, for tactical reasons, of an open issue in the community or in educational or parents' circles, e) the same as d but accompanied by the fostering of the substitution of other equivalent Shakespearean plays

It would be helpful if you would let me have a statement by your organization and any relevant material which your organization may have prepared or used. I should particularly like to have a record of any campaign of education or negotiation in which community or civic groups have engaged on the question of school or college use of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

I shall be deeply grateful for whatever assistance you may be able to give me and, if you prefer, your communications will be held in complete confidence. I shall publich quotations only after further correspondence with you and only with your consent.

You will wish to know that I have been identified with the "intercultural education" movement for many years, and that I have written articles for AMERICAN UNITY (published by the council against Intolerance in America) for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, THE ENGLISH JOURNAL, and for radio broadcasts.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Gallant

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
Theodore Roosevelt High School
500 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
NEW YORK 58, N. Y.

Joseph Gallant
Chairman

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

January 25, 1948

Gentlemen:

Lack of secretarial help makes it necessary the meneographing of the enclosed letter. May I requst that you give it earnest attention?

Yours truly,
Joseph Gallant
Joseph Gallant
Chairman of English

Enc.
JG:GM

January 25, 1948

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Yours very truly,

Joseph Gallant

February 3, 1948

Mr. David Freistadt
Stanford Village 216
Stanford, California

Dear Mr. Freistadt:

Guy Johnson has gone back to the University of North Carolina. I sit at his desk, wherefore I answer your letter of January 16 to him. If you want Guy's brain put directly on your problem, write him at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

The most comprehensive thing I have seen in print on your subject is the "Study of Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt," from the Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Cotton of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, First Session.

The best informed man on the subject is James G. Maddox, whose address is care of Professor A. G. Black, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Another man who knows a great deal about it is Arthur Raper, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Census Bureau has been getting out lately some very good material on changes in farm ownership in the South. That would make an interesting study in itself.

I can see a good many signs that the National Farmers Union is going to make headway in the South. That would be worth writing about.

The Sociology Department at Fisk University, I believe, recently has made some comprehensive studies of migration to and from the South. Pity to do all that over again if they have done it.

Aubrey Williams, as publisher of the Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Alabama, is doing some fresh thinking about Southern farm problems.

I presume you have seen the "USDA Testimony Proposing Long Range Agricultural Policy and Programs," which is testimony presented before the Congressional Committees on Agriculture, April 21, October 6, 7 and 8, 1947, and published by the Department of Agriculture.

I enclose a copy of our only two recent publications bearing closely on your subject.

If we can help you more, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Enclosures "Mechanization of Agriculture"
"Wanted: the South's Future for the Nation"

Stanford Village 216
Stanford, California
January 26, 1948

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am enrolled in the graduate school of Stanford University, doing my work in the Department of Economics and the Food Research Institute. I did my undergraduate work in agricultural economics and my interest is in that field. At present, I am working under the guidance of Dr. Karl Brandt on a research project entitled, "The Impact of World War II Upon the Structure of Agriculture in Ten Southern States."

I will appreciate learning of your ideas as to how the economy of the South was affected by the past war. Particular emphasis should be placed upon the agriculture of the region, but since so many other factors are interrelated with agriculture, it is of course necessary to include other topics. Examples of these may be: the population--rural and urban incomes and changes, development of industry and trade, capital investment, farm mechanization and other technological advances, and general industrial expansion.

You may be sure that I will be grateful for whatever relevant information or material you can send me, or to references which you may suggest I look into for pertinent data or information.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

David Freistadt

David Freistadt

Information Requested

February 4, 1948

Miss Odean Willis
Box 315
Virginia Intermont College
Bristol, Virginia

Dear Miss Willis:

I enclose a leaflet which will tell you something about this Council.

You might be interested also in the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Box 577, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Another organization is the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In Virginia the Council of Churches supports a Race Relations Department, which has as its full-time secretary the Reverend Mr. Thomas C. Allen, 144 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia. This group, while not formally affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, works very closely with us.

In North Carolina an affiliated Interracial Committee has as its full-time secretary Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson, 336 South Salisbury Street, Raleigh.

I do not know whether your interest would run to agricultural matters. If so, drop down the Valley sometime and climb up on Cumberland Mountain and visit Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. You will find the people there in touch with the Virginia Farmers Union in the Bristol-Abingdon area. They will also be interested in extending the Farmers Union to Negro farmers.

The trouble with all of our poor Southern good-will organizations is that none of us has any money with which to hire people.

Why not spend some time around Bristol discovering the position and needs of the Negro minority there? Look up the local head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. See if some of your own friends and some of the people at King College will work with you for wider understanding among white students of the needs of the Negro communities of both Bristols.

A friend of my wife named Elizabeth Lachman has been living around Bristol enough years and has had her eyes sufficiently wide open to pick up a lot of information about colored people in Bristol.

The point is: start by digging in where you are. Work with others to satisfy the needs of the poorer people of whatever race in that area. If you show talent, somebody will want to pay you for using your talent.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Enclosure: Fleming pamphlet

Jan. 28, 1948
Box 315
Virginia Intermont
College
Bristol, Va.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue,
N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir,

I am interested in doing some type of work with minority groups, especially with the Negro of the South. I would like to make this my vocation. Could you please send me a list of some of the organizations established for the betterment of these groups. I would appreciate it immensely.

Thank you,

Odean Hillis

SRC Information Req.

February 4, 1948

Mr. Melvin J. Williams
Associate Professor of Sociology
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Williams:

The Southern Regional Council absorbed, early in 1944, the work of the former Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

I suppose our main venture in your field was the Jacksonville Survey. I send a pamphlet which summarizes it. The full report costs a dollar and, as we paid a dollar for each of our few copies of it, I should have to ask you for a dollar for one of them.

We have done something slight of this kind in conjunction with people at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

We should like to do much more, but have not found the connections or the time or the money.

Sometime when you are in Jacksonville, hunt up Mrs. Henry Havens, 2845 Corinthian Avenue, (telephone: 21837), who lives there and travels from there as a field secretary for the Council. She could give you an intimate picture of our connection with the Jacksonville Survey.

Of course, the work of our several chapters and of our several state affiliated interracial committees is organization work of a kind, but I do not suppose it fits the definitions.

You can see from the little leaflet (the one with the map) the nature of the Council's work.

Incidentally, we should like to have you as a member of us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Enclosures :
Fleming pamphlet
Jacksonville Survey pamphlet

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

January 27, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Office of Executive Director
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am seeking your cooperation in a project which I am undertaking in the interest of community organization and welfare service. I understand that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been instrumental in stimulating several worthy community organizational activities or movements.

Whatever information that I get will be most useful in working out a brief history of community organization which I hope to publish. There would be some satisfaction on your part that your agency will be mentioned for its contributions in a particular area.

The information I would like to have could briefly be reported as follows:

1. A list of the most significant contributions to community organization
2. Dates of these contributions
3. Names of persons or leaders who were most active
4. A brief summary of your work in the community field at present.

With appreciation for your cooperation and interest in this project, I am

Very cordially yours,

Melvin J. Williams

Melvin J. Williams
Associate Prof. of Sociology

MJW:rs

February 4, 1948

Miss Laura Roberts
1721 Tyler
Amarillo, Texas

Dear Miss Roberts:

We are glad to have your letter of February 1. Thank you for the check for three dollars. The packets of materials are going forward to you.

Texas has a state-wide Interracial Committee, which is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. We have the same arrangement with Interracial Committees in Georgia and North Carolina and a somewhat similar arrangement for Virginia. South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida and Mississippi have altered their old Interracial Committees into Divisions of the Southern Regional Council and, therefore, are a direct part of the Council.

The Chairman of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation is Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston 6, Texas. I should think you would want to write to Mrs. Crate.

The Texas Committee and the others are merely state-wide groupings of local interracial committees. The local committees are seldom organized with much formality. I think you would probably find it enough if those of you in Amarillo who are interested in an interracial committee would simply join the Texas Committee and proceed to meet regularly thereafter as the Amarillo Chapter of the Committee.

May I suggest that you get from Mrs. Crate a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Texas Committee. As you may not be able to obtain this before your Sunday meeting, I am enclosing a copy of the North Carolina Constitution, which is available in this office. We do not have a copy of the Constitution of the Texas Committee.

I believe that practically all of the members of the Texas Interracial Committee, in addition to their (small) dues to the Texas Committee, pay another dollar and become subscribers to the magazine of the Southern Regional Council, New South. Some copies of recent issues of that are going forward to you.

The Council is always delighted to have direct members from anywhere in the South. Perhaps you and some of those who meet with you would want to join the Council. The leaflet with the map explains that on the back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure:
Constitution and By*Laws
of NC Committee

GSM:eb

AIR MAIL

P. S. I am sending with the packets of literature one copy of Lillian Smith's pamphlet, "Things to Do." Our supply of these has been exhausted, but you may be able to obtain more by writing directly to Miss Smith, care of South Today, Clayton, Georgia.

GSM

copy to Miss Sherrie Fowlkes

Amarillo, Texas
1721 Tyler
Feb. 1, 1948

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen,

Enclosed you will find a check for $3.00. Please send to me thirty envelopes of materials that you sell for 10¢ each. The young people of the Inter-Racial Committee want to use it in their study.

You will need to send some copies of Things to Be Done by Lillian Smith.

Please send me some copies of constitutions that are used by inter-racial groups.

Where do you know of such groups existing. The one here has resulted from some visits made by the dominant group over to the Pontiac High School. They want understanding — and they want to have justice done. A lot they want.

What have you to offer or to suggest? Please answer this latter part on organizations by air-mail. The group will meet again next Sunday — and they will need all this information.

Sincerely yours,
Sandra Roberts

Information Requested

February 5, 1948

Miss Sherrie Fowlkes
2120 Hayden
Amarillo, Texas

Dear Miss Fowlkes:

I assume that my letter of February 4 to Miss Laura Roberts, copy of which is enclosed, is in reply to an inquiry from your same group.

We should be delighted to work with you in any suitable way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

GSM:eb

AIR MAIL

RECEIVED
FEB 4 1948

January 30, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have organized here in Amarillo an Inter-racial Youth Congress. This group is striving to bring about a better understanding between the two color groups.

We have had three meetings but have not yet got our constitution written nor have we elected our officers. It is for this reason that I am writing you.

If at all possible could you send us the addresses of other inter-racial organizations so that we could send for a copy of their constitutions? We would appreciate very much if you would send us any suggestions that could help us organize and get our parents as well as the public behind us.

Please send this information to Sherrie Fowlkes, 2120 Hayden, Amarillo, Texas.

Cordially yours,
Sherrie Fowlkes
Sherrie Fowlkes

In Secretary's Request

February 6, 1948

Miss Beatrice M. Wood
301 Henry Street
South Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Miss Wood:

We have your letter of February 4 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in which you requested informational material for Negro History Week. For your information the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its work were absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

We regret very much that we have little free material which you would be able to use. Soaring cost of paper and printing have made it impossible for us to distribute our pamphlets gratis on any wide basis. We have, however, maintained our price line on single copies (estimated at cost) and we shall be glad to send you any of the pamphlets on the attached list which you may wish to order. Many schools and colleges are using our material, and it may be too, your principal would be willing to give an order for your students, or for the school library.

The agencies listed on the attached sheet have information on and pictures of Negro leaders.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

enclosure

301 Henry Street
South Norfolk, Virginia
February 4, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
Atlanta Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Please send me any bibliographies, leaflets, studies, reports, and any other material concerning the Negroes.

I am a teacher in the Richard A. Tucker School, Norfolk (6th grade) and it would be greatly appreciated if I could get this on or before Negro History Week. Pictures will be appreciated also.

Yours appreciative
(Mrs) Beatrice E. Wood

Information Request

February 6, 1948

Mrs. Fred Waltemath
506 East 7th Street
Hastings, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Waltemath:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 31 concerning material dealing with the improvement of race relations.

We have little free material that you could use, as you will see by the enclosed sample. Soaring cost of paper and printing have made it impossible for us to distribute our pamphlets gratis on a very wide basis. We have, however, maintained our price line on single copies (estimated at cost) and will be glad to rush to you any of the pamphlets on the attached list which you care to order.

With every good wish, and trusting that we may be of service to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

enclosure

506 East 7th Street
Hastings, Nebraska
January 31, 1947

FEB 4 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Group 5 of the Woman's Association of the Presbyterian Church of Hastings Nebraska is having a speaker on Negroes on February 18, 1948. The Woman's Home Companion for February 1948 listed your organization as willing to "Help us know our neighbors." Do you have any material on better relations between white people and negroes that we could distribute among our forty-four members for reading and study?

I would appreciate any material you could send us.

Sincerely yours,

Lola M. Waltemath
(Mrs. Fred)

Information Requests

February 6, 1948

Miss Martha Macker
Chase School, Room 202
2021 Point Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Macker:

We have your card of February 4 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in which you asked for material on the Negro, for your 8 B class of 45 students. For your information, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its work were absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

We regret very much that we have little free material which you would be able to use. Soaring cost of paper and printing have made it impossible for us to distribute our pamphlets gratis on any wide basis. We have, however, maintained our price line on single copies (estimated at cost) and we shall be glad to send you any of the pamphlets on the attached list which you may wish to order. Many schools and colleges are using our material, and it may be too, your principal would be willing to give an order for your students, or for the school library.

With every good wish and the hope that we may be of service to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

enclosure

Chase School - Rm 202
2022 Poplar St
Chicago, Illinois

CHICAGO
FEB 4
6 PM
1948
32
ILL

BUILD YOUR FUTURE
WISELY, SAFELY
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me all the material you have on the Negro. We are studying the Negro in our 8B class this semester. There are 45 students. Thank you

Marita Macken

To Southern Regional

February 6, 1948

Mr. William White
304 Chickasaw Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. White:

We have your card of February 4 addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations, in which you asked for material on the Negro. For your information, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its affiliate, the Conference on Education and Race Relations were absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

With soaring cost of printing and paper the Council has found itself unable to distribute free its publications as it would so like to do. We have, however, maintained a price line, estimated at cost, and we shall be glad to send you any of the pamphlets on the attached list, if you wish to give us an order.

With every good wish and trusting that we may be of service to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

304 Chickasaw Rd
Chattanooga, Tenn.
February 3, 1948

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to ask that you please send me a copy of the pamphlet, "America's Tenth Man", and any other pamphlet material which may be available on the subject of Progress Made by the Negroes since the Civil War. Thanking You,

Sincerely,

William White

Info. Requests

February 6, 1948

Mrs. Fred Waltemath
906 East 7th Street
Hastings, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Waltemath:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 31 concerning material dealing with the improvement of race relations.

We have little free material that you could use, as you will see by the enclosed sample. Soaring costs of paper and printing have made it impossible for us to distribute our pamphlets gratis on a very wide basis. We have, however, maintained our price line on single copies (estimated at cost) and will be glad to rush to you any of the pamphlets on the attached list which you care to order.

With every good wish, and trusting that we may be of service to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

enclosurer

Information Requests

February 6, 1948

Miss Althea Hall
P. O. Box 473
Lake Helen, Florida

Dear Miss Hall:

This is in reply to your letter of February 3 addressed to Mr. Carter G. Woodson. Mr. Woodson heads the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History with an address of, 1538 9th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

We regret very much that we have little free material which you would be able to use. Soaring cost of paper and printing have made it impossible for us to distribute our pamphlets gratis on any wide basis. We have, however, maintained our price line on single copies (estimated at cost) and we shall be glad to send you any of the pamphlets on the attached list which you may wish to order. Many schools and colleges are using our material, and it may be too, your principal would be willing to give an order for your students, or for the school library.

With every good wish and the hope that we may be of service to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

enclosure

P.O. Box 473
Lake Helen, Florida
February 3, 1948

Mr. Carter G. Woodson
Southern Regional Counsel
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Since we are observing Negro History Week, I would like for you to send me some literature on Famous Negro's.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Althea Hall

Sent SLC
Mr. about 19
Jan V
3/17/48

526 N. Main St.
Wellington
Ohio
Feb. 8. 1948.

Dear Sirs: Do you have any material on the Southern Regional Council which you could send me? I want the people here to know about it.

There may be more to your name than just Southern Regional Council but I do not remember the rest of it. You sent me some material to Myrtle Beach, S.C. formerly. Please send this to Mrs. Henry A. Rugh address at head of card. Yours truly, E. P. Creglow

n-lu/o Requests

9 February 1948

Mr. Alfred Millstein
116 N. 5th Avenue
Ann Arbor , Michigan

Dear Mr. Millstein:

We are sorry to say that the Council has no material or statistics of its own on quota systems in colleges and professional schools. As you know, this problem is not the main one we face in Southern education.

However, two excellent sources of information on this subject have been published in the last year or so. The first is the Report of the President's Committee on Higher Education, issued in several volumes in 1947. It contains a great deal of the information you are seeking, and should be available in your University Library. If not, it can be ordered from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The second is the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, To Secure These Rights, published in 1948.

The American Council on Race Relations, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, should also be able to help you. Probably the best agency for you to write, however, is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. They maintain regional offices and will undoubtedly have most of the material you need. One very excellent pamphlet which they have printed is an article written by Robert Redfield of the University of Chicago for the July 1947 issue of the Journal of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, entitled "Race and Religion in Selective Admission."

If we can be of further help, please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

116 N. 5th Ave.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Feb. 5, 1949

Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432
63 Auburn Ave, NE
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am making a study of quota systems in colleges & professional schools throughout the country, and specifically in Michigan.

Would you please send me any material or statistics you may have.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Millstein

Pres. Ctee on Civil Rights -
Rept. of Pres. Ctee on Higher Educ. - Vol. I, Establishing the Goals, Wash DC 1947 (40¢)
Robt. Redfield "Race & Relig in Selective Admission" (Avail from Am. Lib. Def. League) Reprint from July 1947 Jour of the Amer Assoc of Collegiate Registrars
~~Carey McWilliams~~
~~Hdqs Sec Brooklyn, NY 1948~~
ADL
Amer Council on R. Rels

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

Information Requests — General.

February 13, 1948

Mr. A. E. Hagen
Farmington Public Schools
Farmington, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Hagen:

Thank you very much for your postal card received on the 12th.

Such free material as we have, we will gladly send you for your Social Studies class of approximately 100 students. We regret that the number of items included is small. Rising cost of paper and printing have almost cancelled out our policy of free mailing, even to schools. We have however, maintained our price line on single copis of our publications, which have always been distributed on the basis of cost and mailing charges only.

We are attaching for your information a list of pamphlets currently available. Many high schools and colleges are using these in classes on government, health, education, economics and so forth.

Please write us if we can serve you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

Dear Sirs: Please send free of charge materials such as posters, bulletins and pamphlets for use in my Social Studies class. I have approx 100 students.

Please send information and materials to:

A. E. Hagen
Farmington Public Schools
Farmington, Minnesota

Thank you!

RECEIVED
SEP 12 1967
DISCLOSURE
Regional Council

Info - Reg.

El Paso Public Library

EL PASO, TEXAS

FEBRUARY 11, 1948

HELEN SEYMOUR
Librarian

MR. HAROLD C. FLEMING, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE N. E.
ROOM 432
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MR. FLEMING:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER AND YOUR OFFER TO SEND US ONE HUNDRED COPIES OF THE FEBRUARY ISSUE OF NEW SOUTH FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE COMBINED MEETING OF THE TEXAS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE AND THE TRANS-PECOS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION. THE FEBRUARY ISSUE OF NEW SOUTH WILL BE OF GREAT INTEREST TO MANY WHO WILL ATTEND OUR MEETING AND YOUR GENEROSITY IS GREATLY APPRECIATED. WE, TOO, KNOW HOW DIFFICULT IT IS TO WORK ON SLENDER BUDGETS!

SINCERELY,

Helen S. Farrington

HELEN SEYMOUR FARRINGTON
LIBRARIAN

Information Requests

January 31, 1948

Miss Helen Seymour Farrington, Librarian
El Paso Public Library
El Paso, Texas

Dear Miss Farrington:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 24.

Unfortunately we have no printed material dealing directly with mental hygiene. We are, however, planning an article on care for the feebleminded in the South, to be published in the February issue of our monthly bulletin New South. The issue should be out by February 15, or theresbouts.

Our slender budget makes it impossible for us to supply you with a large number of copies, but we shall be happy to send you, say, one hundred, which might supplement your other material.

I am sorry we cannot be of more help, but I hope this small offer will convey our good wishes for your forthcoming meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

El Paso Public Library

EL PASO, TEXAS

JANUARY 24, 1948

HELEN SEYMOUR
Librarian

RECEIVED
JAN 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GENTLEMEN:

THE TEXAS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE IS COMBINING ITS ANNUAL STATE MEETING WITH THE TRANS-PECOS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION IN EL PASO, TEXAS, MARCH 11, 12, AND 13 OF THIS YEAR. WE EXPECT AN ATTENDANCE OF AT LEAST 2000. AS CHAIRMAN OF THE EXHIBITS AND MENTAL HYGIENE IN PRINT COMMITTEE, IT IS MY JOB TO EXHIBIT AS MUCH FREE AND PERTINENT POSTER AND DISTRIBUTIVE MATERIAL AS POSSIBLE. MRS. ELIZABETH F. GARDNER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE TEXAS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, HAS SENT ME THE NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION AS ONE SOURCE OF SUCH MATERIAL. ALL POSTERS OR PAMPHLETS YOU MAY BE WILLING TO SEND WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED BY OUR COMMITTEE.

SINCERELY,

Helen S. Farrington

HELEN SEYMOUR FARRINGTON
LIBRARIAN

100 copies

SRC- Information Requests

February 13, 1948

Mr. Robert H. Ayers
1301 Hampton Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Executive Secretary of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council has told us of your interest in using our membership materials with students. We are very appreciative of your interest and are happy to send you under separate cover distributive material which includes membership blanks for those desiring to join the Council.

Please write us further if we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Separate cover

Would you send me a large number of membership blanks to use with students

Robert H Ayers
1301 Hampton
Columbia, S.C

Interracial Regards

February 16, 1948

Mr. C. O. Smith
Guano Company
Moultrie, Georgia

Dear Mr. Smith:

In our telephone conversation earlier in the month you mentioned that you would like to have records of attacks of white men on Negro women. I said then that we did not have the information in collected form, but that I would try to obtain it from a former Council staff member.

Enclosed is a resume' of his material. I hope it will be useful for your purposes.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Information Request

January 28, 1948

Mr. C. O. Smith
Guano Company
Moultrie, Georgia

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed are materials relevant to our telephone conversation of January 26 on the Negro and sex violence. I am sorry for the delay in sending them to you, but it has taken some time to assemble the data.

As far as I know, there has been no tabulation of cases involving violence or alleged violence of Negro men toward white women. Experience of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation (both of which were absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when it was formed in February 1944) and experience of the Council itself makes it evident that although many cases of sex violence of the Negro man-white woman category actually do occur, there are also many reported cases which, when investigated, have no basis in fact. For that reason it is well to be extremely cautious in quoting statistics merely from newspaper accounts. This experience led the Southern Regional Council to attempt last summer to examine many newspaper accounts--in both white and Negro newspapers--of sex violence and accounts of such violence as reported by special investigabrs. The results of the examination of the cases is enclosed.

Again, let me emphasize that we are not saying that actual cases do not occur--they assuredly do; we are saying, however, that investigation shows that many alleged cases of sex violence have no foundation. I am sure that you will want to take these facts into consideration in your testimony before the Congressional Committee.

It is a fact, also, that white newspapers, which are the main source of information for white people, seldom carry accounts of violence--both actual and alleged--of white men toward Negro women. Such attacks do occur. A former staff member of the Council has collected accounts of some of these attacks, and I am writing him for his data, which I will send on to you. Enclosed is an account of one of the most celebrated of such cases--the Recy Taylor case. Again, to be fair in your testimony I am sure you will want to consider some of these cases.

Figures on lynchings reveal some interesting facts in relation to sex violence. Contrary to popular opinion, the cause of the majority of the lynchings occurring between 1882 and 1946 was not rape or attempted rape, but homicide. A tabulation is enclosed. Briefly summarized, however, homicide was the cause of 41 per cent of the lynchings; rape was the cause of 19.2 per cent; and attempted rape of 6.1 per cent. If rape and attempted rape are lumped into one category, the percentage is 25.3.

I was quite interested in your points in regard to education of Negroes and am including material on Negroes and taxes and education. Your point that education of Negroes should be a national concern is well made. The same point might also be made with regard to education of most southern children. Amazingly enough, there are wide discrepancies in educational opportunities afforded urban and rural children--white as well as Negro. The extremely low income of the region, coupled with the fact that southern states spend a disproportionate share of tax monies on education already makes some form of federal aid to education almost a necessity. The pamphlet WANTED: AN EDUCATED SOUTH has a section on such aid.

I believe you also mentioned war records of Negro and Indian troops. Data on performance of Negro troops is included in the enclosed material.

You gave evidence during our telephone conversation of wanting to be fair in your presentation to the Congressional Committee. I hope that you will find the enclosed material useful.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

The recent action taken by Governor Cherry of North Carolina against seven would-be lynchers is a powerful argument for caution in accepting reports of white women having been criminally assaulted by Negroes. A Negro of Rich Square, N. C., was said to have "leaped at" a white woman on May we, 1947. He was apprehended by the police, and was later taken from the jail by an armed mob. He managed to escape from the mob and a short time later surrendered to law-enforcement officers. On August 5, a Northampton County grand jury cleared the Negro of the charge of assault with intent to rape. Although the grand jury failed to indict the seven white men who took him from the jail, Governor Cherry intervened to cause their rearrest on charges growing out of the attempted lynching.

This is only one of a considerable number of cases of recent years in which reports of assault by Negroes have proved unfounded — often too late to prevent mob violence. Many cases of alleged criminal assault are authentic, of course, but the number of false accusations has been great enough to emphasize the need for coolheaded investigation before such allegations are accepted as fact.

The unfounded charge against the Rich Square Negro, it appears, was the result of a veritable tragedy of errors. The white woman was walking home on the Night of May 23. The Negro was waiting for his girl friend outside the house where she was employed. The white woman suddenly came upon him in the darkness. Through he did not touch her or speak to her, she screamed in fright, and he took to his heels. He was later arrested by the arrested by the police chief of Rich Square on a charge of attempted assault with intent to rape. Not till the Negro had mirasulously escaped from the lynch mob and surrendered to police did the true facts come to light.

The commonly held view that the word of the woman, if white, such matters has led to more than one injustice. Often the supposed victim is of a nervous temperament, and her story is rendered unreliable by hysteria. And, difficult though it may be for some persons to accept, the woman accusing the Negro is sometimes of such character that she deliberately concocts the story to accomplish some personal end. Examination of cases of falsely alleged assault reveals that some reported victims have falsely accused Negroes in order to conceal illicit relations with white men, in order to prevent the discovery of voluntary relations with Negroes, or in order to deprive the Negro of his property. In some instances, Negroes have been blamed on no other evidence than the fact that a sex crime has occurred, while white men are later found to be guilty.

In September of 1946 a young white girl reported to the police of Elizabeth City, N. C., that she had been criminally attacked by an "unknown assailant." Bloodhounds led the officers to the home of two Negroes, who were jailed along with one other Negro suspect. Later, during questioning, the girl confessed that she had invented the story to protect her boy friend, who had torn off her clothes in a jealous frenzy. Fortunately, there had been no attempts at mob violence, and the Negroes were safely released.

A similar incident, involving murder, took place in Savannah, Ga., on August 7, 1946. A white girl reported to police that two Negroes had shot and killed her male companion, and then raped her, on a lonely country road near Savannah. A woman physician examined the girl and declared her claim that she was assaulted "impossible." Police investigators found other discrepancies which discredited her story of the alleged Negro assailants.

Circumstances surrounding an alleged assault on a white woman by four

Negroes in Lumberton, N. C., at least hinted at the possibility that the woman had consented to relations with them. The woman had gone into the Negro section with a white man after midnight of March 17, 1946, in order to buy liquor. According to her story, the white man left her there while he went into town, and the four Negroes forced her to submit to their assaults. At the trial, the Negroes claimed that she agreed to "have a date" with them in return for the money she needed to buy liquor. They said she grew angry when they failed to pay her what they had promised. The jury found the Negroes guilty, and they were sentenced to death. The judge recommended clemency, however, and the Governor was moved by the doubtful circumstances of the case to commute the sentences to life imprisonment. Commented the Raleigh News and Observer: "The Governor is well advised to take unusual care in this case. Several features about it have disturbed thoughtful people. The number of defendants involved in one crime of this nature is sufficient in itself to suggest extraordinary circumstances... Moreover, Judge Walter Bone has recommended clemency, although he denied a new trial which was sought on the basis of a formidable array of newly discovered evidence."

Several less recent cases involved a trumped-up charge that would enable the white accuser to profit from the Negro's death. One such case, which took place in Lambert, Miss., in 1934, was investigated by the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. It was found that the two Negroes involved, had been employed as farmhands by a white man. Sometime previously he had refused to pay them for their work, and the two Negroes had quit. The white man had induced them to return by threatening to prosecute them for "breaking their contract." When he failed to pay them again, however, the Negroes for the second time quit. It was then that the white man's wife alleged that the two men had assaulted her. They were brought to trial, but were lynched on June 8, 1934. The investigator for the ASWPL reported

that there was no evidence of assault and that the Negroes appeared to have been falsely accused "simply because they left the place when they were so badly needed in the crops."

Sometimes there is no apparent motive for a false accusation brought against a Negro; the charge is simply found to be untrue during the investigation or trial. Probably many of these cases grow out of the desire of unbalanced women for attention or sympathy. Some such motive as this must have caused a white woman guest at an Atlanta hotel to bring charges of attempted rape against the Negro porter of the hotel in June 1947. She alleged that the porter came to her room while her husband was away and attempted to rape her. Her story appeared doubtful in view of the fact that she had checked out of the hotel without mentioning any such incident, and had not called the police until several hours after the alleged assault. The Negro maintained that the woman had asked him to perform an errand for her, and on his return offered him a drink. She was in bed, he said, and asked him to hand her the clothes on a nearby chair. He claimed that as he bent over to pick them up, the woman got out of bed and stood there unclothed. He was exonerated in a hearing by the Fulton County Superior Court.

When a rape occurs and there is no evidence at all of the identity of the culprit, mob hysteria usually attaches the blame to Negroes. This is well illustrated by an incident reported from Savannah, Ga., In September, 1946, a 38-year-old- white woman, well known for her charitable actions, was attacked and murdered by an unknown assailant. Apparently she had been summoned early Sunday morning by a man who told her that a neighbor had been injured and was dying. She dressed and accompanied the man. Several hours later she was found beside the road strangled, slashed, and criminally assaulted. A mob quickly gathered and the rumor began that it must have been a Negro. Fortunately, race violence was prevented by a member of the

woman's household, who reported that the man who called for the woman was obviously white "by the sound of his voice." Suspicion pointed to a certain white man, who was subsequently arrested and confessed to the crime.

It must be understood that these facts are not intended to suggest that sex crimes never occur as charged. There are obviously many authentic cases of criminal assault -- not only by Negroes against white women, but by white men against white women, white men against Negro women, and Negro men against Negro women. The fact that the last two types do not receive adequate attention, either in the newspapers or in the courts, does not alter their seriousness. All sex crimes are serious -- so much so that the possibility of error by impassioned judgments cannot be allowed. The Southern Regional Council believes that the only way to stamp out such crimes, whatever the race involved, is by swift and impartial application of the laws of our country, which guarantee justice for all citizens.

CAUSES OF LYNCHINGS CLASSIFIED 1882--1946

Causes	Number	Percent
Homicides	1,934	41.0
Felonious Assault	202	4.3
Rape	910	19.2
Attempted Rape	288	6.1
Robbery and Theft	231	5.0
Insult to White Persons	84	1.8
All Other Causes	1,067	22.6
Totals	4,716	100.0

Note: This table is taken from THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. These statistics are considered reliable and authentic enough to be quoted, with credit line given, in the World Almanac.

TAXES AND NEGRO EDUCATION

In February, 1942 the Commission on Interracial Cooperation published a pamphlet entitled The South.....Child Rich.....Dollar Poor, a collection of articles and editorials on the South's needs in education. An article by P. B. Young bears on the subject of education for Negroes and the taxes paid by Negroes:

"...The prevailing opinion is that Negroes contribute virtually nothing to their education. In fact, it is asserted by a large element of otherwise well-informed people, that Negroes pay no taxes.

"Recently when the matter of equalizing the pay of white and colored teachers in Virginia on the basis of qualifications and work was submitted to the courts, a leading white citizen, a lawyer and man of mature experience, wrote one of our newspapers that:

"'The white taxpayers of Virginia have cheerfully borne the heavy burden... from taxes paid by them for the education of Negro boys and girls since 1865. The white teachers have cheerfully carried their part of the burden, although these large expenditures have kept down their pay.'

"The assumption here is that white taxpayers bear almost, if not all, the 'burden' of Negro education, and that white teachers are paid low salaries partly as a result of this situation. The statements of this gentlemen furnishes proof that public opinion in the South is not informed (1) on how taxes are derived, (2) on the wide differential between the amount of tax funds appropriated for white and Negro schools, and (3) on the contributions to supplement tax funds Negroes and others outside the South have made and are still making.

"One may not dismiss lightly direct taxes assessed against real and personal property of the nearly eight million Negroes in the South. These taxes are not comparable, of course, to those levied against an equal number of more favorable circumstanced white citizens, but it is a considerable item, nevertheless.

"Then, there are the indirect taxes, which no consumer escapes. Well informed people know that every time a person travels on a train, bus, or street car, he pays taxes. Every time a person buys food or clothing he contributes to the upkeep of government. Every time a person rents a house he pays the owner's taxes on that house in the rent. Every citizen pays these taxes, be he white or Negro.

"If, however, educational opportunity is to be determined by the amount of direct taxes paid, what would become of the educational opportunity of the thousands of white children whose parents are in as bad economic plight as the parents of the Negro children?

"Arguments that Negroes pay little or no taxes give social if not legal sanction to the discrimination in school expenditures on th basis of race. [For figures see pamphlet WANTED AN EDUCATED SOUTH and mimeographed booklet on educational inequalities]

"Whatever funds the States have spent for the education of its Negro children have been supplemented by contributions from the meager income of Negro parents and from interested philanthropists. The most heroic example of self-help, as well as sacrifice in education in the United States during the past quarter century is the Negroes' contribution to the building of 5,000 Rosenwald schools in Southern

States. Though these schools became the property of the State when completed, nevertheless, Negroes themselves contributed over $30,000,000 to the building of the so-called Rosenwald schools.

"The building of the school buildings has not been the sole interest of philanthropists. But it was soon recognized that what was taught in the Rosenwald buildings was as important as the buildings themselves. Into this picture came the General Education Board, which for over fourteen years has been carrying the entire expense of the supervision of Negro education inthe State Departments of Education in the South.

"These philanthropists have now reached the state of financial exhaustion. Negroes are economically depressed after years of struggle with their political and economic disabilities. It would be a service of great humanitarian value, as well as a service of great economic and social value to the South, if the education of public opinion in the matter of public school expenditures could proceed with....facility...."

As far back as 1900 white taxpayers of Georgia were saying that Negro education was a burden on the white taxpayer. The inconsistency of this position is set forth in a petition of Georgia Negroes to the state legislature in 1900. This petition read in part:

"Gentlemen: There lies before your honorable body a proposed constitutional amendment known as the Bell bill, which is designed to cut down the present free school privileges of Negroes in the state. In behalf, therefore, of the 319,349 black children of Georgia, we, the undersigned, desire to lay before you certain considerations against the passage of this measure.

"As you well know, the underlying principle of the free common school system is that the education of the citizens of a commonwealth is not merely a private matter; that simply because a human being is born poor or humble or black is no adequate reason why he should be deprived of a chance to make himself a useful member of society. On the contrary, hereditary weaknesses or racial differences are rather additional ground for increased effort on the part of the State to supplement these defects.

"Nor is this duty of public education a matter of mere charity or almsgiving; it is, first, a wise measure of self-defense to guard the State against the errors and crimes of sheer ignorance. No system of education can insure wisdom, and virtue, and truth, but it cannot for a moment be denied that the nations and states that have fostered the common school are leading civilization today. Secondly, free elementary education is, as Dr. Curry so recently said in your presence, not a burden on the State but a paying investment. Georgia needs intelligence and thrift, and the cultivation of brains whether in black or in white heads will bring even greater returns than the cultivation of the other resources of the State.

"....The State of Georgia possesses in its Negro peasantry the germ of a willing, thrifty, agricultural and industrial people, capable of contributing unknown energy to the development of our State; therefore the way to profit most by black labor is not to pull it down, but pull it up--not to discourage it in ignorance,

but to encourage it in intelligence and thrift. The greatest single agency for this is the Negro common school. Nor is the education of the black boy a burden or a menace to the white boy. The rise of one man does not involve the fall of his neighbor; on the contrary it is the dear interest of a man to be surrounded by intelligence and decency rather than to live among dumb driven cattle. The degradation of the black man is the real burden under which the Southern white man staggers today, and as that noted Georgian, Dr. Haygood, has said: 'The degrading of the black woman is the damnation of the white woman's son.'

"The South has long come to acknowledge that Negroes are human beings capable of improvement; If so, then all matters affecting them, their interests and desires, as well as yours, must receive some attention. The black folk of Georgia desire knowledge; they want to become efficient, intelligent people. For this they toil and strive and sacrifice--of this they talk and dream. If you want them to be satisfied, give them opportunities to improve and advance. If you want to depopulate the fields and plantations and fill the cities, then shut up the country school houses and reduce farm labor to one dead level of brute toil.

"Any proposition for the division of public income on the basis of the amounts paid into the public treasury by particular persons is inequitable. Who in the last analysis pays the tax on the land, the owner or the laborer? Who pays the tax on the houses, the landlord or the tenant? How far is a great corporation's wealth due to its business sagacity and how far to the toiling millions who buy its goods? It is an economic heresy to say that because A is the agent who pays B's and C's taxes, that therefore he is supporting B and C. The labor and sacrifice of B and C are their contributions to the public good.

"Moreover such propositions are thoroughly undemocratic and dangerous. If only Negro taxes are to go to Negro schools, is not this an entering wedge for further discrimination? Why should not the income of the workingmen alone be applied to the workingmen's children? or the income from Italians to Italian children? or the income of the rich man go solely to the education of the rich? If only our taxes are to go to our schools, by what shadow of justice could we be denied the right to administer our own school funds, and where would the dual government thus begun logically end this side of separate officials, separate courts and separate lawmakers?"

(this copy of the petition is taken from CRISIS Magazine, September 1926)

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON NEGRO SOLDIERS

A white officer commanding Negro troops in the European Theatre of war wrote of his experiences in Harpers' Magazine for April 1946. His two main conclusions were that the army's policy for colored troops was a failure and that unless we understand the reasons for that failure it is likely to be repeated. He says that the pattern of segregation and discrimination in American life and in army life, as well as the low state of education for Negroes has seriously handicapped the Negro soldier.

"For instance, the low state of education for Negroes in the South is a well-known fact and most Negroes still come from the South. This is bound to be a matter of some concern even to the most prejudiced Southerner, if, by chance, he happens to be assigned to command a company or battery and finds on his men's classification cards that their average education is four to seven grade school years. The need for better education is indeed so apparent to everyone that we are almost certain to see some improvement here.

"More important is the habituation of colored men to discrimination and a dependent minferior position in civilian life. Most colored soldiers, before they entered the Army, resigned themselves to acceptance of the white man's arrogance and unfairness and forgetfulness of his professed ideals--largely because the colored man couldn't see much hope of remedying the situation by his own individual efforts. This frame of mind is definitely not the stuff of which good soldiers are made. The white man's arrogance in America is just one facet, considerably distorted, of the American philosophy of independence, devil-take-the-hindmost, and any-man's-as-good-as-another. And this philosophy has been a powerful ingredient in making the American GI the consistently able and daring soldier he is. The fact that the colored man, by and large, has never been privileged to feel this stimulus to action--or perhaps the fact that when he has felt it, after a too early, too believing study of the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution, he has been subsequently rudely awakened to reality--has formed a tremendous barrier to his ability, let alone desire, to be a competent combat soldier.

"The discrimination and segregation to which he has been subjected in civilian life are carried over into military life. He is placed in segregated units, his uniform is often no protection against illegal treatment at the hands of civilians, he is commanded by white officers whose dislike of him and of their job is too often obvious, he is sometimes denied pleasures and privileges enjoyed by white soldiers for the very real reason that serious trouble would develop if he were allowed to enjoy them. Yet he is asked to risk his life against the enemy as bravely and with as few questions as the white soldier. Colored soldiers would be more than human if a lot of them didn't have very serious mental reservations about that setup."

Info Request

February 16, 1948

Mr. C. H. Maury
Presbyterian Junior College
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Maury:

Thank you for your card requesting the latest information on education for whites and Negroes in the South. Enclosed are what are evidently the latest figures on teacher salaries.

Under separate cover we are mailing you a pamphlet, Wanted: An Educated South. Although it was published in 1947, many of the figures are 1939-40 and 1941-42--the latest available at that time.

The United States Office of Education publishes a biennial survey of education which might be useful for your purposes. The latest was published in 1947, I believe, and contains figures for 1943-44. The book is called Statistical Summary of Education, 1943-44, and may be ordered from the U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

We are also sending you a pamphlet on health problems of the South which you might find useful for your class. You may also be interested in our recently published Digest of the President's Civil Rights Report, available at ten cents per copy.

Please call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

E.88.

2/16/48

TEACHERS' SALARIES, SEGREGATED SCHOOLS, 1943-44

State or District of Columbia	Average annual salary of principals, supervisors, and teachers, in schools for-- Whites	Negroes
Alabama	$1,158	$ 661
Arkansas	924	555
Delaware	1,853	1,814
Florida	1,530	970
Georgia	1,123	515
Louisiana	1,683	828
Maryland	2,085	2,002
Mississippi	1,107	342
Missouri	1,397	1,590*
North Carolina	1,380	1,249
Oklahoma	1,428	1,438
South Carolina	1,203	615
Tennessee	1,071	1,010
Texas	1,395	946
Virginia	1,364	1,129
District of Columbia	2,610	2,610

*Higher salaries due to the fact that most Negro schools are located in cities where all salaries are higher.

Source: Report of President's Committee on Civil Rights, quoting figures supplied by the United States Office of Education.

Feb. 4, 1948.

Dear Sirs:

I have "Understanding Our Neighbors" containing 1939-40 figures on education. Costs of education have been increasing rapidly and the right to equal salaries is more recognized. Can you give me some late figures which we might use in our classes here, relating to the interracial problem. Thank you.

C. F. Maury
Presbyterian Junior College
Maxton, N.C.

February 16, 1948

Miss Sarah Chesnick
2517 Park Row
Dallas 15, Texas

Dear Miss Chesnick:

I am sorry that we have no copies of Common Ground for distribution. The magazine is published by the Common Council for American Unity, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y. I am sure you can obtain copies from the Council.

Enclosed is a list of publications of the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover I am sending you a few sample copies of our monthly publication, New South.

The American Council on Race Relations, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is an organization similar to ours. We have state divisions and affiliates in most of the Southern states. A list is enclosed.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

F.S.C.
2/16/48

Dear Sir:

Would you please send me a copy of "Common Ground" and a listing of any other material you may happen to have. I would also appreciate the names of other organizations similar to yours.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Sarah Chesnick

Information Requests

February 17, 1948

Miss Bessie Mae Washington
1702 Cooper Avenue
Anniston, Alabama

Dear Miss Washington:

I regret very much that we are unable to answer your request for information on the New Deal and on George Washington and the Constitution. The range of subject matter of our published materials does not include the subjects you listed.

I imagine your best bet for information will be your city or school library.

Enclosed is a list of publications of the Southern Regional Council. If you find that you can use any of our material, we shall be happy to send it to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

1702 Cooper Avenue
Anniston, Alabama
February 10, 1948

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sirs:

I am a high-school student and would like for you to send me all information possible about the "New Deal" and "George Washington and the Constitution," as soon as possible.

Oblige,
Bessie Mae Washington

Info Request

February 17, 1948

Miss Kathleen Young
90 South Pearl Street
Oakfield, New York

Dear Miss Young:

We are in receipt of your letter of February 11 asking for the names and addresses of prominent Negroes who have reached the top in their professions.

I regret that we have made no such compilation of names. I suggest that you write to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth Street NW, Washington, D. C. Dr. Carter G. Woodson is president of the Association.

Under separate cover we are sending you one of our pamphlets, America's Tenth Man, which may help you in your project.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Am Tenth Man

288
2/17/48

155

90 South Pearl Street
Oakfield, New York

February 11, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am a Negro in my Junior year at Oakfield High School. I am preparing a speech on interracial problems, and would like to get information on this subject from Negros who have reached the top in their profession. I would like their personal ideas, attitudes, and feelings on this issue.

Would you please send me names and addresses of famous Negros in America today. Any help on this subject would be greatly

appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Kathleen Young

SRC - J. L. Rogers

February 17, 1948

Miss Marion Jones-Williams
Apartment 3A
Hillsboro Manor
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Jones-Williams:

Enclosed is the information you requested on New South published by the Southern Regional Council. (I note that you referred in your letter to South Today. This magazine was published in Clayton, Georgia, by Lillian Smith and Paula Snelling. I believe that it has suspended publication. The Council publishes New South.)

Under separate cover we are sending you a few copies of the publication, along with indexes for 1946 and 1947.

If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Jan. 1946 New South
June 1946 - New South
S.R.C.
April 1947 - N.S.
Jul 1948
Index to 1946 & 1947

2/17/48

CIRCULATION STATISTICS FOR NEW SOUTH (published by Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Ga.)

All members of the Southern Regional Council receive New South--2,511 (as of February 17, 1948)

In addition to the members, there are individual subscribers--660 (as of February 17, 1948)

The "individual subscriber" category includes libraries --41

The "library subscriber" category includes southern libraries--27

The "individual subscriber" category also includes organizations--30

The total number of paid subscriptions to New South, therefore is--3,171

Members of the Southern Regional Council include lawyers, doctors, ministers, business men and women, housewives, club women, church women, etc., of all races and religions. All but 197 of the members live in the South--Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Apartment 3A
Hillsboro Manor
Nashville, Tenn.
Feb. 9, 1948

The South Today
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a student in the Library School of the George Peabody College for teachers and I have been assigned the problem of making a term report on the following subject: "Do Southern librarians know and use Southern magazines?"

I am writing to ask if you will be so kind as to assist me with this study - Could you give me any statistics with regard to the number of Southern libraries which subscribe to The South Today? I shall also appreciate it if you will give me any information you can as outlined in the form which I am enclosing - If you have made any studies which might prove helpful to me, I should certainly like to know the results of these - I shall also be grateful if you can send me a few complimentary copies of this magazine for study and analysis -

Thank you very much for any assistance which you may give me -

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Marion Jones-Williams

S. —

Info. requests - general

February 17, 1948

Sister Mary James Edward B.V.M.
Moderator, Our Lady of Angels Academy
Clinton, Iowa

Dear Sister May James Edward:

Thank you so much for your postal of recent date telling us of your interest in interracial problems and asking that your Sodality be placed on our free mialing list.

We regret very much that rising cost of paper and printing have made it impossible for sometime now to maintain a free mailing list. We can however, offer you a subscription to our monthly publication New South for only one ($1.00) dollar per year, or to our publications service, wathh includes New South, togetner with any other pamphlet which the Council may publish during the year for two ($2.00) dollars, of if you wish to become a member of the Council receiving for your Sodality New South and all other publications issued during the year. This could be accomplished on payment of dues of two ($2.00) dollars for the calendar year.

We are sending you a few of our publications together with a list of other available material for your information and use.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you futhaer.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

J. M. J.

RECEIVED
FEB 12
Interracial Council

Feb. 8, 1948

Dear Friend,

Will you please place our Sodality on your mailing list for free literature for our meetings? We are very interested in the Interracial Program.

Thank you,

Sister Mary James
Edward B.V.M.
Moderator

SRL - Info for Report

February 17, 1948

Miss Louise Moore
George Peabody College for Teachers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Moore:

Enclosed is information on the circulation of New South.

Under separate cover we are sending you sample copies of the magazine, as well as indexes for 1946 and 1947.

If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Jan 1946 N.S.
June 1946 N.S.
Feb 1947 N.S.
Oct 1947 N.S.

S.R.C.
Index - 1946 & 1947

$.88.
2/17/48

CIRCULATION STATISTICS FOR NEW SOUTH (published by Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Ga.)

All members of the Southern Regional Council receive New South--2,511 (as of February 17, 1948)

In addition to the members, there are individual subscribers--660 (as of February 17, 1948)

The "individual subscriber" category includes libraries --41

The "library subscriber" category includes southern libraries--27

The "individual subscriber" category also includes organizations--30

The total number of paid subscriptions to New South, therefore is--3,171

Members of the Southern Regional Council include lawyers, doctors, ministers, business men and women, housewives, club women, church women, etc., of all races and religions. All but 197 of the members live in the South--Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

January 31, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In our library science course on Southern Libraries we are making a study of southern periodicals and should like to have some information about your publication NEW SOUTH.

Could you supply us some information in regard to the number of subscribers and something about the type of subscriber, whether library, personal, or the general type of public reached by this periodical?

We shall appreciate anything you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Moore

Louise Moore

Information Requests

February 17, 1948

Miss Eloise Moore
508 Union Street
LaGrange, Georgia

Dear Miss Moore:

Your letter addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. The Southern Regional Council absorbed the Conference in February, 1944, when the Council was chartered by the State of Georgia.

To secure state aid in going to a graduate school, you should write to State Board of Regents, 24 Ivy Street, Atlanta, Ga., attention Mrs. Strickland. Mrs. Strickland will send you application blanks and pertinent information.

Best of luck to you in securing the aid. If we can be of further service to you, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

508 Union Street
La Grange, Georgia
February 10, 1948

Conference on Education and
Race Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I would like to inquire about securing State aid in going to a graduate school. I am colored, and a graduate of Talladega College with an Mus. B degree. I would like to study further in music.

Enclosed you will find a self-addressed stamped envelope.

I would appreciate knowing about this at your earliest convenience.

Thank you!

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Eloise Moore

J. to Research

February 18, 1948

Mr. Gould Beech
The Southern Farmer
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Beech:

Dr. Mitchell asked that I send you the enclosed material on Negro police.

Under separate cover we are sending you thirty copies of the October 1947 New South, our Negro police issue. Included, also, are copies of the November 1946, February 1947, and December 1947-January 1948 New South, with articles on Negro police.

If you need further information and we have it, we'll be glad to send it along.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

30 - Oct 1947 N.S.
1 - Nov 1946 "
1 - Feb 1947 "
1 - Dec-Jan 1947-8 "

2/18/48

17-Info. Requests

23 February 1948

Miss Joan Yanci
1086 Garcia Road
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Miss Yanci:

In answer to your request for information on the Negro problem in America, we are sending you under separate cover several pamphlets covering your subject.

The Negro in America is a summary, by the Public Affairs Committee, of An American Dilemma, a study of the Negro Problem and Modern Democracy, by Gunnar Myrdal. In it you will find much of the information you wanted.

The Condition of Our Rights is a record made by the Southern Regional Council of specific violations of civil rights in the South. It includes sections on housing and employment in which you will be interested.

We are also sending you the Council's official statement on civil rights. At the time the statement was adopted as the Council's policy on civil rights, it received a great deal of notice, not only in the South but over the nation.

From the civil rights statement and from the small pamphlet on the Southern Regional Council, you will get a good idea of what the Council is and what it does.

If there is anything else we can do to help you, please let us know. We hope that this was the information you wanted.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

1086 Garcia Road
Santa Barbara Calif.
February 9, 1948

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

We in Santa Barbara are very glad to hear of the fine work your organization is doing to combat prejudice. We do not have much intolerance in our city, but we do have some discrimination against the negroes. This brings up the point of my letter.

I would like to have some information, in the form of pamphlets, concerning the negro problem.

Specifically, I desire to have pamphlets on discrimination in social life, discrimination in housing, and discrimination in work. This information will be a great help in the course I am now undertaking in high school.

I am sure that if there were more organization like yours,

this problem of prejudice would be brought to an end much sooner.

Thank you sincerely,
Joan Lance

17- Info. Requests

23 February 1948

Miss Angela Barrington
Box 212
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Miss Barrington:

In answer to your recent letter requesting information about rural-urban migration in South Carolina since 1940, we regret to say that there is very little information available in this subject for the years since 1940. The Census has made a few estimates of population changes and net migration, but they are merely estimates and the information is rather sketchy and sparse. The following Census releases would be worth your looking at, and they should be available in the University library:

1. Current Population Reports -- Population Characteristics, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1940 to April 1947", Series P-20, No. 5, October 31, 1947.

2. Current Population Reports - Population Characteristics, "Urban Residence and Rural Residence, Age, Sex, Color, and Veteran Status of the Civilian Population of the United States: April 1947", Series P-20, No. 9, January 19, 1948.

3. Current Population Reports -- Population Characteristics, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1940 to April 1947", Series P-20, No. 14, April 15, 1948.

4. Current Population Reports -- Population Estimates, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Regions, Divisions, and States: July 1, 1940 to 1947", Series P-25, No. 12, August 9, 1948.

5. Current Population Reports -- Population Estimates, "Provisional Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Regions, Divisions, and States: July 1, 1948", Series P-25, No. 14, October 3, 1948.

Some estimates of population changes and migration have been worked out for 1948 by a reliable economic research firm here in Atlanta.

They have based their figures on available Census and other data for nine Southeastern states -- Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

According to their figures, the following population shifts have occurred in the Southeast between 1940 and 1948:

Southeast	Population Gain or Loss	Excess of Births over Deaths	Migration from Region	Percent Change
Total.....	+1,500,000	3,700,000	2,200,000*	+ 6%
Negro.....	- 600,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	- 8%
White.....	+2,100,000	2,500,000	400,000	+13%

* Without this migration of 2,200,000, the population of the Region would have shown an increase of about 15-16%.

During the same period of 1940-48, there was a pronounced shift from rural areas in the Region to the towns and cities, with the towns and cities showing a 22% increase (3,000,000) and the rural areas showing a 15% decline (1,500,000 people).

Both the farm population and the Negro population have dropped in every one of these nine states since 1940. The declining number of Negroes on farms has been offset only partially by Negro gains in Southern towns and cities -- 4 out of every 5 new additions to town and city population have been white. Thus, the figures would seem to indicate that migration out of the South has been mainly of rural Negroes. The following table gives the figures for each state:

State	Percent of Total Population			
	Farm		Negro	
	1940	1948	1940	1948
Alabama.....	47%	39%	35%	31%
Florida.....	16	12	27	25
Georgia.....	44	35	35	30
Louisiana.....	36	27	36	31
Mississippi.....	64	54	49	42
North Carolina.....	46	38	28	24
South Carolina.....	48	38	43	36
Tennessee.....	44	37	17	16
Virginia.....	37	29	25	22
Southeast.....	43	34	32	28

I am afraid that this is about the best information we have on your subject. However, you might try your State Bureau of Vital Statistics (State Department of Health); they very possibly have some later population figures than those in the Census.

Also, the Committee of the South, which is affiliated with the National

Planning Association, has made a thorough and careful study of migration in the South which they expect to publish early this year. You might write to them to see if at least part of their study is not available now. The address is:

Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, Director of Research
Committee of the South
Box 4855, Duke Station
Durham, North Carolina.

I hope that this information will be of some help to you. If there is anything else we can do, please let us know.

I have enclosed a small leaflet describing the Council, since I thought that you would be interested in knowing more about what the Council is and what it does.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Enclosure

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

2/22/49

To: Jane Simpson
Re: Letter from Miss Angela Barrington about rural-urban migration in South Carolina

Dr. Mitchell asks that you answer this letter, for your signature. Suggestions for reply:

Get in touch with National Planning Assn., Washington, D. C. (I am satisfied that as a part of their studies for the Committee of the South they have made a very careful analysis of the migration figures of all these states.)

met

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Box 212
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina
February 15, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a thesis on the subject of rural-urban migration in South Carolina. Could you possibly supply me with any statistical or other information concerning rural-urban migration in South Carolina since 1940?

I shall appreciate your attention to this matter very much.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Angela Barrington

Angela Barrington

I-6 Requests

February 26, 1948

Miss Annie Ward Byrd
The Sunday School Board of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Miss Byrd:

Thank you for your check for $3.00 for 1948 membership dues in the Southern Regional Council.

Enclosed are figures, by years, on lynching since 1925. Our data on lynching by years by states goes back only to 1931, but we are sending that for what it may be worth. We are sending you, under separate cover, The Changing Character of Lynching, published by the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, in 1942.

An excellent source of information on lynching, in case you have need of it in the future, is the Negro Year Book, published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Thank you for telling us about Mr. William J. Fallis. We shall certainly ask him to become a member of the Council.

Please call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:P

Sent also: Cases of lynching, 1931 & 1947
Lynchings by years, 1931-1947

Changing character of lynching
MP - 2/26/48

NUMBER OF PERSONS LYNCHED AND NUMBER PREVENTED FROM BEING LYNCHED, 1925-1947

Year	Number of Persons Lynched	Number of Persons Prevented From Being Lynched
1925	17	53
1926	30	40
1927	16	68
1928	11	40
1929	10	34
1930	21	60
1931	13	91
1932	8	43
1933	28	48
1934	15	74
1935	20	84
1936	8	79
1937	8	77
1938	6	53
1939	3	25
1940	5	28
1941	4	21
1942	5	17
1943	3	11
1944	2	8
1945	1	5
1946	6	28
1947	1	31

Source: Figures for 1925-1936 are taken from NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1937-38 (Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama), p. 157

Figures for 1937-1946 are taken from NEGRO YEAR BOOK, 1947, p. 309

Figures for 1947 are from a press release by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, dated December 29, 1947

NOTE: These figures are for the United States as a whole.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD

of the Southern Baptist Convention

161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH • • NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

DIVISION OF EDITORIAL SERVICE
CLIFTON J. ALLEN
EDITORIAL SECRETARY

February 25, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Special Delivery

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing a check for three dollars for my dues for membership in the Southern Regional Council for 1948. I am sorry that I have delayed in sending this to you, especially since I want to ask a favor.

I have exhausted sources looking for the number of lynchings that have occurred in the Southern region for each year from 1925 to 1945. If it is possible, I should appreciate your sending this information to me as soon as possible. I should like to have it according to years.

I should like to recommend a friend for membership in the Council. He is William J. Fallis, 161 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee. He is at present an associate in the Editorial Department of the Baptist Sunday School Board. He has heard me mention the valuable information which I receive through your agency and if invited to do so, he would like to become a member. I am duly appreciative of the New South.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Ward Byrd

(Miss) Annie Ward Byrd

AWB:eh

ul Price

THE
BROADMAN
PRESS

Oct and Mar New South
June 1947 New South (Jax Survey)
Feb 1948 New Souhh
Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation
Study Guide "From the Files on civil and human Rights"

17 - Info. Requests.

February 28, 1948

Miss Alma V. Lowance
Director of Youth Work
Virginia Conference Board of Education
The Methodist Church
312 Methodist Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Miss Lowance:

I am sending you separately a bundle of pamphlets, some of which should be useful to you.

We have more copies of all of these. Most of them would cost you ten or twenty cents a piece, but the little veterans' things are free and so is the general leaflet about the Southern Regional Council.

I have added a copy of a mimeographed pamphlet we have just finished, backing up civil rights. We have only a few more copies, but you could get facts from this one.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Sent separately: "Wanted: A Healthy South"
"Machines in the Cotton Fields"
"America's Tenth Man"
A Survey of Veterans' Services for Negroes in Okla."
" " Fla.
" " La.
" " Ark.
The Changing Character of Lynching
Fleming Pamphlet

M Price: for cult. vat. 52

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE BOARD OF EDUCATION
THE METHODIST CHURCH

312 METHODIST BUILDING
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

ROSCOE M. WHITE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A. B. CLARKE
PRESIDENT
W. R. REED
VICE-PRESIDENT
E. A. POTTS
SECRETARY
R. H. DAVIS
TREASURER
MRS. W. Y. JESTER, JR.
OFFICE MANAGER

MISS ELIZABETH A. JARRATT
DIRECTOR CHILDREN'S WORK
MISS ALMA V. LOWANCE
DIRECTOR YOUTH WORK
L. G. BEAUCHAMP
DIRECTOR ADULT AND RURAL WORK
G. C. SPEIDEL
DIRECTOR STUDENT WORK

February 24, 1948

RECEIVED
26 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Altanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have been requested to lead a discussion group for young people on Current Social Problems of the South. If you have any materials or suggestions which you think might be helpful to me as I prepare the background for this course I should appreciate it if you would recommend such materials to me.

I have already gotten a copy of "A Digest of the Report of the Presidents Committee on Civil Rights."

Sincerely,

Alma V. Lowance

Alma V. Lowance
Director of Youth Work

AVL:bao

THE CRUSADE FOR CHRIST
IN METHODIST CHURCH SCHOOLS
1944 1948
GRASP THEM • GET THEM • KEEP THEM
REACH THEM • WIN THEM

Information Request

March 1, 1948

Mr. Robert T. Hickman
2223 Clifton Avenue
Springfield 46, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hickman:

Your letter to the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching has come to our attention. The Commission is no longer in existence, having dissolved itself after the completion of the study. Its parent organization, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in 1944.

Under separate cover we are sending you a few pamphlets published by the Commission and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching (also now non-existent). Enclosed are statistics which will bring the material up-to-date.

The NEGRO YEARBOOK, 1947, published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has a valuable account of lynching, if you have access to the book.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Sent tables — MP 3/1/48

No. Lynchings by periods, 1882-1947
" Persons Lynched Prosecuted Lynch — 1925-47
" Lynchings by states by yrs, 1931-47
" " state & race — totals — 1882-1947

6.88.
3/1/48

Changing Character of Lynching
Thru State Rice
Lynch Law Woman Can Do
Ladies & Lynching

February 18, 1948
Springfield, Ohio

The Southern Commission on the Study
of Lynching
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

DIVISION OF RESEARCH
FEB 20 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I am a student attending Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. At present I am taking a course in Crime and its Treatment.

It is necessary for me to make a report on "Lynchings in the South", I would appreciate any pamphlets or other information that you could send me.

If any charges please send C.O.D.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert T. Hickman

Mr. Robert T. Hickman
2228 Clifton Ave.
Springfield, Ohio
(46)

SRC - Info Requests

March 1, 1943

Mrs. J. G. Bennett
Grenada, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Bennett:

We appreciate your writing us for information about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

It seems to us that the people in the South who are carrying the Region's progress are a pretty busy lot. They need to work with others to keep them encouraged and informed about what is happening in other communities. The Council tries to band together these very people.

We believe that one of the soundest ways to get human respect and understanding deeply into our civilization is to bring ourselves up to modern standards in health, education, law, citizenship, jobs, farming, and culture. We inquire, and plan, and publish, and act, to get the South up to these standards and to harness our patriotism to regional well-being.

There is a Mississippi Division of the Council, of which the Rev. Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer, 1525 Robinson Street, Jackson, is chairman. I am sending Mr. Schaeffer a copy of your letter and mine, with the suggestion that he write you of the program of the State Division.

We shall be happy to have you join the Council. Mississippi members of SRC are automatically members of the Mississippi Division, and vice versa. Enclosed are several pamphlets published by the Council. There is a membership application blank on the back of the leaflet, "The Southern Regional Council," and a self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

If you have further questions about the Council, we shall be glad to answer them.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

cc/Mr. Schaeffer

cc Sh.
3/1/48
SRC
Dec-Jan N.S.
Feb. N.S.
Digest, Pres Com. Report

FEB 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

Grenada, Miss.
Feb.24, 1948

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am interested in your organization, that is, what I know of it. Will you send me information concerning it?

Sincerely,
Mrs. J. G. Bennett
Mrs. J.G.Bennett

Southern Regional

March 2, 1948

Mr. Charles L. Tufts
198 High Street
Exeter, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Tufts:

Your letter to Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames has come to this office. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was formed in 1944.

I shall be glad to suggest a few sources of information on lynching, but if you wish to write directly to Mrs. Ames, you may reach her at The Wren's Nest, Tryon, N.C.

These books may be helpful to you: Arthur Raper, THE TRAGEDY OF LYNCHING, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1933; Walter White, ROPE AND FAGGOT, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1929; and James H. Chadbourn, LYNCHING AND THE LAW, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1933.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, and the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama may also have additional information.

Under separate cover we are sending you Mrs. Ame's pamphlet, "The Changing Caracter of Lynching", and a few leaflets. If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Changing Character of Lynching
Mob Steel Rise
Lynch + Lynching

C.S.S.
3/3/48

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

198 High Street
Exeter, N.H.
February 23,1948.

Dear Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames,

I am preparing a research paper on "Lynching and its effects" and I would like to obtain any information which you may have to aid me. I do not need information concerning individual lynching cases for many of them seem to be written up in books, however if you know of any books or pamphlets which have to do with the effects of lynching I would like to hear of them, soon. I do have the booklet on Lynchings and What they Mean by the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching and I have several books on Lynch Law. I also have the Negro Handbook of 1942, 1944, and 1946-47.

Please send your information as soonas possible to:

Mr. Charles L Tufts
198 High Street
Exeter
New Hampshire

Sincerely yours,

3¢ stamp enc.

Tragedy of Lynching
Paper
UNC Press - 1933

Rept + typed.
Writes
N.Y. Amsterdam - 1933

Lynch + law
Chatham
Chapel Hill - UNC - 1933

SRC - Information Page

March 2, 1948

Mrs. H. G. McCauley
1173 Angelina Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mrs. McCauley:

We very much appreciate your writing to us about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

We are sending you today the pamphlets you requested, along with one or two others we thought you'd be interested in seeing.

We shall be most happy to have you join the Council. The leaflet "The Southern Regional Council" has a membership application on back, and a self-addressed envelope is included for your convenience in replying.

We shall always appreciate your comments and suggestions.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

1173 Angelina st Austin, Tex
2-20-48

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Conference -

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Very recently I had the opportunity to see some of your literature which proved intensely interesting to me. I certainly wish to get acquainted with the work you represent. Please forward more information. I glanced over several leaflets or booklets entitled:

a) New South — By the people
b) Unity Begins at Home
c) Mitchel takes up Duties etc Vol 2 - No 6. - April N.S.
d) Wanted:- The Souths Future for the Nation
e) ~~Southern Regional~~ Conference — its origin and purpose

Send me these if possible as I wish so much to read them and know more of the work and perhaps to be able to assist in some way.

Also Feb N.S. Digest "Conditions" bulletin S.R.C.

Thank you very much for whatever information you send

Very truly,
(Mrs) H. G. McCauley

3/3/48

Information Request

March 2, 1948

Mr. James W. Marshall
Route 2, Box 99
Panama City, Florida

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In reply to your request for information about the organization of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation--the Commission came into existence in April 1919, just a few months after the end of the World War.

A booklet issued in 1930 by the Stabilization Fund of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation says that after the War, the country "was seething with interracial distrust and hostility, which had taken deep hold upon both races.....As a result of this complex of fear on the the one hand and disillusionment on the other, a situation of the gravest peril developed. Mob violence, which had greatly declined during the War, burst out afresh. Race riots flamed in widely separated communities, North and South, and threatened to merge into a general conflagration. Almost every city with any considerable Negro population faced the possibility of such an outbreak. The whole country awaited the outcome with dread suspense.

"Oppressed by the ominous possibilities of this situation, there met day after day in Atlanta a small group of Southern leaders, earnestly seeking some means of averting the threatened calamity. Among these were John J. Eagan, industrial pioneer and churchman; Dr. M. Ashby Jones and Dr. C. B. Wilmer, pastors of leading Atlanta churches; R. H. King, regional secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; Dr. Plato Durham of Emory University; W. D. Weatherford, leader in the South's young life; W. W. Alexander, a representative of the War Work Council in close touch with the returning Negro troops; Dr. J. H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes-Slater Fund; Jackson Davis, of the General Education Board, and a number of others. These men had also the counsel of Dr. Wallace Buttrick of the General Education Board, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, John R. Mott, and other friends of the Negro from outside the South.

"At the same time a representative group of Negro leaders, called together at Tuskegee Institute, was earnestly engaged in the same quest for a way out. Among these were Dr. R. R. Moton, Bishop Robert E. Jones, Dr. John Hope, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Dr. Isaac Fisher, and others. The tenseness of the situation is indicated by the fact that, though these two groups were in constant communication and complete sympathy, they thought it unwise at that time to meet together.

"Though conferring separately, both groups soon became convinced that most of the trouble was the result of groundless fear, and that the great need was some means by which leaders of the two races could be brought to an understanding and their mutual distrust dissipated. They believed that if white and colored people understood each other they would not fight, and that if given the facts about any situation, they would try to do right about it. They believed that Negroes had a right to be heard in their own cause, and that white people could be appealed to successfully on the basis of good will, justice and fair dealing.

"Inspired by that faith the two groups met in Atlanta a few weeks later, formed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and undertook the stupendous task of establishing across the South hundreds of interracial committees through which understanding might be created. Its membership was made up of educators, ministers, and business and professional men from every Southern state. Later it was expanded to include women."

You are right; Mr. R. B. Eleazer was at one time a secretary of the Commission. He is now on the staff of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee.

The membership, Board of Directors, and staff of the Southern Regional Council are bi-racial.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Dear Secretary:-

I am preparing a History of the Presbyterian Church in Alabama. I need to mention the inauguration of the Inter-Racial Council. Kindly tell me when it came into existence and who brought it about. Also if your office contains both white people and negroes as a working force. I may be mistaken but I have a notion that Mr. R. B. Eleazer was at one time a secretary; so I would like to know if he is still connected with the Council.

Yours truly,

Jack W. Marshall

Route 2, Box 99
Panama City, Florida, 2-17-48

RECEIVED
19 1948
Southern Regional Council

Information Requests

March 2, 1948

Miss Norma Jean Gibson
713 Lawrence Street
Bryan, Texas

Dear Miss Gibson:

Your letter addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has come to our attention. When the Southern Regional Council was formed in 1944, it abosrbed the Conference and its parent-organization, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

We are sending you today two pamphlets on education in the South which may help you in writing your paper on Negro education. Unfortunately, some of the figures used are also out-of-date. Enclosed are a couple of tables with the latest figures available.

You might also write to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education in the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

I trust our material will be helpful to you. Please call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

#8
Ed. (mimeo material)

686.
3/2/48

713 Lawrence St.
Bryan, Texas
February 24, 1948

Conference on Education & Race Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am a senior in high school, taking a course in economics which requires me to write a research theme on the education of the Negro race.

I have read all of your available data concerning this subject, but it was not up to date.

If you have any other information which I might obtain would you please send it to me or let me know where I might get some.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours truly,
Norma Jean Gibson

SRC - Information Requests

March 3, 1948

Miss Margaret Louise Johnson
5607 Walnut Street
Pittsburgh 6, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Johnson:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about the Southern Regional Council. The enclosed leaflets and pamphlets will help to give you an idea of what our program is.

We are wondering if you would like to apply your check for $2.00, enclosed with your letter of February 29, on membership dues in the Council. The leaflet, "The Southern Regional Council", explains the basis of membership and carries an application blank on the back. We are holding your check until we hear from you on this matter.

The pamphlet you requested is out of print, so we are substituting a dozen copies of "The Southern Regional Council". It has substantially the same material as "Its Origin and Purpose", except for the detailed Durham-Richmond-Atlanta Statements. We are sending one copy of the latter pamphlet in mimeographed form.

Figures on amounts of money spent by states on education are included in the enclosed material.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

12 copies S.R.C.
1 copy: #8
E.B. Preparatory
Mimeo - #1
Dec. Jan. N.S.
Feb. N.S.

— attach letter to pkt. + return their copy to Mrs McCoy

E.S.
3/3/48

5607 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
February 29, 1 948

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me some information about membership in the Southern Regional Council. I am a Group Work Student in the School of Social Work of the University of Pittsburgh, but I am a legal resident of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Will you also please send me a dozen copies of "The Southern Regional Council: Its Origin and Purpose" and single copies of other bulletins which you consider especially helpful. I would especially like to have some figures which are current on amounts different states pay for education of Negroes in comparison with that of whites.

Enclosed is check for $2.00.

Very truly yours,

Margaret Louise Johnson

check held in tickler for - Mch 15 -

Information Requests

March 3, 1948

Miss Martha Carroll
1835 Felix
Memphis 6, Tennessee

Dear Miss Carroll:

We are today mailing you several pamphlets and leaflets on race and race problems. Included is a publications list, in case you wish to order additional material.

You may perhaps be interested in joining the Council and receiving our publications regularly. New South is published monthly, and other pamphlets come out from time to time. The leaflet "The Southern Regional Council" has a membership application blank on the back.

Please call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

SRC
Publication list
II 2
H. Negro in America
Dec - Jan. N. S.
Oct. N. S.

M.P.
3/3/48

DIRECTOR
MAR 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Martha V. Carroll
Chi Omega
Southwestern

Dear Sir,

Will you please send me as soon as possible all of your information on race, race problems, race relations etc.? I am in a Senior Bible class at Southwestern College and since I am chairman of my group on "race", I am responsible for the information. I would like to distribute the information as soon as possible so send it airmail if possible.

If there is any charge, let me know and I will send the money.

Sincerely,
Martha Carroll

1835 Felix
Memphis 6, Tennessee

Information Reports

March 5, 1948

Mr. Edwin O. Groves
930 Camellia Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mr. Groves:

My apologies for the delay in answering your post card of February 24.

The Council's office here in Atlanta has asked for a reprint of Mr. Schaeffer's pamphlet, but they have not yet come in.

Meanwhile, all I can do is refer you directly to the Reverend Mr. H. Brent Schaeffer, 1525 Robinson Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

We thought it an excellent pamphlet and want to get some to send out to many of our members.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

On Page 7 of the Feb. "New South" you mention a pamphlet on "White Men's Citizens have the Character & Courage Etc." written by Rev. H. Brent Shaeffer, but give no address. How can I secure a copy of this pamphlet? Any help you can give me will be appreciated

Edwin O. Brown

930 Camellia Ave
Winter Park
Florida

RECEIVED
FEB. 27. 1948
Southern Regional Council

Feb. 24/48

Tuskegee Reports

March 8, 1948

Miss Ellen W. West
Women's Dormitory
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Miss West:

Enclosed is some additional information on the use of Negro police in Southern cities. The material is scanty indeed, for we published most of the material in the October New South, which you have. — page, section, topic, date of employment

The enclosed copies of New South contain articles on Negro police. We are sending them for whatever they may be worth to you.

Two books with material on Negro police come to mind. The Negro Year Book, 1947 (published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama) has a short section on p. 318. Charles S. Johnson's Into the Main Stream (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1947) also has a discussion on pages 52-59. You will find that our list of cities using Negro police is more up-to-date than those given in the two books, however.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

attach letter to ptr

N.S. Dec. Jan. 1948
1946
1947
Jul.

288.
3/8/48

2 March 1948

Southern Regional Council

Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir;

In a graduate course of Racial Problems we are making a special study of Negro Police in Southern Cities. We have your excellent copy of New South Oct 1947 Vol. 2 No 10. Do you have any addition of information concerning this problem or know where it might be obtained? In addition to this do you have a reference list as there seems to very little information here on the subject.

Negro Police p. 3?
Quinn Race Riots p 50-57

Appreciating any assistance you may be able to give us.

Sincerely,

Ellen W West

Women Dormitory
University of Virginia.
Charlottesville, Va.

March 8, 1948

Miss Evelyn Hall
1551 Walton Avenue
Bronx 52, New York

Dear Miss Hall:

Your letter addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Committee--or "Commission" as its official name was--was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in 1944.

We are sending you information on the work of the Council. We should be happy to have you join with us in our program by becoming a member of the Council or a subscriber to our monthly publication, New South. The leaflet, "The Southern Regional Council", explains the basis of membership and carries an application blank.

If after reading the material you have further questions, we shall be very glad to answer them for you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

S.R.C.
Dec. Jan. N.S.
Feb. N.S.
#6

3/8/48

Southern Regional Council

1551 Walton Avenue
Bronx 52, New York
February 29, 1948

Committee on Interracial Co-op.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen;

I would be interested in receiving information concerning the work that your organization is doing.

Thank you very much for any data you may be able to forward to me.

Sincerely,
Evelyn Hall

Intercultural Regionals

March 8, 1948

Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh
Chairman, S. C.
YWCA Public Affairs Committee
Woman's College
Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Miss Ebaugh:

I am sending you forthwith fifty copies of our Civil Rights Report digest. We have had to price these at ten cents each, so I am under the necessity of asking you to send us a check for five dollars for them.

The study guide, which we called "The Condition of Our Rights," was prepared for the Conference in a mimeographed edition, of which I have only a very few remaining copies. We are trying very hard to find the money to print it. Meanwhile, I spare you five for free.

On the educational thing, I send you two copies of our pamphlet done some months ago, "Wanted: An Educated South." The table in it on page sixteen is brought up to date by the table in "The Condition of Our Rights" on page twenty-seven.

I am noting March 18 as your meeting date and will try to be present.

Sincerely,

X See Tues page
8 Mar 48

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

copy to Mrs. McKoy

FURMAN UNIVERSITY
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

WOMAN'S COLLEGE

March 5, 1948

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Aubern Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I was most interested in your meeting on February 28 and was sorry not to attend. However my students at Furman are most interested in the whole problem of Civil Rights and we are eager to give them the right kind of material. Mrs. M.D. Alford and I teach, with Dr. Andrews, Social Problems to almost 200 students. I wish you would send us fifty or more of your pamphlets and outlines of study of the Civil Rights Report so we can direct the students' reading on this subject. We will use the material I hope constructively.

Now I need some immediate help in the field of educational opportunities. Please send me your latest material on the Educational situation in the Southeast as I am to lead a group discussion at the Regional Y.W.C.A. meeting in Atlanta on March 18th on Federal Aid to Education or Equalization of Education and I wish the latest factual data in regard to the discrimination, etc. Send a packet or two of your material to exhibit at the discussion. I wish you would attend some of our sessions as the Y.W.C.A. has certainly made a contribution toward right thinking in the race relations area.

Sincerely yours,

Laura Smith Ebaugh

Laura Smith Ebaugh
Chairman, S. C.
Y. W. C. A Public Affairs Committee

LSE/grg

SRL Fulfillment Request

March 9, 1948

TO: Mrs. Henry Havens

FROM: George S. Mitchell

Will you kindly undertake to deliver the attached letter to Mrs. G. A. Jackson, if possible?

As you will note, it was returned to this office, marked "Unknown." However, a check back to the original correspondence from Mrs. Jackson reveals it was correctly addressed.

Thank you.

SBC - Information Requests

February 20, 1948

Mrs. G. A. Jackson
3033 Commonwealth
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Jackson:

We appreciate greatly your postal of February 17.

The Council has a very active group of members in and around Jacksonville. You could get in touch with the group through Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Secretary-Treasurer of the Florida Division, Southern Regional Council, Vero Beach, Florida.

In addition, I have asked Mrs. Henry Havens of 2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville (telephone: 21857) to write you or call on you.

Meanwhile, we should greatly like to have you as a member of the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: Fleming pamphlet

GSM:eb

cc to Mrs. Havens, Mrs. Zeuch
and Miss Price

Madams,

Please let me know if there are any clubs near me as I've just moved here.

I found your address in the article "Do you know your neighbor?" in Feb.'s Companion.

Sincerely,

Mrs. G. A. Jackson

RECEIVED
DEC 18 '98

Information Request

March 10, 1948

Miss Sylvia Blake
17 Carpenter Street
Woodbury, New Jersey

Dear Miss Blake:

Your letter of March 3 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in 1944.

I am sorry that we have no material available on Negro colleges in the South. You will find a complete listing of such colleges in the Negro Year Book, 1947, published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The Year Book lists approximately one hundred Negro colleges in the thirteen Southern states, giving the location, year founded, name of the executive officer, rating and level, denominational connection, etc., of each.

If this is not the sort of material you want, or if you do not have access to the Year Book, write us again in more detail and we will be happy to try to find the information for you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

M.

17 Carpenter St.
Woodbury, N.J.
March 3, 1948

Com. on Interracial Coop.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:
Have you have any material available on Negro Colleges in the South?
If so, I would appreciate list & cost of the same.

Yours truly,
Sylvia Blake

March 11, 1948

Mrs. L. E. M. Freeman
Old Fayetteville Road
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Freeman:

The State Department of Public Welfare has forwarded to us your letter of March 4 asking for information about cooperative centers in Georgia which are interracial.

We in turn communicated with Mr. Morris Mitchell, who is connected with the Southeastern Cooperative League and is director of a cooperative center, Macedonia, in Clarksville, Georgia.

Mr. Mitchell says that he does not know of the Dorchester Cooperative Center, which you mentioned. We are wondering if you may have meant the Macedonia center? I suggest that you write Mr. Mitchell as the person best qualified to answer your questions. His address is Mr. Morris Mitchell, Macedonia Cooperative, Clarksville, Georgia. He says that he will be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P.S. Enclosed is a leaflet which tells something about the Southern Regional Council.

Info Requests

Old Fayetteville Road.
Raleigh N.C.
Mar. 4 1948

Commission of Public Welfare
Atlanta
Ga.

Dear Sir,

I wish to get information about Cooperative Centers in Georgia which are interracial, especially one which I believe is called Dorchester Cooperative Center. If I can get the addresses I will write directly to them.

Thanking you for this courtesy

Sincerely
Mrs. L. E. M. Freeman.

Macedonia

De 1961

called Mr Morris Mitchell

By the People
SRC
put list
Heartening South
Educational Series
Dec - Jan. N.S.
conditions, civil rights

NP
3/12/48

March 12, 1948

Mrs. Clark Monkhouse
Marfa, Texas

Dear Mrs. Monkhouse:

We are very happy to send you suggestions for the organization of a community council in Marfa. It is heartening to us to hear that local groups are organizaing to solve their own problems.

The Georgia Citizens Council has published an excellent manual as a guide to the establishment of community councils, which we have asked them to send you, along with other materials on community recreation, etc.

I resume from your letter that you are planning to make your council an interracial group. You will of course meet some difficulties in this respect, but we feel that if the council is to be really effective in dealing with problems which affect the whole community, all racial and religious groups should be represented.

Many southern communities set up interracial committees to bring about better race relations by getting after specific problems. Such committees serve a useful purpose, of course, but we feel that if citizens of all races work together as a community council, rather than simply as an interracial committee, to plan for community development, good race relations will follow. Many of the projects com[illegible] out of the council may be for a specific racial group, but if the planni[illegible]ion committee is community-wide in character, it will help to str[illegible] whole community.

One of the pamphlets we are sending you is entitled "By the People", and is the account of a survey made of the Negro community by white and Negro citizens of Jacksonville, Florida. We feel that it presents an important pattern for community surveys, since the actual work and planning was done by local citizens, who thus became familiar with conditions and were willing and anxious to correct untoward situations. At the conclusion of the survey, continuing committees were set up to see that the recommendations were carried out. It is heartening to know that many of the recommendations are realities now. We are sending you this digest of the report for the philosophy behind the survey and for the recommendations made. You may find it useful in planning for a community council. A complete report of the survey is available from us for $1.00.

Enclosed is a copy of the story of the formation of a "Good Neighbor" Committee in Daytona Beach, Florida, which contains helpful suggestions.

The Council usually makes these suggestions to groups interested in forming interracial committees or community councils of an interracial nature:

(1) First, confer with a number of people of both races who are reasonably sure of being interested in setting up such a committee. These should include, if possible, ministers, editors, lawyers, businessmen, and leaders in women's church and civic organizations. Try to get a person of wide influence and recognized leadership to take the initiative in calling the group together for the organization meeting.

(2) When the group has its first meeting, there should be full and free discussion of the type of committee which it wants to establish, the sort of membership it wants (that is, open or limited) and the kind of by-laws under which it wants to operate.

(3) If we may give a suggestion as to the initial activities, it would be that the committee begin with something on which it is reasonably sure to succeed. This is not only good for the morale of the committee members, but it also tends to strengthen the relationship of the committee to the community. The committee might want to devote its first efforts to surveying the facts on some local problem, such as recreation facilities, sanitary conditions, hospital facilities, etc., and bringing the facts to the attention of the proper city authorities.

The Council is anxious to be helpful to local committees and councils wherever it can. We can supply literature which might be helpful, and we are occasionally able to send a staff member to speak to local groups in the South where we operate or to advise any group on their work. Our whole program of action, as discussed in the leaflet, "The Southern Regional Council", is based on the idea that the South's problems are deeper than race--the presence of several races in an area helps to aggravate social, economic, and psychological problems. We feel that all groups working together can make this a better and happier southland. We should be delighted to have as many members of your council as possible join the Council; if there is full participation, then your council might become a local chapter of the Southern Regional Council.

It might prefer to affiliate with the Texas Committee on Interracial Cooperation, the officers of which are: Chairman, Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston; 1st Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. R. Banks, Prarie View; 2nd Vice-Chairman, Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 West 14th Street, Huntsville; and Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Brock, 609 North Washington, Bryan.

In any case, we want to be of as much service to you as possible. We hope that you will write us again of your progress and will continue to call on us for any service we can render.

(over)

We are enclosing a publications list of Council material, in case you wish to order material for local use, as well as sample copies of our pamphlets which we think might be helpful to you.

Best wishes to you in your efforts to form the council. We shall look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

W Pirtle: Please reply

Marfa, Texas
March 3, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 5
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

Could you give us some help, or advice, on the formation of a community council? We would like to form a council of representatives of all organizations and groups in our town to take care of community problems.

Marfa is a town of 4500, located in West Texas. Our nearest city is El Paso, 200 miles away; the location means that we must take care of our own needs.

Our greatest need is for recreational facilities; both for young and old. Then we have the problem of race - 60% of our town is Latin-American.

Any help you could offer would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Clara Monkhouse
(Marfa) Texas
Marfa

I have requested

March 12, 1948

Miss Marilyn Krauss
1410 Morris Avenue
New York 56, New York

Dear Miss Krauss:

Your letter to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Southern Regional Council was chartered in 1944, absorbing the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its affiliated agencies.

We are glad to send you what material we have on lynching. We are mailing it to you today under separate cover.

You will find that an excellent source of information is The Negro Year Book, 1947, published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Please call on us whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Changing Character Lynching
Credits your Right

3/12/48

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

1410 Morris Avenue
New York 56, N.Y.
March 11, 1948

The Commission
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 12 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs;

After reading the report entitled "Lynchings - What They Mean" of the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, I have decided to write to you for help. I'm a college student writing a report for a American History course on Lynching in the United States. I find the report was issued in 1933. The aid I'm seeking is for more recent information & any sources you might be able to supply that I may write to.

I am very interested in the above topic and hope you will be able to help me. Thanking you befor hand I am. —

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Marilyn Hauss

Info. Bg. ch

March 15, 1948

Mr. W. E. Rhode
R"1 Meadowbrook Road
Benton Harbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Rhode:

Thank you for your letter of March 7 telling us of your interest in the status of the Negro and in the general field of race relations.

In this connection we think you would be interested to know what the Council is doing in this field and we are enclosing a copy of our pamphlet The Southern Regional Council which tells you what the Council is and what it does. We are also sending you the pamphlet America's Tenth Man and a copy of our recently published digest of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights as well as a list of other Council publications which might interest you.

The Council welcomes to membership all those who subscribe to its principles and aims, whether located within the southern region or not. Members living outside the region a are enrolled as Associate members with all the rights and privileges of membership, except that they do not vote in the annual meeting. You will of course understand and appreciate the reason for this. Membership in the Council is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly publication New South. We shall be happy to have you join us if you feel you care to do so.

Please let us hear from you further if we can be of service. With kindest good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Send SRC. 3 Q 1 #2 list

#188.
3/15/48

R"1 Meadowbrook Rd.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
March 7, 1948.

Southern Regional Council

S.R.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am a firm believer that the negro is being very unjustly treated. Although the situation has improved a great deal in many areas, in many, the sad plight of the negro has been multiplied many times over. I have been literally " digging-up " facts about the history, habits, and background of the negro. I have in my personal files many clippings from periodicals concerning the one tenth of the nation; the negro. With this ever present subject in my mind I have read many books in an attempt to answer many questions asked by myself and my acquaintances. I realize I am not capable of answering these questions and will not be able until I have made an extensive research and study, but I am very interested in he subject and would appreciate all the valuable information and all the possible data, facts, and etc. you could possibly send me.

Thank you.

Oblingingly yours,

William E. Rhode

Mr. W. E. Rhode.

March 15, 1948

Miss Eleanor Hope Johnson
351 Farmington Avenue
Hartford 5, Connecticut

Dear Miss Johnson:

We are very appreciative of the two ($2.00) dollars which you sent us sometime ago as a subscription to New South and other Council publications issued during the calendar year, designating this subscription as a gift to the Katharine Ware Smith Memorial Fund.

This subscription was entered immediately upon receiving your letter, but your letter has been held on my desk for the purpose of answering your inquiry as to books in the early annals of the Negro in America which would be valuable for your memorial in the Library. Please accept my apologies that successive meetings and other pressing duties have delayed my reply.

No doubt you already know about the recent book on the Negro by Oliver Cox of Tuskegee Institute, entitled, Class, Caste, and Race. This book won the George Washington Carver Award and is published by Doubleday and sells for $7.50. It is most authoritative, covering even the anthropological aspects of the subject.

I am enclosing a selective bibliography on race and race relations in the United States which I hope will be helpful, I suggest also, that you write Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., for suggestions along the line of your inquiry.

With kindest good wishes and the hope that we may serve you further, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc. R-C

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

I believe in the principles and aims of the Southern Regional Council and I want to help in its task as (check appropriate squares):

[ ] A Member. I understand that I am to receive full membership rights and that I will receive all publications and reports issued by SRC.

I enclose dues for one year ..... $ 2.00

I enclose an additional contribution of ... $ .....

Total enclosed ..... $ .....

(NOTE: persons living outside the South are enrolled as Associate [non-voting] Members).

[✓] A Subscriber. I enclose:

$1.00 [ ] for one year's subscription to *New South.*

$2.00 [✓] for a year's subscription to both *New South* and all other SRC publications.

[ ] As a Contributor to SRC's operation funds.

I enclose $ ..... as a donation to the Council's work.

Name Smith College Library, K.W.S. Fund.

Street .....

City Northampton State Mass.

Occupation .....

(Over)

Sent in by Mrs Eleanor Hope Johnson

Some of my friends would like to know more about the Southern Regional Council. Please send information to the following:

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

ELEANOR HOPE JOHNSON
351 FARMINGTON AVENUE
HARTFORD 5, CONNECTICUT

Feb. 10

My dear Mrs. McKoy

Some members of my class at college are establishing a memorial to Mrs. Katharine Ware Smith whose father and broth- both were presidents of Atlanta University. She died last spring, keeping up her passionate interest in Negro affairs to the last, although her home demands made it impossible for her to be active . I am making my subscription for our memorial in the Smith College Library so that it may be included in the collection. Do you know of any book in the early annals of the Negro in America which it would be valuable for us to have?

Yours sincerely,

E. H. Johnson

Capt. Van & Racer 7.55

Lt. W. Oliver Capt

Dunbeany

Geo. West Cross Award

Number Equal

March 16, 1948

Miss Martha Clark
Marshall District High School
Arvonia, Virginia

Dear Miss Clark:

Thank you for your letter of March 11.

It is a pleasure to send you (for free) one copy each of our digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and an accompanying mimeographed pamphlet, painting in the whole background of the matter of civil and human rights in the South.

Costs are so high that I am sorry to say we will have to charge you ten cents each for additional copies.

Salute to all of Buckingham!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: Digest of Report of President's Com. on Civil Rights; "Condition of Our Rights;" Publications list

GSM:eb

Marshall District High School
ARVONIA, VA.

RALPH A. RACER, PRINCIPAL

Council

March 11, 1948

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I have been informed that you have prepared some material for discussion use on the Civil Rights report. We, at school are very much interested in this, and I am writing you, at the request of Mr. Racer, asking if you will send us this material, and hoping that it won't be any bother to you to do this.

Thank you.

(Miss) Martha Clark
Marshall District High School
Arvonia, Virginia

Info. Request

March 18, 1948

Miss Christene Wells
516 Alabama Street
Dublin, Georgia

Dear Miss Wells:

We have a useful little pamphlet on education in the South, of which I send you a copy. It is priced at twenty cents, and we should appreciate it if you could send us that amount.

If your local library has a copy of the Negro Yearbook for 1941-1946, published by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, you will find some excellent figures on Negro schools and Negro colleges in the South in the section between pages 54 and 108.

I send you as possibly useful, and for free, a famous little pamphlet of ours, called "America's Tenth Man."

Let us know if we can help you more.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: "Wanted: An Educated South;"
"America's Tenth Man."

GSM:eb

516 Alabama Street
Dublin, Georgia
March 1948

Dr. George Mitchell
c/o The Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir;

I would like for you to give me some material on the following Topics if possible, please.

I was asked by my Teacher to write a term paper or an essay on The Developement of Negro Colleges in the South or Negro Education in the South, and she told me to write and see if you could give me some material on either one of them.

So I will appreciate you sending it to the above address. Thank you.

Yours Truly,
(Miss) Christene Wells

Info. Requests

March 19, 1948

Mr. Paul J. Bringman
Cabinet Member, Y.M.C.A.
Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Bringman:

In response to your letter of March 11th, we are forwarding sample copies of some of our pamphlets dealing with problems of the South, together with a complete price listing.

We are most interested to learn of your proposed meeting and should like to be of help in any way that we can. Soaring costs of paper and printing have made it impossible for the Council to do much in the way of free distribution, but we have, so far, managed to hold to an extremely modest price line, due to the fact that our main interest is in getting the materials into the hands of people.

May I call your attention, among other things, to our recent pamphlet digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights ? We are re-mimeographing a companion study, "The Condition of Our Rights," material taken from the files on human and civil rights, and this mimeographed study may possibly be available in time for your meeting on April 1st. Both pamphlets sell for ten cents, and are much in demand for similar meetings.

If we can serve you, please let us hear from you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

KENNETH BIBBEE, PRESIDENT
GARLAND THAYER, VICE PRESIDENT
JACK BRASWELL, SECRETARY
HERMAN PATERSON, GENERAL TREASURER
GEORGE R. KAVANAUGH, CHAIRMAN ADVISORY BOARD
IRA J. MARTIN, TH.D., FACULTY ADVISOR

Y. M. C. A.

BEREA COLLEGE

BEREA, KY.

RECEIVED
15 1948
Southern Regional Council

March 11, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
708 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Our organization is joining with the Y. W. C. A. of our campus in preparing for an extensive conference upon problems of the South; we plan to begin at the first of April.

We were sincerely hoping that you would be able to help us out with some material along this line. We will appreciate to the utmost all the data you can send to us, and our deepest gratitude along with everything we receive. Believe us, the material will be put to very good use. It will be of valuable importance to us combined with the many speakers that we are inviting for the conference.

Our organizations send their hearty wishes for success in your endeavors.

Yours very truly,

Paul J. Bringman

Paul J. Bringman
Cabinet Member.

PJB:PJB

John is planning at this conf
vs

SRC - Information Requests

March 22, 1948

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Director
Department of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Guzman:

Enclosed is the list of executive secretaries and chairmen of state interracial committees and divisions of the Southern Regional Council, as requested in your letter of March 19.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

STATE DIVISIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Florida

Dr. William H. Gray, 1st Vice-Chairman
Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

(Chairman Edgar Ray resigned in March)

Kentucky

Mr. J. M. Tydings, Chairman
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Mississippi

The Rev. Mr. H. B. Schaeffer, President
1525 Robinston Street
Jackson, Mississippi

South Carolina

Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Chairman
R.F.D. #1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Mrs. Eugene Spearman, Executive Secretary
Algene Acres
Newberry, S. C.

Alabama

Dr.A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Dr. R. L. Russell, State Director
Room 424, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Mr. George C. Clary, Chairman
224 Barnard Street
Savannah, Ga.

on

North Carolina Commission/Interracial Cooperation

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson, State Director
P.O. Box 1208
Raleigh, N. C.

The Rev. Mr. Leon Russell, Cha irman
Goldsboro, N.C.

Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches

The Rev. Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

The Rev. Mr. John Page Williams, Chairman
St. Christophers School
Richmond, Virginia

Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF
RECORDS AND RESEARCH

March 19, 1948

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me a list of all of the executive secretaries or presidents of the various State Interracial Commissions.

I would greatly appreciate this favor.

Very truly yours,

Jessie P. Guzman

(Mrs.) Jessie P. Guzman
Director

c

SRC - Info Requests

March 24, 1948

H. Shaw, Esq.
The Science Museum
South Kensington
London, S. W.7

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of February 27, S. 16390, it is a pleasure to send you our leading pamphlets. I enclose also a price list which conveniently digests several publications.

Few of these are of scientific interest, I fear. It may be that your circulation in South Africa and in the Colonial Dependencies will arouse a spark of interest here and there.

We have been for years in cousinly communication with the South Africa Institute of Race Relations at Johannesburg.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

Separate cover

g

Telephone: Kensington 6371

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY.

Please quote Our Reference
S.16390.

Your Reference

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM,
SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S.W.7

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
27 FEB 1948

Sir,

I would inquire if you would be so good as to present your Pamphlets to the National Library of Science and Technology at the Science Museum.

In addition to its comprehensive sets of literature on cognate subjects, which are not available in specialised libraries, this Library contains an exceptionally extensive collection of works on agricultural machinery.

Ten thousand scientific and technical periodicals are received regularly in the Library. All publications added to the Library are recorded in its "Weekly List of Accessions to the Library", which has a wide circulation among research workers and institutions.

/I

The Secretary,
Southern Regional Council,
INC.,
63, Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atalanta,
Georgia,
U.S.A.

9

I invite your kind consideration of the enclosed leaflet, which gives an account of the scope, aim and activities of the Library.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

H Shaw

Director.

DIRECTOR

THE
SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY
South Kensington, London, S.W.7

The Science Museum Library is a National Central Library of pure and applied Science. It is open free to the public, from 10.0 a.m. to 5.50 p.m. on week-days, except Bank Holidays. Admission is by ticket, which can be obtained by application in writing to the " Director, Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7 ", or by personal application at the entrance to the Library.

The Library contains works printed in Great Britain and the more important scientific books published abroad, and, in addition, an exceptionally extensive collection of current scientific and technical periodicals of all countries. It is particularly rich in the Transactions of Societies, Bulletins, Monographs, Reports, etc., of Government Departments, Experiment Stations, Research Laboratories, and Scientific Institutions. The total number of periodicals in the Library is about 15,000, of which some 10,000 are current. The number of volumes in the Library is approximately 280,000, and is being augmented at the rate of 12,000 a year.

The aim of the Library is to assist those engaged in study and research, and to render readily accessible the information contained in scientific and technical literature. It is therefore desired to form as complete a collection as possible of this literature. The rapid growth of research and the interdependence of the various branches of science has necessitated this central reference library

of science and technology, in order to supplement the more restricted scope and difficult selective task of specialized libraries.

To ensure easy access to the literature on any subject, author and subject catalogues of all publications in the Library are maintained in card index form.

The subject catalogue is minutely classified by the Decimal Classification and contains entries of every book received, as well as of monographs, bulletins, reports, theses and selected papers.

In addition, a subject index to scientific and technical articles in periodicals has been organized as a key to recorded information and for the supply of lists of references on given subjects. This index, which comprises two and a half million cards, is also classified according to the Decimal Classification, so that all references to information on a given subject can be found in one place under a single classification number, which can be ascertained from the alphabetical index of subjects. The index contains practically all published bibliographical notices that are classified according to the Decimal Classification, together with others prepared in the Library, and is growing at the rate of about 150,000 entries a year. This index is supplemented by a collection of abstracting and indexing journals and scientific bibliographies of all kinds, which is estimated to contain in all forty million references.

The Library issues each week, under the title " Weekly List of Accessions ", a classified list of its accessions, in which are recorded the new books, periodicals, monographs, bulletins, etc., acquired, together with selected titles of papers in scientific periodicals.

Bibliographies of sufficiently specific subjects are compiled in answer to inquiry.

Photostat copies of articles, illustrations, etc., can be supplied at rates which will be quoted on application.

Sc. M. 130.

Science Museum,
1st April, 1940.

(51687) Wt. 9860/0117 4,000 5/40 Hw. G.390

J. L. Paquet

March 24, '48

Mr. A. R. Mead
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

Dear Mr. Mead,

We are glad to have your letter of March 22.

It was Mr. C. E. Wilson, President of General Electric, who was a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Rabbi Gittelson has a New York Synagogue, at Rockville, Long Island. He was born in Cleveland, and is a graduate of Western Reserve University and of Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. He was a Chaplain in the USNR from June '43 to January, '46, and received the Navy Commendation Ribbon of the Fifth Marine Dvsn for his services on Iwo Jima. Author of "Modern Jewish Problem". Last year was National Chaplain for the Jewish War Veterans.

Mr. Luckman is President of Lever Brothers.

Mr. Mathews is President of the Chamber of Commerce of Omaha, Nebr.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly is Georgia born and Georgia reared. She is Secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations, Southeastern Jurisdiction, the Methodist Church. She is a field Secretary of the Southern Regional Council.

We don't know the political affiliation of the members of the Committee, but would be quite sure that none of them are Communists!

As to bills in Congress. I'm hazy, but I believe an anti-poll-tax bill passed the House in the 1st Session of this Congress, and is now before the Senate for hearings. Eight or nine other similar bills are on the calendar of the House.

On anti-lynching bills, the one introduced in the House by Congressman Case, Republican, of New Jersey, has been reported out of the Judiciary Committee. A Senate bill, sponsored by Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, is moving somewhere in the Senate.

On fair employment practices, the House has eight bills, and the Senate bill, sponsored by Senator Ives, Republican, of New York, has been reported out of Committee.

I do not know of other so-called Civil Rights bills as being now before the Congress, but there may very well be others.

I don'T know the sponsors of these various bills.

I have never heard that any members of the Congress are affiliated with the Communist Party. It is generally said that Representative Marcantonio of New York has frequently voted in a way acceptable to the communists.

We know nothing of the position of the Communist Party on any of the Civil Rights bills. They would probably be for some or many of the present bills.

Neither do we know what organizations are backing the various bills.

The Southern Regional Council, at its annual meeting in November, 1947, commended President Truman for appointing the distinguished Committee on Civil Rights, and recommended that Southern people study earnestly the report and its various recommendations. We are a non-political organization, and do not lobby for or against any specific legislative measures.

It is a pleasure to give you what information we can.

Very truly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
GAINESVILLE

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

March 22, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I need some information about persons who composed the President's Civil Rights Committee, and also about pending Congressional bills concerned with civil rights.

I have the report of the President's Committee entitled "To Secure these Rights," and the list of persons on the Committee is given therein. I have consulted Who's Who in America for data about these people, but I find that I still require the following information:

Which C. E. Wilson was a member of the Committee, Charles Edward Wilson, President of General Electric; or Charles Erwin Wilson, President of General Motors?

Basic information about Rabbi Roland Gittelson, Charles Luckman, Francis P. Matthews, and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, who are not listed in Who's Who.

It is quite important for my use to know the political affiliation of all the members of this committee, if that is known. A local minister had charged that either these persons or the persons backing the proposed laws are Communists, so I need the information to supply to him.

In addition to information about the personnel of the Civil Rights Committee, I need information about proposed legislation concerned with civil rights. I have written to one member of Congress from Florida about this but as yet have received no reply. What I need to know is as follows:

1. What Civil Rights bills are now pending in Congress?
2. Who introduced them and what is their party affiliation?
3. Are any of these Congressmen affiliated with the Communist Party?
4. Are Communists in our country backing these bills?
5. What other organizations are backing these bills?
6. Is the Southern Regional Council supporting the President's Committee's recommendations, and is it supporting the pending legislation?

If I can have this information, which I know is a large order, I will appreciate your courtesy very much.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. Mead

A. R. Mead, Director
Educational Research

Intercultural Projects

March 25, '48

Miss Kazue Iha
Box 142
Koloa, Kauai
Hawaii

Dear Miss Iha,

The best I can do is send you two or three things that are in print about voting in these Southern States.

If you will study carefully the page (No. 7) in "Your Part in Georgia's Politics" you will see something very undemocratic and hurtful. Georgia is the only State that has this bad system.

Good luck,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.O. Box 142
Kolos, Kauai, Hawaii
March 19, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
110 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
U.S.A.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

In my History Class we are making projects concerning the Amendments to the Constitution. I have chosen as my project Race Discrimination regarding to the 15th Amendment. So, therefore, I have embraced the opportunity of writing to you for information as to how your voting system works and articles relating to Race Chauvinism in your state. All this will be highly appreciated and fully welcomed.

Maybe, you'll are wondering how I got hold of your address. Well, to begin with a girl gave me an address in order for me to write to a Negro School, but it wasn't a Negro School yet a teacher wrote me and gave me your address. So here I am asking for your help.

Can you answer this letter on the 24th or 25th, because your letter on voting system ~~and~~ any peculiar incidents of discrimination and your opinion on discrimination will be paste in my scrapbook and the scrapbook is due on March 30th. So you can see how important and urgent this call is! Will you be able to do that? Thanks! You ~~make~~ are permitted to write out your letter rather concise of which I do prefer. As long as your letter on Discrimination gets here, is my toughest problem.

Before concluding let me once more remind you that you'll be important as ~~an~~ the teacher and class will read your letter.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly,

Kazue Iha

My Address is:

Miss Kazue Iha

Box 142

Koloa, Kauai

Hawaii

March 30, 1948

Miss Frances Strode
2109 Ringgold Road
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Dear Miss Strode:

We have a popular little pamphlet which may be the sort of thing you wrote about March 29. I enclose a copy. We have to sell it for ten cents.

The enclosed list of other publications of ours may have something else that will interest you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: "America's Tenth Man";
Publications list;

GSM:eb

March 29, 1948

Southern Retional Conference
63 Auburn Road
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Please send me information regarding our American Negro population and where they are located. This is for teaching purposes. The address is 2109 Ringgold Road, Chattanooga 2, Tennessee.

Frances Stroh

Info Request

March 31, 1948

Miss Jean Hardley
Connecticut College
New London, Connecticut

Dear Miss Hardley:

This is in reply to your letter of March 24, addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Commission is no longer in existence, its work having been absorbed and extended by the formation of the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

I think just about everything you want will be found in a book called "The Legal Status of The Negro," published by the University of North Carolina Press about 1942.

You would also find full discussion in Myrdal's "American Dilemma."

An interesting state to take would be Virginia, because various of its segregation statutes have been under attack latterly. The Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches, 1444 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia, could supply you with details on the legislation introduced but not passed by the last session of the Virginia Legislature. You would find the general statutes in any good law library.

If for any reason you do not want to do Virginia, try South Carolina.

If there is anything further we can do to help you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1948
NEGRO PROJECT
Inter-Racial Commission

March 24, 1948

Conf mail ack

Dear Sirs;

At present I am at work on an individual study paper on the segregation policy that has been evolved under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. If you know or can recommend any sources that would be of aid in this study, I would appreciate your assistance. I am planning a study of the state laws of a representative Southern state that has a legal segregation policy. Could you suggest a representative state, and recommend to me a source from which the laws could be obtained? Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Jean Hardley
Conn. College
New London, Conn.

Info Request

April 7, 1948

Mr. Mirl W. Whitaker
Box 4654
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

Your subject is pretty vague and I don't quite know how to break into it.

I send you one volume for free that will have in it much information. This is the "Study of Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt," from the Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Cotton of The Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, First Session, July 7 and 8, 1947. It is going to you under separate cover.

Your next source will be a thickish, tan Government volume, put out a matter of five or six years ago by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, with a title which I vaguely recall as "Organizations of Farm Laborers." The BAE has a man who has faithfully clipped everything relating to farm labor activities for thirty years, and he put most of it into that book. Sorry I can't remember his name, but it would have been minimized in the Government volume, anyway.

Get in touch with the National Farm Laborers Union, 583 Beale Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

You could reach the CIO union, which spasmodically does something with farm laborers, by writing to the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, 1307 H Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

I am not clear from your letter whether you are interested only in agricultural laborers. If you are going into organized labor in general in the South, the field is very wide. Plenty of people at Duke can tell you how to get into it.

I enclose copies of two or three of our pamphlets.

Your own Professor Calvin Hoover is running a major research project on what to do about mechanization of agriculture in the South. Buddy up to him. He has all the dope.

We shall be glad to help you in any way that we can.

Here is a leaflet about our Council. Do you think you could find two dollars and join it?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: Fleming pamphlet;
GSM:eb "South's Future for The Nation";
"Machines in The Cotton Fields."

Box 4654
Duke University
North Carolina

RECEIVED
5 1948
Southern Regional Council

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia,

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I am writing a research paper on "The Christian Ethic and Southern Economic Development". At the conclusion, I hope there will be some statement of principal that makes a distinction share cropping and home ownership.

My central concern is the laborer. I need information concerning the organized laborer. Also, at this stage, I am interested in the large labor supply (agricultural) that probably will never be organized.

Can you give me information or refer me to agencies that can tell me the needs of southern workers. What plans are being made? What has been done?

Sincerely
Mike W. Whitaker

P.S. I'd be interested in information about your own council.

Info. Request

April 8, 1948

Mr. Bernard Mandler
2457 S. W. 18th Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Mandler:

You will find some useful chapters in Robert Weaver's book called "Negro Labor," published about 1946 by Harcourt, Brace and Company. He showed that good personnel management could solve many of the problems of race discrimination.

I send you a reference manual on FEPC, which should be helpful.

The final report of FEPC will be useful to you also.

Probably the company which has done most in this field is the International Harvester Company. They have in their personnel office a Miss Sarah Southall, from Mississippi, I believe, who gets a lot of good things done.

If you can get onto the trail of it, some of the most interesting information comes from people in the Federal Government who have worked at the problem of lessening discrimination there.

A near-by industry which might be helpful to you is the pulp and paper industry. Many of the Southern companies have tried to be comparatively fair.

If you need more information, we can get you some more.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure: FEPC Reference Manual, published by Nat'l Advisory
GSM:eb

published by National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Bernard Mandler
Alpha Epsilon Pi
University of Miami

RECEIVED
APR 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

2457 S.W. 18th St.
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

I am a student at the University of Miami and at the present am engaged in a research paper the title of which is "Racial Discrimination as a Personnel Problem in Industry".

Dr. Gordon Lovejoy, professor of Sociology at the University has given me your address with the hope that you might have available some data on the subject. Perhaps you could recommend some books or periodicals that have been published that would be of assistance to me.

I would be more than

happy to pay the expenses for receiving any publication's that you feel would be helpful.

Sincerely,

Bernard Mandler

2457 S.W. 18th St.

Miami, Fla.

Information Requests

April 12, 1948

Miss Beatrice Lovetti
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Lovetti:

I am sorry that we have no material on the subject of intermarriage of the Negro and whites.

You may be able to get material from either of two Negro magazines, if you can tell the editors specifically what you want. The magazines are Negro Digest and Ebony, both of which are published at 5125 South Calumet Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

I note that you card was addressed to the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. The Association was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the latter was chartered in 1944. The enclosed pamphlet tells of our work.

I hope that you will call on us in the future whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

5 48
Negro Personnel Council

Berea College
Berea, Kentucky
Box 1144

April 1, 1948

Dear Madam:

Do you have any free or inexpensive materials on the subject of the intermarriage of the negro and the white?

I will appreciate it if you can send me some material. I am willing to pay a small fee for its cost.

Thank you.

Truly yours,
(Miss) Beatrice Lovette

Information Request

April 12, 1948

Miss Marie A. Pietzak
1220 North 18th Street
Saginaw, Michigan

Dear Miss Pietzak:

For information on Catholic-Negro relationships I suggest that you write The Reverend Father Vincent J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South, 2901 South Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans 18, Louisiana, and/or the Catholic magazine, INTERRACIAL REVIEW, 20 Vesey Street, New York 7, N.Y.

I am sorry that we have no material on your subject. I feel sure that you can get what you need, however, from either of the above sources.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Information Secretary

1220 N. 18th St
Saginaw, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

I am a Senior in high school and am preparing a termpaper on "The Catholic Church and the Negro." I am very much interested in Catholic-Negro Relations on topics of this sort. Would you have any material that would aid me in this subject. If you cannot help me, could you possibly refer me to some one who could?

Thank You

Marie A. Pietzak

RECEIVED
APR 12 '48

Informative Reply

April 12, 1948

Miss Winnie Plummer
19 North Clark St.
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Miss Plummer:

Your letter of April 12 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. For your information the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its affiliates was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in January 1944.

We have forwarded your request to Harcourt, Brace and Company. You may be interested to know that the poem appeared in the book of American Negro Poetry edited by James Weldom Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

Maggaret N. Price
Publications Division

MP:s

19 North Clark
Chicago 2

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Since I cannot find the copyright owner for Joseph Cotter's poem, "And What Shall You Say?" I am writing to ask you if you will forward the enclosed request for permission to use it to the correct person and address. This is a very great favor which I shall appreciate immensely. I first found the poem in your "Singers in the Dawn" and have loved it ever since.

Most gratefully,
Kimie Plummer

letter forwarded to Harcourt, Brace & Co.
nl- 4/12/48

[illegible]

[illegible] SRC-[illegible] 1944

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

April 14, 1948

Miss Cornelia Donoho
Tennessee State College
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Dear Miss Donoho:

The Conference on Education and Race Relations was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in 1944. Consequently, your request for information on Negro education has been forwarded to us.

We are sending you under separate cover some publications of the Southern Regional Council which may be helpful. Wanted: An Educated South is a study of the condition of Southern education which includes material on Negro schools. The March, 1948 issue of New South, our monthly publication, contains an article by Ira De. A. Reid on "The Problem of Race and Regional Cooperation in Education". And the pamphlet, The Condition of our Rights, contains a section on Negro education in the South.

In addition, for the latest and most complete information, we suggest that you write to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Negro Education, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.

Another source which may have some helpful material for your study is the Negro Yearbook. Either the 1947 or 1948 edition would contain up to date information.

I hope that this is the information you wanted. If we can be of any further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

A.P.

Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Tennessee State College
March 5, 1948

Absorbed '44

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

Conference on Education and Race Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a paper on "Negro Education" for an American History term paper. I need some material concerning schools, methods of teaching, types and location of regional schools for negroes. I would appreciate it very much if you would send any material you have on negro schools, and education. I particularly need some detailed reports on progress made in this field since 1900. Please send the material available as soon as possible. Thanking you in advance.

Yours truly,
Cornelia Donoho

✓ SD South
✓ Mar N.S. –
Southern College
Specialist, Negro Ed –
✓ Cancelled in Lib
Negro Yr. Bk.

Box 33
Furman Univ.
Greenville, S. C.
14 April 1948

Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Miss Price:

Thank you very much for the material on civil rights that I received a few days ago. It is helping me a great deal in my study of Civil Rights in the South. Would that more people could read the statistics in your material.

Enclosed you will find twenty cents (20¢) to cover the postage on the material you sent me. In case more material is available I would appreciate your keeping me in mind.

Thank you so much.

Your truly,
Harry L. Raley
Harry L. Raley

Information Requests

April 15, 1948

Miss Jean Handley
Connecticut College
New London, Connecticut

Dear Miss Handley:

I believe we sent you the other day the pamphlet, "Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Southern Customs."

You will find some recent decisions in the enclosed pamphlet, "The Condition of Our Rights."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure
GSM:eb : "Condition of Our Rights"

April 7, 1948

Conn. College
New London, Conn.

RECEIVED
APR 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your invaluable suggestions in regard to my request for aid in my paper on the policy of segregation evolved from the Supreme Court's interpretation of the fourteenth amendment. It has been called to my attention that the Southern Regional Council has published a work entitled Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Southern Customs*. Could you tell me where I might locate a copy of this work? Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Jean Handley

(Miss) Jean Handley

*Send MP 4/12/48

SRC - Information requests

April 19, 1948

Mr. William D. Amis
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Amis:

I send you a leaflet describing the Council generally, and the last two or three issues of our little magazine, New South, plus a price list of our various pamphlets.

Some of these latter could be particularly helpful to you.

If you can find two dollars to join the Council, we will be sending you our magazine each month and all future pamphlets.

I have a nephew at Swarthmore named Sidney Mitchell. I hope you two will get acquainted.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: Fleming pamphlet
GSM:eb "Facing Facts in SC"
Oct '47, Nov '47,
Feb, '48, and Mar (48
New South.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

12 April 1948

Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

As a native South Carolinian and a prospective graduate student of sociology, I am particularly interested in knowing more about the work of the Southern Regional Council. If the Council publishes any literature or newsletters regarding its work, I would like very much to receive some copies.

Yours very truly,

Bill Amis

William D. Amis

Please return to H.P.

Mississippi College
Clinton, Mississippi
April 21, 1948

SRC-14 Regional B.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I am very much interested in the movement known as the Southern Regional Council. For a potential research paper in Sociology of Race Relations, taught by Professor H. G. Basden, I have selected the topic of "The History and Program of the Southern Regional Council."

Since material on this subject is not available in the college library, would you please send me any material or information which would serve as proper research background for this undertaking. Any answer to my request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours 4/23/48
Barbara Ann Given

SRC
Jan. 1946 N. S.
Irvines - Durham. Atlanta - Behind Statement
~~Dec - Jan.~~ N. S.
Nov. 1947 N. S.
Jan. 1948 N. S.

Info Requests

April 21, 1948

Mr. Robert L. Grace
Apartment #65, Cottage City
Arizona State College
Flagstaff, Arizona

Dear Mr. Grace:

Thank you for your letter of April 8, addressed to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Its work has been taken over by the Southern Regional Council.

I send you one of the Commission's pamphlets and a very recent mimeographed publication of the Council.

You will find many facts in the Negro Yearbook for 1946-1947, published by Tuskegee Institute.

Of course, you should read Arthur Raper's great book, "The Tragedy of Lynching."

Probably the best thing on legislation is the book by Chadbourne, referred to in the mimeographed pamphlet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: "The Changing Character of Lynching";
GSM:eb "The Condition of Our Rights."

RECEIVED
12 1948
Southern Regional Council

Flagstaff, Arizona
April 8, 1948

Commission on Interracial Co-operation
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am preparing a paper on lynchings as a social problem. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me all information on your studies of this subject.

I am particularly interested in motivation, and the effect a lynching may have upon a community. What state laws have been passed governing this problem, and what future legislation is expected to prevent this sort of action?

Any references you may suggest for further information would be most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Grace

Robert L. Grace

Apt. # 65, Cottage City
Arizona State College
Flagstaff, Arizona

April 21, 1948

Mr. Donald Anderson
Sixth Grade, Keewaydin School
30 52nd Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation is no longer in existence, having been absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in 1944, so we are taking the liberty of answering your request for information. The enclosed pamphlet will explain what the Council is and does.

As you can see from the pamphlet, the Council has no specific program or materials on Intercultural Education. However, we are enclosing a list of our publications, and if you think any of them would be helpful ~~to you~~, we will be glad to send them to you.

If you write to the Bureau for Intercultural Education (1697 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.), I am sure that they will be able to give you a great deal of the information and materials you are looking for.

If there is anything else that we can do to help you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

~~F. Simpson~~

KEEWAYDIN SCHOOL

Keewaydin School
30th 52nd So
Minneapolis Minn
April 14, 1948

Gentlemen, Please send us information on Intercultural Education.

Thank you
Yours truly,
Donald Anderson.

Ruth Swanbeck
Teacher
Gr. 6

Information Requests

April 22, 1948

Mr. Frank Gerhardt
4024 N. Marshall Street
Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Dear Mr. Gerhardt:

The Southern Regional Council has no educational program using visual aid materials. The Council's educational activities involve mainly research, publications, conferences, and similar programs. The enclosed pamplet will tell you more precisely what the Council is and does. I have also enclosed an annotated list of our publications, and if you think that any of them would be helpful, we will be very glad to send them to you.

The following organizations will probably be able to give you much of the information you desire:

1. Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith. Their local office in Philadelphia will be able to help you. This organization is very active in the field.

2. National Conference of Christians and Jews
   381 4th Avenue
   New York, 16, N.Y.

3. YMCA Motion Picture Bureau
   347 Madison Avenue
   New York 17, N.Y.

4. Bureau for Intercultural Education
   1697 Broadway
   New York 19, N.Y.

5. Religious Film Association
   297 4th Avenue
   New York 16, N.Y.

6. American Council Against Intolerance in America
   17 East 42nd Street
   New York 17, N.Y.

7. CIO, Department of Research and Education

718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
(I understand that they have an excellent, complete, and up-to-date list of films against discrimination.)

The above organizations should be able to give you film bibliographies, lists of any films they have produced, and the names of the films they have found most useful.

If there is any other way in which we can help you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Dear Sir:

I am a student at Temple University working on a unit of education to combat prejudice. My specific job is to compile a list of films useful in this task. I would appreciate any help you could offer in the way of films (name, use, and where it can be found) or any other information concerning your good work.

Sincerely, Frank Gerhardt

April 23, 1948

Miss Barbara J. Hudson, Librarian
University of California
Department of Economics
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Miss Hudson:

We are most appreciative of your interest in our small magazine New South.

We regret very much that costs of printing and operating, together with the eleemosynary nature of the Council's organization, makes it impossible for us to maintain complimentary mailing lists. We do, however, maintain a very low cost service and shall be happy to make your subscription at one dollar per year.

In view of the large number of issues which you lack, it might be simplet to order a complete file, including s subscription for 1948, as volume 1 begins in 1946. This could be done at a cost of only three dollars.

We are enclosing a current listing of Council publications which may be of interest to you. Some of the pamphlets listed are quarterly issues of New South and are so indicated. These you would receive in any event as part of a complete file and would not be neededo be ordered separately.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosur

Mrs McKay

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

April 12, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

The LIBRARY OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH has received a partial file of your publication, New South, from one of the graduate students in the Economics Department at the University of California. The Library would be very interested in securing a complete file of your publication. Do you maintain a complimentary mailing list for libraries? If you do, we would greatly appreciate having our name added to it. We would also appreciate receipt of the numbers listed below which we do not have.

If you do not maintain a complimentary mailing list, or the issues noted below are no longer available, could we please be notified?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Barbara J. Hudson

Barbara J. Hudson
Librarian

117 Library Building

New South: vol. 1, no.1 thru 6; v.1, no. 8 thru v.2, no.1; v.2, nos. 4 and 5; v.2, no.7, v.2, no.9; v.2, no.11; v.3, no.3 and current issues.

RC - Information Requests

April 23, 1948

Mr. L. Harden
1301 Campbell St.
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Harden:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry and money order sent to the Conference on Education and Race Relations.

For your information, the Conference on Education and Race Relations merged with the Association of Southern Women for the prevention of Lynching and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to form the Southern Regional Council in January 1944, and your letter has therefore been referred to us.

As we do not have a publication entitled "Conference on Education and Race Relations, we are sending you a current list of the pamphlets we do have, in the hope that there may be something included which you may want. Meanwhile, we are returning your money order which is made out to the Conference on Education and Race Relations. If you should wish to order any of the pamphlets on the enclosed list, please make money order payable to the Southern Regional Council.

Please let us hear from you further if we can serve you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

4-13-19-48

To Whom it may Concern
in Close you will find 80-c
Please send To L Harden 24
Copys of Conference on
Education and Race
Relations Thanks in
advance hope To
hear from you in
return mail

L Harden 1301
Campbell St
Kansas City mo

RECEIVED
APR 19 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Information Requests

April 26, 1948

Miss Judith Austin
301 Prospect Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Miss Austin:

I am sorry that I really have very little information on the particular subject you asked about.

The Fellowship of Southern Churchmen at Chapel Hill does more in that line than any other Southern organization I know of. Their General Secretary is Miss Nelle Morton, Box 577, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

In order to save you time, I am taking the liberty of sending your letter to Miss Morton, with a copy of this letter, suggesting that she reply directly to you.

We should like to help you in any way that we can, but we are not sufficiently in touch with student activities to give you much.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

27 April 1948

Mr. Dwight O. Hickman
Mississippi College
Clinton, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Hickman:

As you requested in your letter of April 22, we are sending you all the available material we have on the organization and function of the Southern Regional Council.

We hope that this is what you wanted.

If there is anything further that we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
APR 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

Clinton, Mississippi
April, 22, 1948

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a student at Miss. College and am taking a course in Race Relations. In order to prepare a term paper on the organization and function of The Southern Regional Council, it is necessary for me to beg of you all the material you can sendme.

Thanking you for this favor, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT O. HICKMAN

Hemingway pamph.
Durham-Richmond-Atlanta statements
Dec '46 New South
Nov '47 "
Dec-Jan '47-'48 NS
List of publications
Mar '48 NS

Information Requests

April 27, 1948

Mr. Raymond P. Srsic
238 Alumni Hall
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear Mr. Srsic:

Thank you for your letter of April 17. The Southern Regional Council some years ago absorbed the work of the former Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Not much is in print, except in newsprint, on your subject. Without referring in detail to newspaper accounts, I can give you my recollection of the main breaks thus far.

The University of Maryland has admitted Negro law students.

The University of Delaware has admitted a Negro student for some part of training unavilable to him at the State supported Negro college at Dover, and has announced that it will be available in future to Negroes for work not available at Dover.

The University of Arkansas has admitted a Negro for instruction within a special department of itself for him.

The recent Legislature in Kentucky passed a bill authorizing governing bodies of educational and medical institutions to admit, within their discretion, Negroes for medical or nursing training. Maybe for other professional training, but I do not know that.

Two or three private institutions from time to time have admitted Negroes. Thus, Black Mountain College in North Carolina has a few Negro students. I understand quite informally that the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, from time to time admits Negroes to certain courses, although they are not permitted residence status on the Seminary grounds. A similar arrangement is occasionally followed at Union Theological Seminary (Southern Presbyterian) in Richmond, Virginia.

Hampton Institute in Virginia, for the last couple of years, has had several white exchange students. Under the Virginia statutes white students may not matriculate at Virginia Negro institutions, but, having matriculated elsewhere, they can then attend Hampton classes on an exchange basis.

Of course, the whole matter is hotly controversial just now because of the proposal by the Southern Governors of a plan for separate regional institutions.

I could dig out of our files more information about any of these items.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

RECEIVED
21 1948
Southern Regional Council

238 Alumni Hall
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana
April 17, 1948

Comm. on Inter-racial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In connection with my work as a student at the University of Notre Dame, I am making a brief study for a term paper in Sociology. The paper concerns the problem that the Negro faces in trying to gain admission into various schools of higher education.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me any pamphlets or other information that you may have pertaining to what has been done, or is being done to eliminate this idea of segregation in trying to keep the Negro out of various colleges.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond P. Srsic

Raymond P. Srsic

Info. Request

May 4, 1948

Mr. John C. Hare
Sociology Department
Florida Southern
Lakeland, Florida

Dear Mr. Hare:

Thank you for your card requesting information on expenditures for education in the South for white and Negro pupils.

We are sending you, under separate cover, two mimeographed pamphlets giving such expenditures. Many of the figures are for 1939-40, but are the latest we have available.

We have a number of publications dealing with regional development, as you will note from the enclosed publications list. We shall be happy to fill your order for as many of these as you wish.

We hope you will call on us again whenever we can be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

$1 - [illegible]
Circular [illegible]
MP
5/4/48

Dear Sirs: UP — M.S.

Lakeland, Fla.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send us the latest information prepared by your office on comparative data concerning public school expenditures for Black and White population in the Southern states. This is to be used in the sociology department at Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla. Any other publications dealing with regional development would be of great value to us. A list of your materials should be on our files. Thank you very much for giving this prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1968

John C. Hare
Sociology Dept.
Florida Southern

Info. Request

May 7, 1948

Mr. Dick Anliot, State Chairman
Ohio Council for Educational Democracy
141 North Professor Street
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Mr. Anliot:

The Southern Regional Council is successor to the Conference on Education and Race Relations, to which you sent April 27 your need for possible speakers at your November meeting.

The best man I can think of is Dave Burgess. He is youngish still, approximately thirty-one or thirty-two, and is ministerially trained. His father, I believe, is connected with Temple University.

Dave came to his present job from several years of work with sharecroppers in Eastern Arkansas and perhaps in West Tennessee. He is now a general representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, situated at Rock Hill, South Carolina. He is conducting for TWUA an educational and religious program which is proving very effective in that textile SState. He also, I believe, has some capacity in which he represents the Union with the press.

Dave has a good knowledge of agricultural conditions in the South. He also is quite up to date on ~~educational~~ industrial matters. He is an excellent speaker, with the capacity deeply to stir an audience of college students. I heard him speak at the college chapel at Berea just lately. He demonstrated to me that he can reach the springs of action in college students.

He is active in the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Nothing whatever suspicious about his political affiliations.

Dave's address is care of the Textile Workers Union of America, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

I have said nothing about race. He happens to be white, but is informed and sympathetic in the whole field of race relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

OHIO COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRACY

141 N. Professor St
Oberlin, Ohio
April 27, 1948

Conference on Education and Race Relations
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
APR 30 1948

Dear Sirs:

We are writing to you to get your suggestions as to good and available speakers in the field of inter-racial and inter-religious relations in college campus life. The occasion for which speakers are needed is the second annual conference of the Ohio Council for Educational Democracy, the purpose of which is to coordinate "the activities of independent campus groups among whose aims are the elimination of discriminatory practices and the reduction of prejudice on the basis of race, religion, and national origin, in the colleges and universities of Ohio." The tentative date set for this conference is the weekend of November 5, 6, and 7, 1948.

The actual theme of the conference has not been decided but will be decided on the basis of the speakers who are available. Therefore we would appreciate it if among the data you give us on suggested speakers, you would include the particular fields of inter-group relations in which the speaker is well qualified to speak, the probable cost of having him or her at the conference, and other biographical data indicating the qualifications of the speakers.

The tentative decisions as to what speakers are to be invited to the conference will be made at the OCED Executive Committee meeting of May 16. So if at all possible we would like the above requested information to be in our hands before that date. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,
Dick Anliot
Dick Anliot
State Chairman

DA:vh

May 10, 1948

Mr. Alvin E. White
10 East 138 St., Apt. 7-B
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

In response to your letter of April 26 to Dr. George Mitchell, I am sending the enclosed material. You will note that the table in the October NEW SOUTH is supplemented by a typewritten sheet.

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter and hope that this information will arrive in time to be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Fleming

Info. Requests

RECEIVED
APR 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

10 East 138 Street Apt. 7-B
New York 35, New York
April 26, 1948

Mr. George B. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Mitchell;

From time to time, the Southern Regional Council officials have been kind enough to furnish me information for story material regarding its work. This information has been very helpful and greatly appreciated.

In going through some material for a story last night, it occurred to me that there had been a great change in the attitude regarding the use of Negro police in the South. In 1935, Mr. Yancey of Greensboro, then at Durham, started a move in Durham to use Negro police. It took eight years for its fruition, but since that time, the idea has caught on with rapidity.

Does your organization have any information on the first city to use Negro police and subsequent data on other cities, with particular emphasis on recent additions. What I would like to show is a list of the cities chronologically, plus a few choice remarks attributed to the Mayor of Richmond when approached on the subject. If this information is available, you may be assured that the Southern Regional Council will be credited as the source.

Thanking you for this and for past favors,

Very truly yours,

Alvin E. White

ALVIN E. WHITE.

Info. Requests

May 10, 1948

Miss Gwendolyn Morrison
18412 Kingsdale Road, Rt. #1
Redondo Beach, California

Dear Miss Morrison:

Enclosed are names and addresses of several agencies working in the field of race relations. Each has a different approach to the problem, and a different "stragegy".

In 1945 the Julius Rosenwald Fund published a "Directory of Agencies in Race Relations: National, State and Local." The Directory is out-of-date in some respects, but I think you will still find it useful for your purposes. You may order it from the Fund for one dollar. The address is 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

AGENCIES IN THE FIELD OF RACE RELATIONS

STATE DIVISIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

Florida Division
Edgar Ray, Chairman
Managing Editor, Tampa Times
Tampa, Florida

Alabama Division
Dr. A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Talladega College
Talladega, Ala.

Kentucky Division
Mr. J. M. Tydings, Chairman
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Tennessee Division
Mr. Alfred Mynders, Chairman
Editor, Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mississippi Division
The Rev. Mr. H. B. Schaeffer, Chmn.
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Miss.

South Carolina Division
Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Chairman
RFD #1
Mayesville, S. C.

STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson, State Director (full time, paid position)
336 Salisbury Street
Raleigh, N.C.

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Dr. R. L. Russell, State Director (part-time, paid position)
Room 401, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

UNAFFILIATED COMMITTEES ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation of
the Virginia Council of Churches
Dr. Thomas C. Allen, Director (paid, full-time)
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Va.

OTHER AGENCIES

Southern Conference for Human Welfare
808 Perdido Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

American Civil Liberties Union
Lucille B. Milner, Secretary
170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10
(has state and local branches in South)

American Council on Race Relations
A. A. Liveright, Director
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Race Relations Division, American Missionary Association
Charles S. Johnson, Director
Social Science Institute
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Bureau for Intercultural Education
1697 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

The Catholic Committee of the South
Father Vincent J. O'Connell
2901 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America,
Department of Race Relations
Dr. George E. Haynes, Executive Secretary
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored
People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York
Walter White, Secretary

National Urban League
1133 Broadway
NewYork, N.Y.

Southern Negro Youth Congress
526 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham 3, Ala.

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

18412 Kingsdale Rd. Rt. #1
Redondo Beach, Calif.

April 28, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., Room 432, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is my check in the sum of $1.50, for which please send me the pamphlets listed below.

America's Tenth Man
Singers in the Dawn
Brothers in Black
Background for Brotherhood
To Secure These Rights (digest)
Color, Class & Personality
To Stem this Tide
The Negro in America
The Negro Press
Getting Along Together
Which Way is Better
The Curse of Ham
ABC's of Scapegoating.

I believe the listed price on these pamphlets is $1.28. Please apply the change from the check toward postage.

While these pamphlets seem to offer good arguments in favor of better racial understanding, I think that my purposes would be better served if you could provide me with an extensive list of organizations whose purposes coincide with yours. Would this be possible? This material is for use in a college class in race relations where there is much material of the type I have ordered but where there has not yet been introduced much evidence of the widespread organization for combatting racial prejudice.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Gwendolyn Morrison
(Miss Gwendolyn Morrison)

~~No address given~~ -
~~Her Bank's address:~~
~~Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles~~
~~Eighty-Eighth & Vermont Branch~~
~~Los Angeles — Cal.~~

E.88
5/4/48

SPC - Info. Requests

May 10, 1948

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
The Social Service Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

Thank you for your letter.

I am sending to you at the Memphis address the following:

50 copies	Southern Regional Council	free
25 copies	Getting Along Together	5¢ each
5 copies	Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation	20¢ each
5 copies	Machines in the Cotton Fields	20¢ each
5 copies	By The People	20¢ each
5 copies	Wanted: An Educated South	20¢ each
10 copies	Digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights	10¢ each
10 copies	Housing in the South	20¢ each

You will recall that the back of the Southern Regional Council pamphlet contains a membership blank. Maybe somebody at the Convention will care to join straightaway.

The bundle is sent to you without charge. And you are at liberty to give any or all of them away. We do ordinarily sell them at the prices given, and I would not neglect the possibility that those with a price attached could be sold, in which case the two or three dollars of reimbursement would help our slender finances.

We are very appreciative of your willingness to get the Council better known by making possible distribution of these pamphlets to that strategic group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

J. B. WEATHERSPOON,
Chairman

HUGH A. BRIMM
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

The Social Service Commission
of the
Southern Baptist Convention
2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
Louisville 6, Kentucky

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Geo. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Dr. Mitchell

When I was in your office in February I spoke to you about some material that we might distribute from our booth at the Southern Baptist Convention, May 19-23rd.

If you still have it and will let us have it, I will put it on display.

Please ship it to me as follows.

c/o Mr W.L. Brimm
218 Dermon Bldg
Memphis Tenn

Thanks you

Hugh A Brimm

SRC - Info. Requests

May 11, 1948

Mrs. Louise J. Doddy, Research Assistant
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Doddy:

Thank you for your letter.

I have dictated the attached statement about the Southern Regional Council. If this is markedly short of what you want, you might call me and I will give additional information on the 'phone.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure : Statement about SRC

GSM:eb

The Southern Regional Council is a membership organization made up mainly of Southern persons interested in attaining through research and action the ideal of equal opportunity for all the people of the South.

Its rapidly growing membership gives it points of contact all over the South. The program is carried through by affiliated local and State Interracial Committees and State Divisions of the SRC. Such local organizations now function in twelve Southern states.

The Council's effort is to prevent violence and injustice and, by educational processes, to undergird race relationships in the South with improved schools, health, housing, law enforcement, agriculture and employment opportunities. Useful pamphlets in most of these fields have been issued in the post-War period.

Information upon which local action can be based is distributed monthly to members through the Council's magazine, New South.

In 1948-49 the Council will continue its program of local organization and education and will stress particularly civil rights, improved police administration and the method of the community self-survey.

Published material in the various fields mentioned is available at modest prices from the Council and memberships and subscriptions to New South are welcome.

Fleming

Fisk University

Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

RECEIVED
APR 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

April 26, 1948

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Department of Social Sciences of Fisk University is attempting to compile data on racial, interracial and intercultural programs in social work for publication in the 1949 edition of the Social Work Year Book. We are anxious to have as accurate and as complete picture as possible. We would, therefore, appreciate your assisting our efforts by sending us some factual data about the program of your organization as it pertains to racial, religious and nationality minorities in the United States.

We are particularly interested in:

1. Area of program emphasis.
2. Progress made toward objectives during the post-war period.
3. Current program and activities (1947-48).
4. Proposed program for 1948-49 or later.
5. Any other pertinent material not suggested above.

Since we are expected to meet a deadline in May of this year, we would further appreciate your sending the data by the first week in May.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Louise J. Doddy

(Mrs.) Louise J. Doddy
Research Assistant

ljd/aw

Interracial Relations

May 19, 1948

Rabbi William S. Malev
Congregation Beth Yeshurun
Crawford at Lamar Avenue
Houston, Texas

Dear Rabbi Malev:

We were delighted to hear of the constructive radio program sponsored by the Interracial Commission of Houston, and we would like to help in whatever way we can. However, the Council does not include audio-visual education a part of its activities, We do receive some material on this field from time to time, but it consists mostly of bibliographies and lists.

In reply to your request for information about available materials for radio, the best we can do is to give you the following list of organizations which specialize in this kind of work and have recordings and scripts available for loan.

U.S. Office of Education, Washington 19, D.C. This department has many recordings in the field available for loan free of charge, among which are the "Freedom's People" series and the "Immigrants All--Americans All" series. They should be able to send you a complete list of what is available.

Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, 11 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Ga.
The ADL distributes a large number of audio-visual materials.

The Extension Divisions of most state universities maintain libraries of visual-aid and audio-visual materials. Catalogues are available upon request.

The radio networks (NBC, CBS, ABC, and Mutual) often lend or rent scripts and/or recordings of outstanding broadcasts in the field of human relations.

Bureau for Intercultural Education, 157 W. 13th Street, New York 18, N.Y.
This organization should be able to give you a great deal of information on available materials.

The Institute for Democratic Education, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
This organization has several series of recordings available free of charge, including the "Lest We Forget" and the "American Dream" series. They will supply a list and complete information upon request.

The Joint Religious Radio Committee, 287 4th Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.
The Committee has a list of recordings in the field of intercultural education.

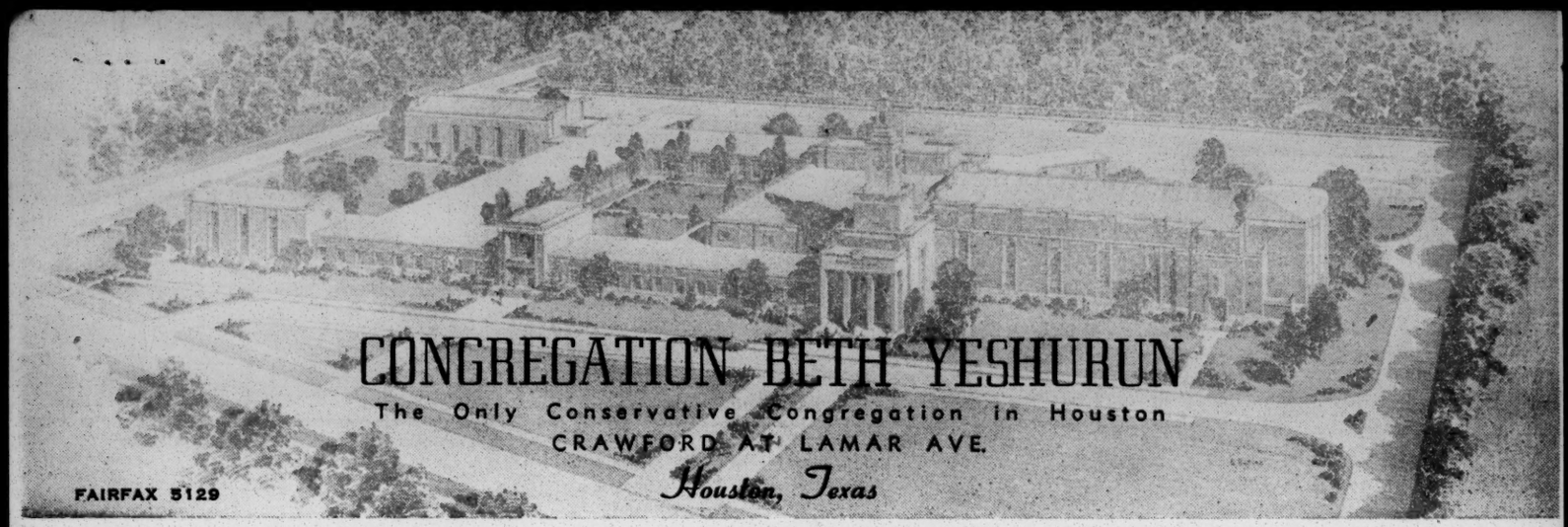
The National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 4th Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.
The Conference has several radio scripts available for loan. They will send a complete list upon request.

The American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.
This organization publishes twice a year a Radio Bulletin of Available Pro-Democracy Radio Scripts and Recordings. The bulletin is available upon request, and the latest issue lists 79 scripts and 40 recordings.

I hope that this is the information you wanted. If we can be of any further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant



May 12, 1948

WM. S. MALEV, RABBI
JONAS JAVNA, CANTOR
LAZAR GOLDBERG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MORRIS H. STRASSBERG
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

OFFICERS
MOE MANDEL
PRESIDENT
BEN S. HURWITZ
HON. PRESIDENT
I. WEINER
1ST VICE PRES.
I. S. DEUTSER
2ND VICE PRES.
MORRIS RAUCH
TREASURER
HARRY DOW
SECRETARY

TRUSTEES
LEO GABER
LIFE TRUSTEE
P. BATTELSTEIN
MAX CLAIRFIELD
BEN DAVIS
HYMAN FINGER
MRS. LEO GABER
SAUL GERBER
J. B. GREENFIELD
MORRIS HOFFMAN
JULIAN HURWITZ
LOUIS KAPLAN
MAX LEWIS
SAUL LIEBERMAN
HARRY MALTZ
MRS. I. B. MALTZ
MORRIS MOLOF
LOUIS PULASKI
GERALD RAUCH
SAM ROSENBERG
JACK SHAINOCK
JOE WEINGARTEN
MAX WERTHEIMER
SOL. L. WISENBERG
P. A. ZUBER

HONORARY MEMBERS
IRWIN CAPLAN
B. KLEIN
B. JURAN
M. WAGNER
GABBAIM
DAVE DORFMAN
AARON LEWIS

The Southern Regional Council
Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I have been asked to take charge of the radio work for the Inter-Racial Commission of Houston.

Before I accept this assignment, I should like to be informed as to what scripts, records and other materials are available for that type of program. Please advise me as soon as possible as to this matter so that I may know what material I have to work with.

Hoping to hear from you and thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM S. MALEV,
Rabbi.

WSM/bc

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

ABOVE IS A PICTURE OF OUR NEW BUILDING TO BE BUILT ON OUR SITE---SOUTHMORE AT TIERWESTER

SRC - Info Requests

May 19, 1948

Miss Earnestine B. Gee
Rt. 15, Box 362
Houston 8, Texas

Dear Miss Gee:

We are greatly interested in your inquiry concerning the origin, aims and activities of the Southern Regional Council and are sending you herewith a pamphlet which should tell you the things you want to know.

The Council welcomes to membership all those who subscribe to its aims and purposes as outlined in this pamphlet. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription for our monthly magazine, New South, together with any other pamphlets which may be issued during the coming year. We should be glad to have you join us. May we not hear from you?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McCoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

Rte 15, Box 362
Houston 8, Texas
May 14, 1948

Dear Sirs:

I would like to become a member of this organization. I am a high school graduate, and am attending a christian college, of which I've put in two years of studying.

I would also like to know about the endeavors of this affair, I want give a hand in helping the betterment of our people.

I am

Yours for Christian Education
Earnestine B. Lee

Info. Requests

May 21, 1948

Mr. Wade Huie
17 Regent Terrace
Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Mr. Huie:

I am very glad to have your letter of May 15.

I send over separately a bundle of pamphlets, which I hope will fill the bill.

It is a matter of pleasure to us to know that someone from here is receiving such admirable training.

When occasion offers, salute Princess Street for me. This world has no lovelier sight.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

P. S. Your readiest source of facts would be the Negro Year Book, probably dated 1946-47. I am pretty sure you will be able to find it somewhere in Edinburgh.

Separate cover: "Wanted: South's Future for Nation"; "Wanted: An Educated South;" "Wanted: A Healthy South;" "Housing in The South"; "America's Tenth Man"; Divil Rights Digest; Fleming pamphlet; Oct and Nov, '47 and Feb and Mar '48 New South.

17 Regent Terrace
Edinburgh 7, Scotland
May 15, 1948

Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

When I was a student at Emory University (1939--43), I attended certain meetings of your group at your Wesley Memorial offices, and continued to attend some while I was a student at Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur. I have recently come to Scotland to do graduate work at the University of Edinburgh, and several requests have come to me from different groups here to speak on the Negro of the South. I find that I do not have very many figures, statistics, and other definite information that would be helpful. So I am writing you for your assistance.

I should appreciate your sending me at your earliest convenience some of your material which would give me some data for these talks. I am particularly interested in data on the advancement that has been made by the Negro in the past few years and progress that has been made in inter-racial relations in our country.

I read of the work that you continue to do in the interest of the South and the nation, and my best wishes continue on your behalf.

Very truly yours,

Wade Huie

Wade Huie

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

Info. Requests

June 1, 1948

Mr. Lloyd I. Peters
32 Blanchard Street
Jamestown, New York

Dear Mr. Peters:

We regret very much that we are unable to give you any information concerning Dawson Hill, of Atlanta.

His name is not in our membership file nor does it appear in the telephone directory or city directory, and since we do not know him personally we do not know any other means of helping you locate him.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

32 Blanchard St.
Jamestown N.Y.
May 23 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Writing this letter is a long shot but I hope it pays off. I have tried to locate a Dawson Hill of Atlanta since the war but to those I have corresponded, some did not answer that part of my letter and some never did answer.

During the war I was a Chief Petty Officer in the CB's of the Navy. Dawson Hill was the Master at Arms of the boat battalion I was in. But as it

always is in Service we were separated and last contact. I hope that you may be able to establish contact thru the few facts I am able to give. He should be around 30 years of age now, is a big man about 6 foot and professed to being in his younger days a heavy weight boxer. He is married and at the time of meeting him he had one child. These are the only clues I am able to furnish and can only hope they may prove sufficient to locate him. If possible I should prefer his address so that I can

write directly as I feel that the letter would be a better approach after all these years than to have him feel that it was mere curiosity that encouraged my wishing to contact him.

Thank you for any aid you may be able to give me on this quest

I am.

Yours truly

Lloyd D. Peters.

P.S. Your address was located in a book by Margaret Halsey, "Color-Blind". L.P.

Info. Request

June 3, 1948

Mr. Charles W. Swaney
215 10th Avenue, South
Mt. Vernon, Iowa

Dear Mr. Swaney:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry of May 26.

Due to a very slender budget the Council has little free material but we are sending you copies of such as we have. We are also including a list of Council publications on which we have maintained, as you will note, very low unit prices.

Our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH, is listed at $1.00 per year and we also maintain a publications service at $2.00 per year which includes a subscripti n to NEW SOUTH, together with any pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: Free material
Publications list

May 26, 1948

Dear Sirs:

I have accepted a teaching position at the Mt. Vernon, Iowa High School for the coming year and I am anxious to obtain as much free material as possible. I would sincerely appreciate it if you would send me all the available free material you have.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Swaney

Charles W. Swaney
215 10th Ave. S.
Mt. Vernon, Iowa

Info Requests

June 3, 1948

Miss Dolores Smith
Williston Hall
DeKalb, Illinois

Dear Miss Smith:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry of May 26.

Due to a very slender budget the Council has little free material but we are sending you copies of such as we have. We are also including a list of Council publications on which we have maintained, as you will note, very low unit prices.

Our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH, is listed at $1.00 per year and we also maintain a publications service at $2.00 per year which includes a subscription to NEW SOUTH, together with any pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: Free publications
Publications list

Dear Sir:

I am beginning my student teaching soon and was wondering if you have any materials on race relations. Any materials will be greatly appreciated. Thank you very much.

Dolores Smith
Williston Hall
DeKalb, Ill.

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info Request

June 3, 1948

Mr. David Hinkle
14 W. Bacon Street
Hillsdale, Michigan

Dear Mr. Hinkle:

We are very appreciative of your request of May 25 that you be put on our mailing list for available literature.

Due to its very slender budget, the Council is unable to maintain a free mailing list. We do, however, have a publications service which is very modestly listed at $2.00 per year and which covers a subscription to our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH, as well as any pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year. A subscription to NEW SOUTH alone is $1.00 per year.

We are enclosing for your information our small pamphlet, the Southern Regional Council, which will tell you what the Council is and does. You will note that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to whom your card was addressed, joined with the Committee on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, in January of 1944 to form the Council.

Please let us hear from you further if we can serve you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: Southern Regional Council
Publications List

May 25, 1948

Dear Sirs:

Would you please put me on your mailing list for your available literature.

Thank you,

David Hinkle
14 W. Bacon Street
Hillsdale, Michigan

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Regarding

June 3, 1948

Mrs. A. C. Drake
713 Ed. Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Drake:

In reply to your postal card just received, we are enclosing a copy of our pamphlet, The Southern Regional Council, which describes the organization, aims and purposes of our institution. You will note that the Council was formed jointly with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to whom your card was addressed, the Committee on Education and Race Relations, and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

We are also enclosing a list of current Council publications with annotations.

The Council welcomes to membership those who subscribe to its aims and purposes as outlined in the enclosed pamphlet. We should be happy to have you join us if after reading it you feel you would care to do so. Membership is $2.00 per year and includes a subscription to our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH, together with any other pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year.

May we not hear from you further?

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: Southern Regional Council
Publications list

Dear Sirs -

Please mail to me at once any pamphlets or reports on the work of the Commission!

Thank you -

Mrs. A. C. Drake

713 Ed. Bldg.

B'ham 3, Ala.

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Info. Requests

June 3, 1948

Miss Margaret Abbott
Director of Religious Education
Central Christian Church
Sherman, Texas

Dear Miss Abbott:

Thank you very much for your inquiry of May 26.

For your information, I am enclosing a list of current Council publications. This includes a number of pamphlets which I think you will find helpful for your course to be given at your church's young people's conference in June.

Please let us hear from you further if we can serve you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: Publication List

May 26, 1948

Gentlemen:

I am to teach a courses at our church's young people's conference in June, and one of the courses is "Working for Interracial Understanding." If you have any pamphlets or information that would be helpful I would appreciate your sending them. Thank you.

Margaret Abbott,
Director of Religious Education
Central Christian Church
Sherman, Texas

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

Separate cover: June '47 New South ("By the People")
Oct '47 New South (Negro police story)
Wanted: An Educated South
April '48 New South (Housing)
May '48 New South (Health and Hosp. Construction)

June 8, 1948

Mrs. D. C. Ware
Station B
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ware:

We are glad to have your letter of May 28.

I send you separately a copy of "America's Tenth Man," but I am sorry to say we do not have a copy of the other pamphlet you requested, "The Races of Mankind." This may be obtained, however, by writing to the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York. I believe the price is twenty cents.

I am enclosing a price list of our publications.

Along with the copy of "America's Tenth Man," I send for free some sample copies of other pamphlets. You might care to look especially at the one on housing, at the one on Negro police and at the latest issue of New South, on hospital construction in cooperation with the Hill-Burton Act. Notice that on page two of this little leaflet mention is made of the fact that Mississippi was the first state to get its plan approved.

A good many papers in the South from time to time summarize the Council's pamphlets. We were even honored with a full column in the May 17 issue of the New York Times, reviewing the housing pamphlet. Anything we have is entirely open for anyone's reprinting or summarizing.

With this letter is a leaflet describing the Council. Perhaps you would care to join it, which would ensure your getting our publications regularly in future.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures Fleming pamphlet
GSM:eb and price list

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1948
Southern Regional Council

Sta. B
Hattiesburg, Miss.
May 28, 1948

Gentlemen,

I'm interested in improving the attitudes of whites toward negroes in this town & am in a position to give out information for the town paper from time to time - encouraged by the editor.

Will you please send me the latest survey America's South Man & there's another booklet Human Races or something like it I saw during the war I'd like to have.

I don't know the prices of these but maybe this $3 & will cover it. If not send price list & any information about negroes that can be used.

Yours truly,
Mrs. D.C. Ware
Sta. B
Hattiesburg, Miss.

SRC - Information Requests

June 8, 1948

Mr. Benjamin Tarshes
1707 Lanier Place, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mr. Trashes:

In response to your request of recent date, we are glad to send you a sample copy of our monthly news bulletin, NEW SOUTH. We are also including a list of current publications and a pamphlet, The Southern Regional Council, which describes the aims and purposes of our organization.

Subscription to NEW SOUTH is $1.00 per year. Our publications service which includes NEW SOUTH together with any other pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year is listed at $2.00.

The Council welcomes to membership those who subscribe to its aims and purposes as outlined in the enclosed pamphlet. We should be happy to have you join with us if after reading this pamphlet you feel you would care to do so. Membership is $2.00 per year and includes NEW SOUTH and other pamphlets issued during the calendar year.

May we not hear from you?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: New South; Publications list;
Southern Regional Council

788.
6/8/48

JUN 2 - 1948

PLEASE MAIL ME A FREE SAMPLE COPY OF YOUR MONTHLY NEWS BULLETINS.

BENJAMIN TARSHES 1707 LANIER PLACE NORTH WEST WASHINGTON, 9, D.C..

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC — Information Requests

June 8, 1948

Mr. Richard F. Spall
1724 - 4th Street, S. E.
Canton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Spall:

In response to your request of recent date, we have forwarded to you under separate cover the free materials you asked for. Attached hereto is a list of Council publications which may be of interest to you.

One of the pamphlets which we sent you, The Southern Regional Council, describes the origin, aims and purposes of our organization. We should be happy to have you join us if after reading this pamphlet you feel you would care to do so. Membership is $2. per year and includes a subscription to NEW SOUTH together with any other pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year.

May we not hear from you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: List of Council Publications

F.88.
6/8/48

Sir:

JUN 7 1948
RECEIVED

I am requesting your offer of free copies of (1.) Southern Regional Council; (2.) Which Way in Better; (3.) The Curse of Ham; (4.) ABC's of Scapegoating; and (5.) The Mob Still Rides. I intend to contact you for further material — as to publications I desire, subscriptions, and maybe an associate membership.

Thank you
Dick Spall

6/7/48

Info. Requests

June 10, 1948

Mr. C. L. Morgan, Jr.
Acquisitions Librarian
University of Miami Library
Coral Gables 34, Florida

Dear Mr. Morgan:

We have your postal cards requesting copies of our pamphlets, Singers in the Dawn and Understanding Our Neighbors.

These pamphlets sell regularly at a price of 10¢ each.

We are enclosing a list of current Council publications for your information.

Please let us hear from you further if we can serve you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: Publications list

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI LIBRARY
CORAL GABLES 34, FLORIDA

We respectfully request that the material listed below be sent to the Library if distributed gratis. If available only through sale, please list the price.

Cordially yours,

C. S. Morgan, Jr.
(P.S.)

acquisitions LIBRARIAN

Eleazer, Robert Burns: Singers in the dawn, 1934

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1948

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI LIBRARY
CORAL GABLES 34, FLORIDA

We respectfully request that the material listed below be sent to the Library if distributed gratis. If available only through sale, please list the price.

Cordially yours,

C. S. Morgan, Jr.
P.S.

acquisitions LIBRARIAN

Eleazer, Robert: Understanding our neighbors, 1940

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1948

1/6/0. Requests

June 10, 1948

Mr. T. W. Pratt
Associate Grand Patron
3612 Thomas Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Pratt:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 4 requesting copies of the Durham and Atlanta statements and other related pronouncements having to do with the improvement of race relations.

We are very happy to send you the enclosed mimeographed copy of the Durham Conference statement, the Atlanta Conference statement, and the Richmond Conference statement. We are also enclosing a copy of our digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, To Secure These Rights. The latter pamphlet sells for 10¢ and this may be sent in stamps if you wish. A list of current Council publications is included for your further information.

We regret that we have no copies of the court decision dealing with voting in the primary in South Carolina or of the Supreme Court decision on restrictive covenants. Newspaper clippings dealing with these two decisions can probably be viewed in your public library at Dallas.

Please let us hear from you further if we can serve you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure: Atlanta, Durham, Richmond statements
To Secure These Rights; Southern Regional Council
Publications list

Info. Requests

ORGANIZED OCT. 20, 1890 CHARTERED JULY 20, 1900

Masonic Grand Chapter of Texas

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

DALLAS, TEXAS

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

T. W. PRATT
ASSOCIATE GRAND PATRON
3612 THOMAS AVE.
DALLAS, TEXAS

June 4, 1948

Southern Regional Department.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: I am not so sure of the address; nor the exact name: As a member of the Texas' Interracial Commission, I am writing you for some information.

1. I wish copies of (a) the statement issued by a group of Negro Educators from Richmond or Durham several years ago: (b) the reply by a group of white Educators from Atlanta, Ga. (c) & then the joint statement by both Negro and white leaders from Atlanta, Ga

2. A copy of the statement or report

ORGANIZED OCT. 20, 1890 CHARTERED JULY 20, 1900

Masonic Grand Chapter of Texas

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

T. W. PRATT
ASSOCIATE GRAND PATRON
3612 THOMAS AVE.
DALLAS, TEXAS

DALLAS, TEXAS

of the Civil Rights Commission of President Truman:

(C) or any other racial statement for better race relations.

Thanks.

Respt.

T. W. Pratt

P.S. Also, 1. The Court decision in the S.C. case about voting in primary.

2. The Supreme Court decision of the Covenants in deeds for housing.

Thanks—

T.W.P.

SRC - 1 of 2 - regular

June 10, 1948

Miss Ina Corinne Brown
Scarritt College for Christian Workers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Brown:

We are happy to learn that you are to report to the AAUW on community efforts to improve group relations. As you probably know, the Council's approach to the problem has been on two planes. First, we have attempted to create a greater awareness in the South of the shortcomings of the region with respect to civil and human rights. Secondly, we are working through our local divisions and affiliates to bring about better opportunities for health, housing, public services, and law enforcement through group community action.

As for the educational effort, you will no doubt recall the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights which the Council sponsored toward the end of February. We are trying to measure the results of the meeting, and I am glad to say that so far they seem to have been considerable. Interested persons have informed us of some thirty-five meetings and workshops on civil rights that grew, directly or indirectly, out of the Southwide Meeting. Most of these have been sponsored by church and civic organizations throughout the South, and many of them have led to concrete programs of community action to strengthen the rights of all citizens. While it is impossible to gauge the impact of these discussions, we like to feel that calm consideration of the facts is valuable in creating a better climate of opinion.

On the plane of action, the Council is working to stimulate community self-surveys and remedial action. We hope soon to devote even more of our efforts to this job. I believe the value of this approach is shown clearly in the article "A Community Survey Gets Results," on page 6 of the enclosed May issue of NEW SOUTH.

We have issued two publications on civil rights whih are being used as teaching and discussion aids in a good many places. They are "To Secure These Rights," a digest of the Report of the President's Committee, and "The Condition of Our Rights," a copy of which I am enclosing.

In the event you do not have back issues of NEW SOUTH handy, I am also enclosing copies of the October, 1947, issue and the March, 1948, issue. The October issue deals with the employment of Negro policemen -- an idea which is

spreading rapidly in the South; a number of Southern cities have added Negro police officers since this report was published, and efforts are increasing in other places to secure their appointment. The March issue gives a full account of the Southwide Meeting on Civil Rights.

I hope this material will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures
Oct 47 New South
Mar 48 New South
May 48 New South
"The Condition of Our Rights"

Scarritt College For Christian Workers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

June 4, 1948

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The American Association of University Women has asked me to speak in Washington at a national meeting of its state officers on "What Some ~~Committees~~ Communities are Doing to Improve Group Relations". They are particularly concerned with the Civil Rights Program and with organizational activities concerned with better group relations. The A.A.U.W. itself is facing a problem in this area and it will be helpful to be able to point out forward movements on the part of other organizations as well as on the part of ~~committees~~ communities.

If you can supply me with any material or information which will be useful in such a presentation I shall be grateful. I shall need the information before June 15. If there is anything such as letters which I could see and then return to you they will be returned promptly.

With appreciation of any help you may be able to give me, I am

Sincerely,

Ina Corinne Brown

Ina Corinne Brown
(National Committee on
Social Studies, A.A.U.W.)

Ref NS + communities
Mar NS
Cond of Rts
May NS

June 13, 1948

SRE-Info. Requests

Dear Sirs:

I want to express my appreciation to you for sending me the generous supply of free material. It will surely be appreciated and used in my work next year. Thank you ever so much.

Charles W. Swaney

Sincerely,

Charles W. Swaney

215 10th Ave.

Mt. Vernon, Iowa

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1948

Wfa Request

June 16, 1948

Mr. Alec Ashford
Peninsula Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Inc.
210 East Hughitt Street
Iron Mountain, Michigan

Dear Mr. Ashford:

I had a letter yesterday from Ralph McGill, asking me to give you information along the line which you asked of him in your letter of May 18.

I send, attached to this, a selection of pamphlets. Some of these can be helpful to you, though I know it is wearing to dig through miscellaneous material.

To me the great change in the last fifteen years has been the inclusion in the modern economy of that great submerged out-of-the-market half and more of the South, which was so familiar a part of the South before the New Deal and the War. I believe that the next Census will show that we no longer have great blocks of people living on an annual cash income of $50 or $150. Of course, the old society lingers on in out-of-the-way places; in mountain subsistence farming, in piney woods shacks, and on an occasional plantation. But most people have a job and a steady income and purchasing power. That means they have gained in local importance. Many have patched their homes, soil conservation work has improved the land, rural electrification has put some conveniences into a large part of the rural homes, and even though our city populations still are wretchedly housed, they do have good incomes.

I think it is really this change that has stepped up the use of the franchise in the South. It is my own view that the major thing that holds a man back from voting is dependence on another's patronage or credit. The swelling electorate of the South is bursting the bonds of the old political machines built on a narrow franchise and exploiting tradition and race prejudice. The political figures of the day are rushing about, trying to sew up the seams, and that makes a good deal of

excitement. But underneath the gains are substantial, and it cannot be long before they are reflected in a more orderly and democratic public life in the South.

I can list for you some policies which would plainly speed the improvement of levels of living and of government in the South:

For the mountain area

An agricultural program which would aim at maximizing the land resources available to farmers.

More national forests and greater care of all forest resources.

Increased emphasis on a consciously developed recreational program--tourists, etc.

More vocational education, in order to enable the people for whom land and employment are not available to light on their feet when they reach industrial towns and cities.

More industry.

For the Piedmont area

Still greater diversification of industry.

Greater speed in adapting Piedmont family farm agriculture to supplying the high-value food needs of nearby industrial populations.

Further progress in mutually responsible collective bargaining.

For the old plantation belt

State legislation aimed at regulating and improving the terms of farm-land leasing. Most legislation in this field was written shortly after 1865 at a time when the population tilling the land was illiterate. We could now shift to written leases instead of oral leases. State legislation should offer greatly improved protection for tenants in the matter of compensation for permanent improvements.

For the old plantation belt (continued)

Basic industrial training, to be scattered into schools in rural areas, in order that the hoe-hands whom mechanization is displacing will be able to make a contribution to the industrial life of the cities to which they go.

Some spread of industry into open farming country, more particularly a spread of first processing of agricultural commodities into the countryside.

For the coastal strip or piney woods

Greatly improved conservation of the forest resources.

Cooperative or trade union organization as a device for spreading the income from the exploitation of natural resources.

Another way to put all of this is to say that the broader human liberties called for by the spirit of the age can be had with reasonable speed in the South if the South and the Nation will pay the bill in greater effort, better informed effort and broader and more expensive public assistance in the fields of health, housing, education, agricultural reorganization and increased industrial opportunity. These things will provide an approach to that basic human equality on which the South can reasonably be expected to build equal treatment of all its peoples.

If I have not touched on things that will be useful to you, please write us and we will try to get you anything more we can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: "Wanted: The South's Future for The Nation" (Vance)
"Wanted: A Healthy South" (Dickins)
GSM:eb "Wanted: An Educated South"
"Machines in The Cotton Fields" (Raper)
"The Condition of Our Rights"
New South: June and Oct '47; Feb, Mar, Apr and May '48
SRC (Fleming)

Copy to Mr. Ralph McGill

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

DAILY AND SUNDAY

ATLANTA, GA.

CLARK HOWELL
PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER
RALPH McGILL
EDITOR

June 14, 1948

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Try to help this fellow do a job even if you have to strain yourself. He is a good boy and will help us if we can help him. Just don't try to push him too fast.

Cordially yours,

Ralph
DP

Ralph McGill
Editor

RM:dp

PENINSULA COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO., INC.
210 E. HUGHITT STREET
IRON MOUNTAIN, MICHIGAN

May 18, 1948

Mr. Ralph McGill, Editor
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. McGill:

You may remember me as the small Georgia end that you used to write about occasionally. At the present time I am running the Coca-Cola Bottling Company in Iron Mountain, Michigan.

I am a member of the Rotary Club here, and have been somewhat disturbed by some of the allusions that have been thrown at the South, and our colored problem there. I am still a sensitive southerner at heart, and as I have charge of the program committee for next month I would like to get some information from you that would bring me up to date on what the current situation is, and what is being done in the South to improve it.

Since leaving the University of Georgia I spent very little time in the South, and I know that conditions have changed since 1936. I also know of some of the work you have done along this line, and am sure that you could help me more than anyone else I know of.

I would appreciate your sending me any material or advise me where I can get any that might be a basis for a couple of half hour talks.

Sincerely yours,

Alec

Alec Ashford

AA: tmb

Separate cover:

"Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation"
Wanted: A Healthy South
Wanted: An Educated South
America's Tenth Man
May, June, July, Sept, Oct '47 New South
Feb, Mar, Apr and May '48 New South
SRC (Fleming)
Machines in the Cotton Fields
Singers in the Dawn
Brothers in Black
Facing Facts in South Carolina
What one Woman Can Do To Prevent Lynching
Unity Begins at Home
The Negro in America
The Negro Press
The Condition of Our Rights
To Secure These Rights

SRC - Info Requests

June 17, 1948

M. Alain Bernier
34, Avenue Jeanne d'Arc
Angers (Maine et Loire)
France

Dear Monsieur Bernier:

I am delighted to have your letter of June 2.

I am mailing to you a bundle of our Council's publications.

We are a factual group, pushing, as you will see, the idea that the readiest way to improve race relations in the South is to get equal opportunities in health, housing, education, employment and agriculture for all of our people.

It would be a major effort for us to write you fresh answers to all of the topics you raise in your letter. The best I can do is to send you the pamphlets and to hope that you can find much of what you want in them.

A convenient source book is the Negro Year Book, 1947, published by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, which I hope you can find in some library within reach.

We should appreciate receiving a copy of whatever you may write.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Mr A. BERNIER
34, Avenue Jeanne d'Arc
Angers (Maine et Loire)
FRANCE

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

June 2nd

Dear Sir,

I am writing a thesis about a social subject and I selected "The negro problem in the U.S.", because I was exceedingly interested by this crucial problem during a studying journey I did, last year, owing to a scholarship granted by the French government. Moreover, generally speaking, people of my country knows hardly this prospect of the American life and I think it would be interesting to show the truth, clearly, without a firm resolve.

Therefore, I venture to write you, frankly, because it is very difficult for me to find a complete documentation in France. Having heard of you, I thought you would agree to help me in the study I am undertaking and give me some advices as to this question. I should like you would supply me with detailed documents : periodicals, books, folders...etc. Of course, I don't want have any document of propaganda.

Particularly, I would have inforamtions and statistics as to the economical part of colored people in factories during World Wars I and II, their military participation (number of colored men and women enlisted), the social institutions created in behalf of them, the influence of the economical crisis of 1929, the rights they hold theoretically and those

which they practically enjoy, the purposes they presently would see be realized, and at last, the solution you think it would be the best ond.

I feel assured you understand perfectly well my point of view because we pursue the same goal, that is : to tell the truth and to try, by this way, to get better the possibilities of trust and fairness which will result of a greater understanding between everybody.

Thanking you in anticipation for all the documents you will be kind enough to send me, and hoping for the pleasure of hearing from you very soon.

Yours sincerely.

Alain Bernier

Southern Regional Council Inc.
63, Auburn Ave. - N.E.
ATLANTA - 3
Ga

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

Info. Requests

June 18, 1948

Mrs. Odis Rome
Box 1680
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Rome:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on Negro and white health conditions.

Under separate cover we are sending you three of our publications on health and hospital care.

An excellent source of information on health conditions in the South for both whites and Negroes is Study of Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt, "Hearings Before Special Subcommittee on Cotton of The Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress," July 7 and 8, 1947. The section on Health begins on page 808. If a copy of the Hearings is not in the University Library, you might order it from the U. S. Government Printing Office. I imagine there is a charge for the book, but I do not know what it is.

If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Condition
II 6 (Wanted: a Heather South)
May M. L.

C.88.
6/18/48

Box 1680
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, NE
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I am working on a project of the "Comparison of Negro and White Health Conditions". I would like to get any available materials you may have on this subject.

Thank You,
Mrs Adis Rome
Box 1680 - U. of A.
Fayetteville, Arkansas

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1948
Southern Regional Council

Info. Requests

June 18, 1948

Miss Sally M. Laitinen
Art Department
D. C. Heath and Company
285 Columbus Avenue
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Laitinen:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 16 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

We do not have the pictures you need, but fortunately we are in touch with Dr. W. Hardin Hughes, of Talladega College, who has a number of such prints, newly taken. I am forwarding your letter to him today with a request that he give you a prompt answer.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

D. C. Heath and Company

285 COLUMBUS AVENUE

Boston 16, Massachusetts

June 16, 1948

The Commission of Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are interested in obtaining glossy prints of school buildings used exclusively for negro children. We should like one showing the old fashioned wooden building that was formerly used and a modern brick building. The pictures are to be reproduced in a high school biology textbook.

Would you please let us know if such pictures are not available or the charges if you can supply us? We should be happy to print any credit line that you may specify.

Sincerely yours,

Sally M. Laitinen

Sally M. Laitinen
Art Department

June 18, 1948

Miss Mary A. Bridges
1086 57th St.
Oakland 8, California

Dear Miss Bridges:

We are deeply appreciative of your inquiry of June 1 concerning our organization, its aims, and policies.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. You will be familiar with the procedures that became more or less uniform for these committees. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts

enough are tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had- twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

Our total sums in sight for this calendar year come to around $45,000. We need, again, another twenty, at least.

But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South, and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

1086 57th St.
Oakland 8, Calif.
June 1, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir,

I am interested in your organization. Can you send me any literature showing the aims and scope, etc?

I would like to know what means you believe will most readily achieve the ends you strive for, if money is solicited and how it is distributed, and if you welcome comments and suggestions.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Mary A. Bridges

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1948
Southern Regional Council

15 SRC's (Fleming)
Digest of Civ Rts Report
Condition of Our Rights
America's Tenth Man
Singers in the Dawn
Getting Along Together

Apr, May '48 New South
June, Oct '47 New South
Price list
The Pamphlet Index (Schulte Press)
Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation

SRC - Info Requests

June 22, 1948

Professor Howard A. Lane
College of Education
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Professor Lane:

We very much appreciate your kind letter of June 12.

I send along, attached to this letter, a small selection of pamphlets and a price list of all of our publications.

I should like to call particular attention to the one called "The Condition of Our Rights." This is meant to accompany the digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights--the two together to be used as "texts" for discussion groups.

I send also a precious, next-to-the-last copy of The Pamphlet Index. This is a new venture by a private publishing concern in New York. It seems to me very useful, and I should like to aid its publishers by getting it better known.

Additionally, I am enclosing fifteen copies of our leaflet describing the Southern Regional Council. I am in hopes that you will distribute these to the members of the seminar, and we cherish the fond hope that some, at least, of those you teach will care to become members of the Council.

If we can serve you further, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN OF COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

June 12, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3
Georgia

We would be glad to receive materials and publications which you would like called to the attention of teachers in the seminar in intergroup relations which I am conducting at the University of Texas during the first term of the summer session.

Howard Lane

Howard A. Lane
Visiting Prof. of education.

SRC - Info. Requests

June 23, 1948

Mr. R. B. Corbett
American Country Life Association, Inc.
College Park, Maryland

Dear Mr. Corbett:

In answer to your letter of June 16, the Southern Regional Council may be briefly described as a non-political, non-denominational organization of Southern persons of both races who strive to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

More fully, for your own information, it may be described as in the attached leaflet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure
GSM:eb (SRC Fleming)

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

June 16, 1948

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am delighted that you can help us out by appearing on the American Country Life Association Program at Berea, Kentucky on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 13th to discuss the important topic "What are Labor's Policies and How Do they Affect Farm People".

We are listing you in the preliminary program as "Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia". Could you give a brief description of the Council which might possibly be included in the final program?

Many thanks for your cooperation. I am looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

R. B. Corbett

R. B. Corbett
Assoc. Dean and Assoc. Director

RBC/FM

RECEIVED
JUN 18
Southern Regional Council

Info. Requests

June 29, 1948

Mr. William J. Riley
31 Sachem
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Riley:

We are deeply interested in your note of June 27 expressing your interest in the interracial problems which confront this region.

In this connection you will, I am sure be interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council which is now more than twenty-five years old.

In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspaper, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other f forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part of a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Councilwas organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full division of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view of this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

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We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police adminstration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possibl standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to s tudy groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts enough are tucked away on

library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had - twenty -odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South, and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

list, SRC pamphlet, March N. S. April and May N. S.
SRC's Program for 1948

William J. Bailey
31 Sachem
Dartmouth College
Hanover N.H.

Dear Sir;

I am deeply interested in the race problem that confronts the United States, and I have been fortunate in receiving papers or pamphlets on this subject. I certainly would appreciate any information you have on this problem.

Sincerely
William J. Bailey

RECEIVED
JUN 28
Southern Regional Council

SRC-Info
Pamphlets

June 29, 1948

Mr. James R. Andrews
Route 2, Box 172
Emporia, Virginia

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Thank you for your letter of June 17, addressed to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The Southern Regional Council, organized in 1944, took over the work of the Commission.

You know you have in Virginia a Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches. It is formed on the basis of the old Virginia Interracial Committee. The head of it is the Reverend Mr. Thomas C. Allen, and his full title and address is Director, Department of Interracial Cooperation, Virginia Council of Churches, 1444 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia. He is a good man and would be glad to help.

I send you some printed things which may be useful.

If you would care to join this Southern Regional Council or the group in Richmond, I think you would benefit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Separate cover: SRC (Fleming)
Getting Along Together
Oct '47 New South
They Held Their Homes
Condition of Our Rights
Background for Brotherhood
America's Tenth Man

Route 2, Box 172
Emporia, Virginia
June 17, 1948

Commission On Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I would like very much to know if your have any free information concerning Interracial, if so I would like very much to have some.

If you do not have any information on this, Could you tell me where I could secure this information.

Very truly yours,
James R. Andrews

710 Carver St
Ypsilanti, Mich.

Dear Sirs:
Please send your material on The South — Child Rich — Dollar Poor.
Thank you.

Marion Graham
Prin. Begole School

A free packet

A Sample list

RECEIVED
JUL 6 1948

17 - Info. Requests

June 30, 1948

Mrs. Esther P. Martin
P. O. Box 565
High Springs, Florida

Dear Mrs. Martin:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on the health of rural children of the South. I regret to say that our only material on the subject is in the pamphlet which you already have.

I am referring your letter to Mr. Charles Mitchell of the Atlanta regional office of the Children's Bureau. He says he will be glad to send you facts and figures.

You may be interested in the enclosed article on hospital construction in the South.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

cc/ Mr. Charles Mitchell

June 30, 1948

Mr. Charles Mitchell
U.S. Children's Bureau
10 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Here is the letter on health of rural children which I talked with you about this morning.

Thank you for taking care of the matter.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

(Copy of the Martin's letter sent to Chas. Mitchell)
MP

High Springs, Florida
June 28, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am anxious to get some material on the "Health of Rural Children in the South". I have a copy of "Wanted: A Healthy South". I would appreciate it if you could tell me where I could get some other materials on my subject.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Esther P. Martin
P. O. Box 565
High Springs, Fla.

...ern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC-Info. Requests

June 30, 1948

Miss Ruth Richardson
Black Mountain
North Carolina

Dear Miss Richardson:

We are deeply appreciative of your card of June 24 on which you expressed your interest in the work of the Southern Regional Council.

This work is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an estableished part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

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Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

SRC Pamphlet list
March —
April —
May Race South
Dec-Jan, 1948 New South

BLACK MTN., N.C.
JUNE 24, 1948

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE., NE
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAR SIRS:

I AM VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN THE WORK YOUR ORGANIZATION IS CARRYING ON, AND I WOULD LIKE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT IT. HAVE YOU ANY LITERATURE YOU COULD SEND ME?

VERY TRULY YOURS,
(Miss) Ruth Richardson

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1948
Southern R

SRC - Info Requests

July 8, 1948

Mr. A. Raider, President
B'nai B'rith Young Men
5318 Snowdon #32
Montreal, Quebec

Dear Mr. Raider:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 2 requesting that your name be placed on our mailing lists.

We are sending you under separate cover a packet of our free pamphlets, together with a list of current Council publications. We regret very much that prohibitive printing costs have made it impossible for us to maintain free mailing lists of any kind. We can however, offer you a subscription to our monthly magazine New South at one dollar per year, or to our publications service which includes New South, together with any pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year for two dollars.

Please let us hear from you further if we can serve you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Free packet 81

F.88.
7/8/48

Connie, please mark "free" on pamphlets so that Mr. Raider wont have to pay custom duties

B'nai B'rith Young Men

DISTRICT No. 1—NEW YORK—NEW ENGLAND—EASTERN CANADA

225 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-6665

Office of President

A. Raider
5318 Snowdon #32
Mtl. Quebec.

RECEIVED
JUL 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

I would appreciate your kindness in placing me on your mailing list of pamphlets, information etc.

~~Any~~ and or services which can help us in our work would be greatly appreciated.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours truly

A Raider

Please mark free on supplies to avoid custom clashes.

17- Information Requests-
1948-49

July 19, 1948

Miss Burnis Banks
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Banks:

I have puzzled a little over an answer to your letter of July 14.

You have hit on a topic, knowledge about which is possessed by all competent organizers, but printed by none. I don't know why they never print it. Possibly it is because they are not conscious of the whole meaning of the process they unroll in such a town.

That means that you, a student of the social sciences, will have to go and interview several organizers who have done the thing you are interested in, and then you will have to apply to analysis of their opinions the reflective and generalizing skill which your study of economics, or whatever it is, has given you.

You did not tell me where you are from, so I don't know the area where you would find it easy to obtain such interviews. You would fare beautifully in Atlanta, which is the headquarters city for the Southern organizing drive of the CIO, and also contains the AFofL's Southern regional headquarters. If you can manage it, you should come down to Atlanta and spend a week interviewing organizers in from the field. I know several such people and could put you in touch with ten or a dozen hereabouts.

The cheaper alternative would be to go to Louisville and hunt up the AFofL headquarters and with your hand held a bit, figuratively, by the people in the Economics Department at the University of Louisville, get yourself some interviews.

It's a little like the difference between cutting up a dead frog and a live frog. If you can talk to somebody actively fighting to organize a town, you will get much more more than reading about a town that was successfully organized two, five or ten years ago.

If you do have to go to places where it has been done, an interesting one would be Dalton, Georgia, or Cedartown, Georgia.

Somebody nearer to you than Atlanta, who could fill your ears full of the wisest things, would be Paul Christopher, who is the Tennessee Regional Director of the CIO, with offices at Knoxville. He is one of the grandest people I know.

You could also collect useful ideas at Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee.

You have got hold of a good thing. Dress it with some real cases and it will be very nice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Berea, Kentucky
July 14, 1948

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This concerns an economic problem of which I am very much concerned, and a problem which I have chosen for my term speech, to be given the latter part of this month.

I have chosen "The Problem of Organizing Labor in a Mill Town" as the topic for my final term speech. The motive of this fifteen minute speech is to state a problem and offer a solution to the problem. With this subject I wish to state in detail, step by step, the problems involved in organizing labor in a mill town where industry controls the city government, and in the solution of this problem I wish to show how Union Organizers overcome these problems.

I have been doing a great deal of research on this subject, but I find a difficulty in assembling the material as it should be to present the problem.

Any help, material or suggestions you have to aid in the development of this problem will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Burnis Banks

17 Info Request - 1948-49

July 20, 1948

Miss R. L. Blackwell
305 South 26th Street
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Miss Blackwell:

We appreciate your writing us for information about the number of lynchings occurring in 1947. We quote as our official figures those of Tuskegee Institute, however. If there is an "official" recorder of number of lynchings, it is Tuskegee Institute. Its Department of Records and Research keeps detailed records of killings which appear to be lynchings.

As you probably know, there is fairly widespread disagreement over the definition of lynching. Tuskegee Institute takes as its criteria the following: (1) There must be a dead body; (2) Death must have come through illegal methods; (3) At least three persons must have been involved in administering the punishment; (4) The killing must have been done under pretext of service to race, justice, or tradition.

There are each year a number of "borderline" cases of lynching which cannot be reported postively as lynchings because of insufficient evidence. There were six such cases in 1947. There is a discussion of such cases on page two of a pamphlet we are mailing to you under separate cover. You may also be interested in the number of lynchings by year, also carried in the pamphlet.

I hope this material will help clear up the matter for you. I think you will find that any reliable statistics on lynching which are quoted are those of Tuskegee. I understand that the World Almanac used Tuskegee's figures in its reports.

Please call on us again if we can be of further service.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Condition of Negro
MP 7-20-48

JUL 19 1948

Dear Sirs,

I recently read an article in the American Magazine which stated that Tuskegee Institute had recorded only one lynching in the entire South last year. I find this hard to believe. I have tried in vain to find the correct figure. Of course any figure would no doubt be incorrect. However, I would like to know what your organization might have concerning the subject.

Thank you,

Miss K. L. Blackwell
305 South 26th
Lafayette, Ind.

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Cincinnati 20, Ohio, 7-19-1948,

Mr. George S Michell Director,

Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Michell,

Your letter received June 28th. Thanks for the information you give me,

I am interested in any movement that will aid the South to take her place in the upbuilding of the Nation and the World. She has contributed a ~~goo~~ great deal in that direction in the past, but could do so much more if the two Race would practice a great ~~dea~~ deal more cooperation,

We have some very fine cooperation here on the part of a minority of White and Colored People, Two women, one white one colored, put ~~in to~~ into the home of Colored People who did not have any part of God's Word, a Bible or a real substantial Service Testament, free, Because we furnished the books to them free.

Not all, but the majority of the Ministers spend more of their time in the Boston Conference in discussing $5.00 ties and $12.50 suits ~~that~~ than they do about the thousands of their members who do not read God's Word because they do not have it in their home.

I right to say that in Religion and social the two extremes, rich and poor, the Iron Curtain is drawn by the majority of White and Black. We depend on the Middle, close to bring about a better understanding among the Race.

I would enjoy very much to read any one of your Books and Pamphlets but, I have spent more than 65 years of my life in Missionary Work, The last more than 15 years I have refused to take one cent compensation for my Work, and I have paid my own expense when I did the Work except some one of our Saviour would divide that they

would say it when they wished to have me do some work that will entail considerable expense,

I hope to get some of my Sponsor to furnish me ~~two~~ some of your publication to use in my work. One Brother that I have never met, has been sending me prepaid 1000 copies of a 64 page very fine book prepaid, He has now ~~sold~~ sent more nor less than 1000, but has always sent the one thousand, when I ask for them which was rather often,

I would like very much to have you for material on page five.

"Which Way is Better"

"Survey of Veteran Service For Negroes in Arkansas".

"Survey of Negro Service in Louisiana".

"Survey of Veteran Service In Oklahoma"

"By the Mob. Still Riders,,

"Negro In America".

Could you send me a copy of "Carlton

of Our Rights"
Thanking you for fast forward,
Your Brother in Christ
Rev. R.M. Hanbion Ph.G.

RELIGIOUS FORUM
Box 84 - Zone 20
Cincinnati, Ohio.

SRC - Info. Requests

June 18, 1948

The Reverend Mr. R. M. Faubion
Religious Forum
Box 84, Zone 20
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Faubion:

We were delighted to have your letter of May 20, with discussion of your most interesting and valuable work.

Here is a pamphlet that will tell you about the Southern Regional Council. We should be pleased to have you as an associate member.

We print a great many quite useful pamphlets. I enclose a list of these. The list shows prices, but I send it mainly as a convenient summary of the things we print.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: SRC (Fleming)
Price list

GSM:eb

Cincinnati 20, Ohio, 5-20-1948

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir and Brother,

Will you please send me full information about your organization? I know your is a Southern Organization, But because I live in the North is no reason I do not need facts about the South, I was born in the South, I spent have of the 65 year as Missionary there, At present I am doing ~~considers~~ considerble work in the South among both White and Colored, and will increase it as the opportunity offers.

I do not ~~sell~~ sell Bibles and Religious Book but I put them in the home absolutely free. Since Christmas I have given more than 250 Bibles and New Testaments to colored families who did not have any part of God's

about the same as live to White families.
In the sixty five years of my experience as Missionary I have never met any one that give Bibles and Testaments to all of the families that they found needed them regardless Race, Creed or Color, I have do that and will continue to do it.
Thanking you for the above information
Yours Brother in Christ
Rev. R. M. Fanborn Th. G.

RELIGIOUS FORUM
Box 84 - Zone 20
Cincinnati, Ohio.

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

July 21, 1948

Dear Sir:

I am ~~studying~~ an research paper at Temple University on Prejudice and would greatly appreciate any assistance or material you could send to me. As I have very little time in which to collect my material expediency is rather important, so I must beg your indulgence in this instance.

Thanking you in advance,

Peter P. Finka

(over)

Getting Along Together —
By Neff Coats
Reflections on Letter
Unity —
N. S. — Jan. 28 1949
Disc. in Mel
Dr. Pearson
Cleveland

7-23-48

Rm. 432

PHILADELPHIA, PA
JUL 21
3 30 PM
1948

SAVE THE [illegible] ARMY
BUY U.S. [illegible]
PAYROL[illegible]

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Southern Regional Council
6363 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

SRC - Info. Requests

July 23, 1948

Dr. Walter H. Beck
Chairman, Department of Education
Texas Lutheran College
Seguin, Texas

Dear Dr. Beck:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry of July 17 concerning the origin, organization and scope of the Southern Regional Council.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law along.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part of a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare funcitons of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts

enough are tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had - twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South, and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that !

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

Green copy of SRC, Fleming's SRC, Housing in the South, Race and Suffrage in the Southern States since 1940, To Secure these Rights , The Condition of Our Rights, Health and Hospital Construction in the South, list.

Texas Lutheran College

Seguin -:- Texas

July 17, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:-

I should like to secure a copy of any bulletin issued by the Council which supplied information about the historical development of the Council and Interracial Commissions, and on the organization and scope of its program, and data on similar commissions in various states.

Do you also issue a title list of the various pamphlets and bulletins which have been published by the Commission and Council over a period of years, or which are now available? If so, kindly include a copy.

I have various of your publications issued before 1940 and have used them extensively with student groups. We should like here to extend our program of study and activity with regard to inter-racial relationships.

Sincerely yours,
Walter H. Beck
Dr. Walter H. Beck
Chm. Dept of Education
Dean of Students

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info & Requests

July 26, 1948

The Reverend Mr. R. M. Faubion
Religious Forum
Box 84, Zone 20
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Faubion:

Thank you for your letter of July 19 and your card of July 23.

It is a pleasure to send you various of our pamphlets, as well as a copy of the latest issue of our monthly publication, New South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures
GSM:eb : Which Way is Better;
Survey of Veteran Services for Negroes in Ark.
" " La.
" " Okla.
The Mob Still Rides
Wanted: South's Future for Nation
June-July '48 New South

Cincinnati 20, Ohio. 7-23-1948.

Editor N.W. South.

Atlanta Ga.

Dear Sir: Will you please send me a sample copy of your magazine, I am I would be interested in it, Thanks for the favor.

Yours Truly

Rev. R.M. Hambion

RELIGIOUS FORUM

Box 84 - Zone 20

Cincinnati, Ohio.

RELIGIOUS FORUM

Box 84 - Zone 20

Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPC - Info. Requests

July 27, 1948

Mr. Robert G. Brown
The Encampment for Citizenship
c/o The Fieldston School
Fieldston Road
New York 63, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

We are deeply interested in your inquiry of July 16 concerning the organization, origin and aims of the Council.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the vew became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

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As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts enough are tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd more thousand

more a year than we have had - twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South, and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that !

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

SRC PAMPHLET AND A LIST

The Encampment for Citizenship
c/o The Fieldston School
Fieldston Road
New York 63, New York

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me the following information about your organization; a brief history, the program it purses, it basic principles and policy, its source of finance, its record of success or failure in pursuance of its program, and its method of operation.

If there is a charge I will gladly pay C.O.D. Thank you.

Yours very truly,
Robert G. Brown

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

July 28, 1948

Miss Eileen G. Dunham
Vineyard Ave., Box 280
Highland, New York

Dear Miss Dunham:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry received today conderning the work of the Council.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee): has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

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Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

Dear Sir

Will you please send me any information regarding pigpiece in America that your Council has done.

Evan T. Dunham
Vineyard Ave
Highland, N.Y.
12528

RECEIVED
JUL 26 1948
Southern Regional Council

August 2, 1948

Miss Helen Walker
University Station, Box 1098
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Miss Walker:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, our former Executive Director, returned to Chapel Hill and the University of North Carolina over a year ago. Dr. George Mitchell has asked me to answer your letter.

Since we are not quite sure which survey of health facilities in the South your letter referred to, we are sending you, under separate cover, the following pamphlets:

Wanted: A Healthy South - 25¢
The Condition of our Rights (section on health facilities, pp. 30-33) - 10¢
"Hospital Construction and Health in the Southern States", New South, May 1948 - 5¢

We hope that these materials will be useful to you. Another possible source of information on your subject -- if you have not already seen it -- might be the Negro Year Book, 1947, published by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Also, if you have not run across them, the following articles may be helpful:

"Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro", by W. Montague Cobb, M.D., published by the N.A.A.C.P., 20 W. 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.

"An Account of Physicians of Color in the United States", by M. O. Bousfield, Bulletin of the History of Medicine, Vol. Xvii, No. 1, Jan., 1945.

"Project IX - The South's Health: A Picture with Promise". Section on health from Hearings on The Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt before Special Subcommittee on Cotton, House Committee on Agriculture, 80th Congress, 1st Session, July

7 and 8, 1947, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

We hope that this information will be of some help to you. If we can be of further aid, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

NAACP - Cobb
Condition - 10¢ pp. 30-33
Dickens - 25¢
May 48 NS - 5¢
Negro Yr Bk '49
Hearings
Borsfield art

University Station
Box 1098
Charlottesville, Va.
July 7, 1948

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Can you send me a copy of your recent survey of health facilities in the South? I think it might be of value to me for my Master's Thesis "The Negro in the Medical Professions."

I have searched through shelves of books and volumes of magazines, but I am not satisfied with the information I have collected so far. Does your organization have any information that might be pertinent to my subject?

I shall appreciate hearing from you.

Very truly yours,
Helen Walker

SRC - Info. Requests

August 3, 1948

Mr. Arthur Paul Clay
Clay Street
Kenner, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Clay:

Thank you for your card of July 30.

I enclose a general leaflet about the work of the Council and a price list of its more recent publications.

We should like to hear from you further.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: SRC (Fleming
Price list

GSM:eb

Kenner Louisiana
July 30, 1948

RECEIVED
AUG 2
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell

Dear Sir:

I am writing for information in regards to your activities. As I am interested in work of some nature, I thought perhaps that I could acquire helpful information. Would appreciate disciplined literature about Council.

Arthur Paul Clay.

SRC - Info. Requests

August 5, 1948

Mr. E. E. Ericson, Head
Division of the Humanities
University of Massachusetts
Fort Devens, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Ericson:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry concerning the work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. That organization was merged in early 1944 with the Committee on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching to form a new organization with broader scope called the Southern Regional Council.

Beginning with the old Commission, the work of what is now the Southern Regional Council is more than 25 year old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, shhool officials, police administrators, health authorities, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

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Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use heresense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself andthat sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

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We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and pupposes as outlined, and shall be most happy to have you join us. Membership is $2.00 per year.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

University of Massachusetts

At Fort Devens

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

July 30, 1948

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

The Commission of Interracial Cooperation
409 Palmer Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Some of the men in this division would like to know more about the work of the Commission.

Will you please place my name on your mailing list? If dues are required, I should be glad to send a check.

Sincerely yours,

E E Ericson

E. E. Ericson, Head
Division of the Humanities

eee/da

SRC - Info Requests

August 6, 1948

Mr. Ulysses Phillips
Dover, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Thank you very much for your card of August 2.

So that you may know more about the Council, I am enclosing a copy of our leaflet, Southern Regional Council, which describes the origin, aims and purposes of our organization.

I am enclosing also a current listing of Council publications.

We are glad to know of your interest in our anthology, "Singers in The Dawn," and to learn of your own authorship.

The Council welcomes to membership those who subscribe to its aims and purposes, as outlined in the enclosed leaflet. We should be happy to have you join us. If, after reading the leaflet, you feel you would care to do so, membership is two dollars per year and includes a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, as well as any other pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year.

May we hear from you further?

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosures : SRC (Fleming);
price list

AMcK:eb

Dover, Okla, Aug 2-1948

Dear Sirs: I received your address from a patron and would be glad to get in touch with you. I am the author of two books. one of Poems and Verses. the other of Prose- please send me one of your catalogues and other information litature

Address as follows:

Ulysses Phillips
Dover, Oklahoma.

SRC - Info Requests

August 6, 1948

Dr. A. N. J. den Hollander
c/o W. T. Couch
5021 Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. den Hollander:

We are very happy to provide for your use a copy of our study of "Race and Suffrage in the South Since 1940."

We also are enclosing a list of other Council publications which may be of interest to you.

If we can serve you further, please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosures : June-July New South;
price list

AMcK:eb

Chicago August 3 1948

Dear Sir:

I am professor of sociology at the University of Amsterdam, Holland, temporarily in the Un. States. Your bulletin RACE AND SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH SINCE ~~1~~ 1940 is of great interest to me. Could you let me have a copy? If there is a charge, please let me know.
Thanking you in advance,

sincerely yours

Dr. A.M.J. den Hollander,
c.o. W.T.Couch,
5021 Drexel Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVED
AUG 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

August 10, 1948

Mr. H. Ondeman
Tilby Road
R. D. 1
Berea, Ohio

Dear Mr. Ondeman:

Your postal addressed to the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching has been referred to us, since that organization was merged in 1944 with the Southern Regional Council.

The pamphlet to which you doubtless refer, Understanding Our Neighbors, has been out of print for sometime, and is therefore not available. We do, however, have many pamphlets which we think might be of interest to you and are enclosing a current listing of our pamphlets.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AK;jdh
Enclosure--One publications list.

Send information on
Help you know your neighbor
to
H. Oudeman
TILBY ROAD
RD' BEREA, OHIO

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Send information on
Help you know your neighbor
to
H Oudeman
TILBY ROAD
RD' BEREA, O

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council
Southern Regional Council

SPC: Life Regulars

August 10, 1948

Serials Librarian, Main Library
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Auburn, Alabama

Dear Sir:

The March, 1947, issue of New South, Volume 2, No. 3, is listed at twenty cents per copy.

We are enclosing a list of Council publications which may be of interest to you.

Please let us hear from you further if we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:jdh
Enclosure—One publications list

Date: August 7, 1948

Please notify:

Serials Librarian, Main Library
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Auburn, Alabama

if you can supply these items, and at what price:

New South
V. 2, no. 3, March 1947

RECEIVED
AUG 9 1948
Southern Regional Council

THIS IS NOT AN ORDER

2M-Ser. 1-Ja 47

August 10, 1948

Miss Lou Ella Miles
In Charge of Reference Room
Saint Paul Council of Human Relations, Inc.
Fourth Floor, 123 West Fifth Street
Saint Paul 2, Minnesota

Dear Miss Miles:

Thank you very much for your inquiry of July 31.

The Condition of our Rights and Race Suffrage in the South Since 1940 sell for twenty and twenty-five cents respectively. We are enclosing a current listing of Council publications, as I feel that there must be many other pamphlets on this list which will be of interest and help to you.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:jdh
Enclosure—One publications list.

SRC - Info Requests

SAINT PAUL COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

CITIZENS' AND MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

Unity and Understanding Amoung All People

FOURTH FLOOR 123 WEST FIFTH STREET CEDAR 0444

SAINT PAUL 2, MINNESOTA

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President

WARREN E. BURGER
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Dr. Charles J. Turck
Mrs. Ethel Maxwell Williams

MRS. RUTH ABERNETHY
Executive Director

July, 31, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear friends:

Your recent publications on Civil Rights have been so helpful that we want extra copies of two of them. Can you send us another copy each of -

The Condition of Our Rights
Race and Suffrage in the South Since 1940
June - July Issue

This will enable us to keep our files intact and to have copies for use with other materials on the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. If you can not send them free, please advise us the price and we will send it.

Very Truly,

Lou Ella Miles

Miss Lou Ella Miles
In Charge of Reference Room

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

August 10, 1948

Mr. Charles F. Gosnell
State Librarian
New York State Library
Albany 1, New York

Dear Mr. Gosnell:

In response to your inquiry of August 2, please be advised that we have ample supply of the pamphlet, America's Tenth Man. This pamphlet sells for ten cents a copy.

For your information, we are enclosing a listing of the current Council publications.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AK:jdh
Enclosure --One publications list.

New York State Library

Albany 1, N. Y.

August 2, 1948

GENTLEMEN:

The New York State Library desires to add the items noted below to its collection. A record is kept of all material sent as gift or on exchange account and the Library is glad to reciprocate whenever possible.

If there is any charge, please advise the amount before forwarding. Otherwise no reply is necessary unless the publication asked for is not available.

Please use attached label. If any reply is needed, kindly cite the number found in the lower left corner of the label.

Very truly yours

Charles F. Gosnell

State Librarian EL

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

America's tenth man. 30p '47

RECEIVED
7 1948
Southern Regional Council

STATE LIBRARY
ALBANY
N. Y.
VF 17/5 p9 D

Noted in Vertical File Service Bulletin

L141 1-J145-2000(24379)*

SRC-Ly. Requests

August 10, 1948

Mrs. T. G. Amason
Ozark
Alabama

Dear Mrs. Amason:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 4. We are forwarding under separate cover the pamphlets, Wanted: An Educated South and The South, America's Opportunity No. 1.

We are enclosing a current listing of Council publications. This is annotated and will, I hope, give you a good idea of material that we have available.

Please let us hear from you if we can serve you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:jdh
Encl. Separate publications list.

Separate cover—Two pamphlets: Wanted, An Educ. South
The South, America's
Opp. No. 1

Aug. 4, 1948
Ozark, Ala.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find forty cents for
EB
two pamphlets:

1. Wanted: An Educated South
2. The South, America's Opportunity No. 1

Sincerely yours,

Stan Amason
(Mrs. J. G. Amason)
Pres. Mathews Study Club

P.S. Do you have material on the Cultural development of the South?

SRC - Info. Requests

August 11, 1948

Mr. C. Leonard Hoag
1 Chipman Park Lane
Middlebury, Vermont

Dear Mr. Hoag:

Here is a copy of Mr. Luther Jackson's pamphlet. Thank you for the twenty-five cents.

I send along five copies of a leaflet telling about the Southern Regional Council and a price list of our various publications.

Many people teaching courses in the social sciences have found some of our pamphlets useful as text material.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: June-July '48 New South;
5 SRC (Fleming)
price list

GSM:eb

Department of Political Science
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
Middlebury, Vermont

1 Chipman Park Lane
Middlebury, Vermont
August 8, 1948

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am informed by Dr. Luther Jackson that your recent report on "Race and Suffrage in the South" may be available from your headquarters. I would like to make use of this for class purposes and would appreciate your forwarding a copy of this to me, for which $.25, twenty-five cents, in stamps is enclosed.

If you have any literature available outlining the work andpurposes of the Southern Regional Council, I would be grateful for its enclosure. With all good wishes for your continued exeellent work, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

C. Leonard Hoag

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

August 11, 1948

Mr. Arthur Paul Clay
Clay Street
Kenner, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Clay:

Thank you for your letter of August 9, with its order for certain pamphlets. These come to $1.80. As you did not enclose the money, we shall hold the shipment here until we hear from you further.

I think your best plan for being supplied with useful literature in this general field in future would be to become a member of the Southern Regional Council. I enclose a descriptive folder with a membership application blank on the back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure SRC (Fleming)

GSM:eb

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

Kenner, Louisiana
August 9, 1948

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I recd. your letter of August 3, 1948. I am highly appreciative for brochure supplying me with desired information in regards to your activities. I am very much interested in Social work. I would appreciate continuous information in regards to present activities. I have had only one course in Sociology: Introductory Sociology, but I am very interested in the field. As I am constantly in contact with the public, I am interested in certain motives that seem to promote certain action. The field is ripe and beautiful in my town. The predominant trend in my town among my people. The trend seemingly is friendly.

I am deeply concerned with the matter. I have several personal convictions which I dare not accept as authentical until further information have been secured, and a justifiable number amount of views among the persons have been collected. The religious circle: I am most concerned with: This concernment is irrespective of any denominations I think that no one understand anyone. There seems to be a constant dissension. If it is not contrary to your program, I would appreciate a guide, or skeleton leading to this undertaking. My interest is to contact each individual personally. I am interested in knowing this:

(1) Age - Birth - Male - female -

(2) MARTIAL STATUS

(3) INTEREST

(4) Religious And Social Interest

(5) PERSONAL Ideas of Community Activities

(6) Educational Norm.

(7) OUTLOOK ON future Possibilities

(8) Respect for Others.

(9) CREating Means for Understanding Others (suggestive)

(10) Occupational STATUS

(11) Devising means for Elevation

(12) Working together.

your information in these regards is esteemed most highly. I am

Sincerely yours,
Arthur Jane Clay

P. S.

Please send me pamphlets:

(1) "Brothers in Block" ..... .05
(2) "Background for Brotherhood" ..... .15
(3) "By the people" ..... .20
(4) "To Secure These Rights" ..... .10
(5) "Color, Class, and personality" ..... .30
(6) "To Secure these Right" 1.00

1.80

Thanking you most kindly

Arthur Clay

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

August 11, 1948

Professor Harold A. Anderson
The Department of Education
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of August 9 to the old Interracial Commission. The Southern Regional Council took of its work and files in 1944.

I send up sample copies of our few remaining items for free distribution. Additionally, there is a price list and samples of some of our pamphlets that you may find particularly useful. We have a pretty good sale of these for text purposes in just such courses as you will be teaching.

Maybe you yourself, and perhaps some of your students, would like to become members of the Council. Membership blank on back of leaflet with tan map.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures:

GSM:eb

By the People
May '48 New South
Wanted: Educated South
Getting Along Together
Background for Brotherhood
Wanted: South's Future
Facing Facts in South Carolina
June-July '48 New South

Condition of Our Rights
SRC (Fleming)

Which Way is Better?
Survey of Veteran Svces in Ark, La. and Okla.
The Mob Still Rides

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

August 9, 1948

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am planning a project in intercultural education at the high school level which is focused particularly on the promotion of more favorable attitudes toward the Negro. I should be glad to receive from your office a copy of each of any materials you may have for free distribution which might be useful in such an effort. I should also like to know about materials in this field which are available for purchase.

Cordially yours,

Harold A. Anderson

Harold A. Anderson
Assistant Professor of
Education

HAA:jw

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

August 16, 1948

Miss Marjorie V. Wilkins, Director
Westchester County Project--Human Relations
White Plains, New York

Dear Miss Wilkins:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 10 addressed to the Council and another one addressed to the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. The latter organization was merged with the Southern Regional Council in early 1944.

We shall be very happy to send you two sets of such free materials as we have, but due to high costs of paper and printing, the assortment is small.

We are, however, enclosing a current listing of other Council publications for which you will note that prices are extremely modest. Please let us hear from you if we can help you further.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:jdh
Enclosure --Publications list.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROJECT – HUMAN RELATIONS

WHITE PLAINS HUMAN RELATIONS CENTER

Rochambeau School
White Plains 9-2419
N.Y.

Marjorie V. Wilkins
Director

August 10, 1948

Assn. of Southern Women for the
Prevention of Lynching
Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mesdames:

In order that we can keep our Center library complete and up to date, will you kindly send two copies each of materials you have for free distribution and a listing of publications and other materials you have for sale?

Cordially yours,

Marjorie V. Wilkins

Marjorie V. Wilkins, Director.

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROJECT – HUMAN RELATIONS

WHITE PLAINS HUMAN RELATIONS CENTER

Rochambeau School
White Plains 9-2419

Marjorie V. Wilkins
Director

August 10, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In order that we can keep our Center library complete and up to date, will you kindly send two copies each of materials you have for free distribution and a listing of publications and other materials you have for sale?

Cordially yours,

Marjorie V. Wilkins

Marjorie V. Wilkins, Director.

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

August 18, 1948

Mrs. Mary Malta Peters
3909 Barcelona
Tampa 9, Florida

Dear Mrs. Peters:

Mr. Ed Ray, Managing Editor of the Tampa Times and Chairman of the Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council, has referred to us your letter of July 20, in which you request information concerning the history and achievements of the Negro race in America.

We are attaching hereto a copy of our pamphlet, "America's Tenth Man," which is a brief survey of the part played by the American Negro and his contribution to American life.

We are very appreciative of your interest in our organization and your desire to know more about it. The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole states, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize,

extend, and steer the work of the state and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis of the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944 the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full Divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts enough are tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had--twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

But the Council's main purpose is not to beg money but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:eb

Enclosures: SRC (Fleming pamphlet)
Invitation to membership

Copy to Mr. Ed Ray

THE TAMPA DAILY TIMES
TAMPA 1, FLORIDA

DAVID E. SMILEY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

WDAE
COLUMBIA NETWORK

August 4, 1948

RECEIVED
AUG 16 '48
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The enclosed is self-explanatory.

Sincerely,

Ed Ray

Ed Ray

E
R
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k

August 4, 1948

Mrs. Mary Malta Peters
3909 Barcelona
Tampa 9, Florida

Dear Mrs. Peters:

I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council and am president of the Florida Division of the Council.

I am writing the Atlanta office to send you the literature you wish.

I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Ray
Managing Editor

E
R
*
k

C O P Y

C O P Y

July 20, 1948

Mr. Ed Ray
c/o Tampa Daily Times
Tampa, Florida

My dear Mr. Ray:

I understand that you are President of a southern organization for the betterment of Negroes. If this organization prints any material which traces its history, aims and achievements, I would appreciate very much your forwarding me a copy, or copies, as the case may be.

I am particularly interested in the origin of the organization, and wonder if there are restrictions on the use of its name for fictional purposes.

If there is a regular mailing list for periodical publications, I would appreciate your advising me of the proper way to have my name added.

Thank you

Sincerely,

(signed by)

Mary Malta Peters
3909 Barcelona
Tampa 9, Florida

C O P Y

August 18, 1948

Mr. Melvin N. Cohen
3845 Boarman Avenue
Baltimore 15, Maryland

Dear Mr. Cohen:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry of August 11 concerning the Southern Regional Council.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole states, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the state and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis of the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944 the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full Divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its mem ership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

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We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds

with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts enough are tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had--twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

But the Council's main purpose is not to beg money but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South and to build, on understanding and Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars a year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMc:jdh

Melvin N. Cohen
3845 Boarman Ave.
Baltimore 15, Md.

Dear Sir,

I am a student interested in your organization. Will you please send me information.

Thank you,
Melvin N. Cohen

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

17- Info. Requests

August 20, 1948

Miss Doris Mooney
Monroeville
Indiana

Dear Miss Mooney:

We are much interested in your request of August 13 for materials suitable for intergroup relations courses in the schools.

We are enclosing an annotated list of Council publications which we hope will be of help. Many schools and colleges are using our materials for social studies classes. Please let us hear from you as to how we may help you further.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:jdh
Enclosure

17 - Wifer Requests

August 20, 1948

Miss Hal B. Nance
Statesville
North Carolina

Dear Miss Nance:

We are in receipt of your recent letter asking for copies of plays, literature, transcriptions and posters, these items taken apparently from some list of free materials which you had just received.

Since this type of material does not correspond to the materials which we have to offer, won't you please look at your list again and see whether your request should have been addressed to some other organization?

We are enclosing a current listing of Council publications and hope you may find in it at least some items that may be of help.

Please write us further if we can serve you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:eb

Enclosures
/: Price list

Statesville, N.C.
August 10, 1948.

Southern Regional Office,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:
Your list of free material I have just received. Thank you. Could I possibly have the following, please?:

(1) Plays

(2) Literature

(3) Poems

(4) Transcriptions

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1948
Southern Regional Council

and I do thank you,
(Miss) Hal B. Pance
Statesville, N.C.

(over)

Could you possibly add to your list and mail these same things to;

Miss Susie Dance
Due West, S.C. (Teacher)

and

Miss Dana Dance,
320 Hampton ave.,
Greenville, S.C.,

Thank you.

SRC - Info. Requests

August 23, 1948

Dr. D. F. H. Sampimon
Eksterlaan 11
The Hague
Holland

Dear Dr. Sampimon:

It is a pleasure to send you literature about our Council.

The American Council on Race Relations, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, would, I am sure, be glad to send you material about race relations work outside the South.

Please call on us for anything we can do to help you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

Enclosures: SRC (Fleming)
America's Tenth Man
Oct '47 New South
Nov '47 New South
Condition of Our Rights
Price list
Vance's Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation

P. S. Dr. Mitchell directed that the prices be cut off from the enclosed price list. This couldn't be done without cutting up the price list. Obviously, he meant that you are entitled to apply these items without any matter of payment.

E. Bullock
Secretary to
George S. Mitchell

Dr. D. F. H. SAMPIMON
Postrek.: 310458 - Telef.: 723622

's-GRAVENHAGE,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
The Hague, 16th August 1948
Eksterlaan 11
Holland.

Air mail.

Dear Sirs,

From the American Embassy at The Hague I received your address.
As I am writing a study about modern racial discrimination and race prejudice, I should very much appreciate it to get from you particulars about your work concerning this question. (Annual reports and other literature, etc.).
Maybe you are able to send me the addresses of other organisations against racial discrimination, too?

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1948
Southern Regional Council

17- Info. Requests

August 24, 1948

Miss E. J. Johnson
1009 Fanning St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Miss Johnson:

This will acknowledge your postal card of August 19.

We regret very much that we do not have any map materials such as you request. The Council did at one time distribute a factual map showing centers of Negro population in the United States, but our supply of these is now exhausted and we have only tables covering such centers of population.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

AUG 23 1948

1009 Fanning St.
Wilmington, N.C.
8/19/48

Dear Sir,

Please send any available free map material, especially hard to make Terrain maps for or by pupils of an average age of 10 yrs.

Yours truly,
Miss E. J. Johnson

17 - Info. Request

August 24, 1948

Mrs. Mary M. Harris
400 Polk Street
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harris:

We are enclosing herewith copy of the summary "What Can Be Done About Domestic Employment" which was prepared by Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, and which you requested on your postal of August 5.

We regret that we do not have material for use in teaching vocational guidance. We are however, enclosing a list of our current publications. Please let us hear from you further if we can help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

400 Polk Street
Marietta, Ga.

Dear Sir,

Please send me "What Can Be Done About Domestic Employment?" and any other available material which I may use in teaching Vocational Guidance in the local high school

Yours truly
Mrs. Mary M. Harris

17- Info. Requests

September 4, '48

Mr. Stuart Palmer
3 Pearch Place
Greak Neck, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Palmer,

There are two approaches to solution: the moral (and legal), and the economic. Both should be used. The tragedy is that we all agitate in the first realm almost exclusively, and leave the other alone. The truth is that both should be used, and if we can get people to working on the second, then positive, constructive and realistic ~~eff~~ results begin to come along. Incidentally, the country made that mistake in 1845-70; and shouldn't make it again.

If you get people basically equal there isn't much trouble about freedom and rights. Of course, freedom and rights help in getting people equal, too. Basically equal doesn'T mean mathematically equal. What is needed is that industrial workers of any creed or color should move freely in their appropriate brackets of labor; that farm people should own or rent on even terms farms of about the same size, and sell on even terms in equally good markets. Then rights come walking along.

On that thesis, find the areas in which basic equality is hindered by this or that barrier (of race, prejudice, or exploitation), and figure a way to destroy the basis of the inequality.

I think that takes you to trade unionism, and farmer organization, and land policy, and problems of industrial expansion and industrial location.

Most rewarding field right now is probably Southern agriculture, which is on the turn to something altered. We can make it democratic, and fruitful of self-government and mutual respect, or we can let it slide into a new autocracy of big-farm operators served by hired hands.

I send you some materials. Let us know if we can help you further.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
SEP 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

3 Pearce Place
Great Neck, N. Y.
August 31, 1948

Dear Friends of the Southern Regional Council,

As a leader of a group of national importance you have been in the forefront in focusing attention upon one of this nation's gravest problems - the problem of civil rights with special emphasis on a program of protecting our racial and cultural minorities. I am interested in writing a doctorate project at New York University that will be of real service to Americans who are vitally concerned with the problem of freedom and equality and that will throw light on our national record and suggest ways of correcting inequalities in American life.

I thought you might be interested in suggesting some problem - something rather specific that needs to be done by your organization or some other group - which I might make as my own project problem at New York University. I am a full-time teacher of American Civilization at the United States Merchant Marine Academy here in Great Neck. I have been appalled at the great gap between the American theory and the practice with regard to Civil Rights here in the Academy and in the town of Great Neck as well. Could ypu be interested in suggesting areas of the problems that need further study which I might very well do right here in the community?

It would be good to hear from you at any rate if only to tell of your major goals for the year and what your group are now doing to achieve them. In this way I might get an idea for a worth-while study.

Very cordially,

Stuart Palmer

Stuart Palmer

P.S. I'd appreciate your most recent Bibliography too

SRL - Info. Requests

September 4, '48

Professor Jesse J. Dossick,
NYU- Washington Square
New York 3, NY

Dear Professor Dossick,

I send you in response to your kind letter of September 1st five or six sample pamphlets, and a price list of them all.

We would be greatly in hopes that some of our things might find a modest sale through your classes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

Sept. 1, 1948.

Southern Regional Council Inc
63 Auburn Ave
Atlanta 3 Ga.

Dear sirs:

Will you kindly send me a list of your publications. I should like to recommend their use for supplementary reading in my course "Economic Geography of the United States"

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse J. Dossick
Asst Professor - Social Studies Dept.

SRC - Info. Requests

September 8, 1948

Mr. Seldom Kruger
17 Poe Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Kruger:

We are much interested in your inquiry of August 31 concerning the Council and its work.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build weel-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council,(Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee): has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to reuire of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts enough are tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had - twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

But, the Cou

But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South, and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

MEMO

FROM: SELDON M. KRUGER DATE: Aug 31, 1948

TO: Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

17 Poe Ave
Newark, N.J.

RECEIVED
SEP 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Kindly send me all the information possible about your council & its work.

Sincerely yours,
Seldon Kruger

TABULATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTS

November 1, 1947 - September 15, 1948

Re: Council	
Alabama	6
Arkansas	1
California	3
Colorado	1
Connecticut	1
District of Columbia	2
Florida	11
Georgia	5
Illinois	2
Iowa	1
Kansas	1
Kentucky	4
Louisiana	3
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	2
Michigan	3
Minnesota	1
Mississippi	3
Missouri	1
North Carolina	3
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	1
New York	12
New Mexico	1
Ohio	2
Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	2
South Carolina	3
Tennessee	3
Texas	5
Vermont	1
Virginia	1
.....	
Hawaii	1
South Africa	1
Holland	1
Germany	1
TOTAL.....	235

SUBJECTS	
1. Prejudice & Racial Discrimination	23
2. Data re: Improved Economic & Health standards of Negroes	1
3. Press & Prejudice	2
4. Veterans (Negro)	2
5. Rural Public Welfare in South	2
6. Local Interracial Groups	1
7. Farm Tenants & Tenancy	3
8. Economic Discrimination	4
9. Church Practices & Programs	1
10. Communist Party & the South	1
11. Southern Politics	1
12. Negro Police	7
13. Mechanization of Agriculture	2
14. Admittance of Negroes to Municipal Auditoria	1
15. Race Riots & Violence	1
16. Negro Achievements	2
17. The New Deal	1
18. George Washington	1
19. U. S. Constitution	1
20. Sex Crimes	1
21. Africa	1
22. Southern Economy	1
23. Negro Business	1
24. Education	13
25. Recommended Reading & Materials	2
26. Civil Rights	5
27. Domestic Employment	1
28. Population (Negro)	2
29. Health	4
30. Lynchings	7
31. Labor Organization in South	2
32. Supreme Court Decisions	3
33. General Racial Situation in South	2
34. Audio-Visual Aid Materials	2
35. Agencies in Field of Race Relations	4
36. Intercultural Education	3
37. Intermarriage	1
38. Catholic-Negro Relationships	1
39. Race & Suffrage	2
40. Community Organization	7
41. Cooperatives	1
TOTAL.....	256

TABULATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTS

November 1, 1947 - September 15, 1948

Combined totals of requests re: Council, and subject requests by states:

Alabama	9
Arkansas	2
Arizona	1
California	6
Colorado	1
Connecticut	5
District of Columbia	2
Florida	20
Georgia	13
Illinois	6
Indiana	3
Iowa	3
Kansas	1
Kentucky	8
Louisiana	3
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	4
Michigan	7
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	5
Missouri	1
Nebraska	1
North Carolina	10
New Hampshire	3
New Jersey	2
New Mexico	1
New York	18
Ohio	4
Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	5
South Carolina	6
Tennessee	8
Texas	13
Vermont	1
Virginia	6
.....	
Hawaii	2
Holland	1
Germany	1
Scotland	1
TOTAL.....	341

September 16, '48

Mr. J. T. Dorris
Eastern Ky. State Teachers College
Richmond, Ky.

Dear Mr. Dorris,

I had an opportunity to discuss yesterday with Guy Johnson, now at Chapel Hill, your letter of Sep 13.

Guy says the best thing is Myrdal, in full. Next best is a condensed version of Myrdal, done by Arnold Rose, published he believes by Harper's, and called "The Negro in American".

A good general book is by Brown and Roucek, called One America. It treats all minorities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

17 - Information Requests

EASTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
RICHMOND, KY.

Sept. 12, 1948

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

For several years I have been teaching a course in interracial relations, but I have never used a text. What would you recommend as a good text? Please reply at once.

I thank you.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Harris

Approved Now
Freedom Study
do number 5 to
attention
Relations
Brown v Board
One America

SRC - Info Requests

Information

September 21, 1948

Mrs. Maude B. Coleman
Sr. Interracial Consultant
Bureau of Community Work
Department of Welfare
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Coleman:

In response to your letter of September 9, we are glad to send you a copy of our pamphlet 'The Southern Regional Council' which describes the origin, purposes and aims of our organization.

We also received your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation as that body was merged with the Council early in 1944.

We regret that we donott have in available form information on interracial programs in the United States other than our own. We are enclosing for your information however, an annotated list of Council publication which should help to throw some light on the continuous educational efforts of the Council.

We should be very interested in your proposed brochure when it is completed. Please let us hear from you further if we can help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
HARRISBURG

September 9, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

A brochure containing biographies and up to date information on Interracial Programs in the United States is being compiled for publication and distribution by the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare.

Will you please send us your latest list of all publications on suggested subject.

Thanking you for your cooperation,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

Maude B. Coleman

(Mrs.) Maude B. Coleman
Sr. Interracial Consultant
Bureau of Community Work

MBC:WC

SRC - Info Requests

September 28, 1948

Mrs. Virgene Robinson
Arkansas Free Enterprise Association, Inc.
308 Rector Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

Enclosed a copy of a leaflet called 'The Southern Regional Council for it gives a general description of the Council.

The statement of our Executive Committee at its meeting on September 15, 1948 called 'An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy' is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

Enclosures: SRC pamphlet, Executive Committee Statement

Arkansas FREE ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION, Inc.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
308 RECTOR BLDG.
J. B. WITHEE, BUS. MGR.
PHONE 5-2393

MARIANNA, ARKANSAS
P. O. BOX 532
JOHN L. DAGGETT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
GENERAL COUNSEL
PHONE 95

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MARK VALENTINE, VICE-PRESIDENT
W. N. STANNUS, SECRETARY
J. H. CRAIN, TREASURER
GUY CAMERON, CHMN. OF BOARD
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JOHN L. DAGGETT, MARIANNA
CHAS. L. WHYTE, PINE BLUFF
JACOB HARTZ, STUTTGART
WM. W. LEIGH, LITTLE ROCK
J. R. BUSH, HELENA
GENE GOFF, FAYETTEVILLE
M. F. HIGHSMITH, BATESVILLE
J. E. BERRY, SMACKOVER
AMIS GUTHRIDGE, LITTLE ROCK
LEE SIEBERT, ASHDOWN
GUS OTTENHEIMER, LITTLE ROCK

September 25, 1948

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are interested in obtaining some information as to the personnel and purposes of your organization. We also would appreciate receiving a copy of the report of your executive committee, recently used as basis for a story carried by the news services.

Sincerely yours,

Virgene Robinson

Virgene Robinson (Mrs.)
Public Relations

"Action Without Thought Is FATAL — *Thought Without Action Is* FUTILE!"

SRC - Info. Requests

September 30, 1948

Mr. R. Erskine Kerr
1227 Boulevard
Lake Charles, La.

Dear Mr. Kerr:

We are very appreciative of your inquiry of September 23 concerning the nature and purposes of the Southern Regional Council.

The enclosed leaflet will I think answer most of your questions, and the attached listing of Council publications may help to give you some further ideas of the Council's work in providing facts about our common problems in easily readable form.

Our organization has no connection with any others, but we do have six organized State Divisions, and we work closely with a number of closely related State Interracial Committees.

You will note of course, from the enclosed leaflet, that the Council seeks the development of the Southern region at every level, and the improvement of conditions for its people, both white and black.

Please let us hear from you further if we can help in any way.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes Mc Koy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Sept. 23/48.

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

Please be good enough to give me information regarding your organization, its activities, publications, and general purposes.

Is your organization in any way connected with The Southern Conference for Human Welfare. If not, in what ways does your organization differ from this organization? Thank you.

Very truly,

R. Erskine Kerr.

1227 Boulevard.

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1948
Southern Regional Council

17- Info. Requests

September 30, 1948

Mr. Thomas J. Foley
International News Service
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Foley:

My apologies for our delay in answering your letter of September 14 to our Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. McKoy.

I should think that Negro migration of the last eight or nine years results from many or all of the following factors:

The large number of jobs available during the war and post-war period.

The higher pay and better prospects for advancement in Northern and Western employment.

Presence of friends and relatives long since established in Northern communities.

The general wish to switch from farm employment with longer hours, slogging work, and slight prospects, to modern clean jobs.

Fear of the farm insecurity threatened by farm mechanization.

Increased interest in Northern and Western opportunities by reason of travel of persons in military service.

Wish to escape so far as possible the discriminations and ceiling to ambition general in the South.

I think the South should take measures now to provide as soon as possible the kind of economy in which skill and ambition could always be rewarded, regardless of race. We should also provide greater opportunities to get skills, both for farm people and for city people.

The South feeds, clothes, brings up and educates at its own expense the millions who leave it to lead their productive lives elsewhere. For the time being, I would make no effort to hold in any one place any American citizen who wishes to go somewhere else, but I think the South should contrive measures which would end in the near future the drain of migration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION
OFFICES

319 CONSTITUTION BLDG.
ATLANTA, GA.

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Sept. 14, 1948

Mrs. Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

I have before me some census figures that show the percentage decline or increase in population of the several southern states from 1940 to 1947. The national figure shows an 8.9 per cent increase. For the southern states, this figure is only 4.9 per cent. Five states--Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma and West Virginia--actually showed a decrease, while Alabama and Georgia remained the same. Florida, Maryland, Texas and Virginia all showed increases of over ten per cent.

Thurman Sensing, director of research for the southern states industrial council, has hastened to point out that the southern increase would have been 11.6 per cent except for the fact that some three million negroes have moved out of the south during those seven years. We also know that a few others went west to the new industrial centers, but this group is probably offset at least partially by the number that moved into the south.

What I would like to have is the opinion of your group as to the reason for the apparently great exodus of the south's colored population. I would also appreciate your opinion on whether this is a good thing for the south and what if anything ought to be done about it.

I am asking these questions of several prominent southerners. Therefore, I think it is in order to assure you that I will handle it with 100 per cent objectivity.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Yours truly,

Thomas J. Foley

Thomas J. Foley

SRC - Info. Requests

October 4, 1948

Miss Helen Sigrist
Editorial Department
The Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dear Miss Sigrist:

We appreciate your interest in the Southern Regional Council and are happy to send you the material you requested.

Enclosed is a copy of the September issue of New South, our monthly publication, which contains the full text of the statement on civil rights issued by the Council's Executive Committee. This is the statement on which the recent New York Times story and [redacted] were based. It has received wide attention, within and without the South.

Also enclosed are two pamphlets which outline the origin, aims, and functions of the Council. The small eight-page leaflet is the more recent; it contains an up-to-date list of the officers and directors of the organization. The larger pamphlet gives the full text of the several documents which led to the founding of the Council.

We would welcome an article in Reader's Digest about the Southern Regional Council. Should you need material of a more specific nature, I will be glad to send it to you. Or, if you would be interested in my doing an article to your specifications, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

ENCL

The READER'S DIGEST

Pleasantville, N.Y.

Editorial Office

September 30, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Att: Mrs. Agnes McKoy, Secretary

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

We have read with interest the account of your organization in the New York Times of September 19, and would much appreciate further information on your work and aims. We would like the complete text of the statement on which the Times story was based and any other material you may have available.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

Helen Sigrist

Helen Sigrist
Editorial Department

SRC-Info Requests

October 4, 1948

Major Edward H. Robinson
Box 435
Warner Robins, Georgia

Dear Major Robinson:

We are grateful for your letter of September 27.

Here is a folder with general information about the Southern Regional Council. Also, just from the press, the September issue of our little magazine New South, which prints the recent statement of our Executive Committee called "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy."

Among the Council's members in Macon are Dr. Kelley Barnett, Mr. Lewis Batts, and Mr. Howard G. McClain at Mercer University. Mr. and Mrs. Emmett S. Johnson at Wesleyan are members. Mrs. E. B. Harrold is a member. We have a dozen or so in Macon. The Georgia Interracial Committee, which is affiliated with our Council, has a much larger membership in your city.

We should be delighted to have you join the Council. That would bring you the monthly magazine and our various pamphlets from time to time. Perhaps on some visit to Atlanta you would enjoy coming to our office.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Enclosures

Box 435
Warner Robins, Ga.

27 September 1948

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Today I have learned of the Southern Regional Council and I am interested in it's objectives. I should like to learn more of it's methods and of those who may be it's members from the Macon area.

I should like to get, if possible, a copy of the recent report published under the auspices of the Council.

Perhaps I should point out that I, although interested in these problems, am not a resident of Georgia, nor of the South. My presence here being the result of military assignment.

Very truly yours,

Ed Robinson

EDWARD H. ROBINSON
Major, USAF

October 5, 1948

Mr. Wilbur E. Apgar
State Teachers College
Jersey City 5, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Apgar:

Your letter of September 22 was addressed to the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, Chattanooga.

Actually the Council's office is here in Atlanta, and it has taken the intervening ten days for your letter to be forwarded here from the University of Chattanooga.

I think the enclosed pamphlet is just what you are asking for on voting rights.

We have others, as the enclosed list will show. Many of them have been used from time to time in college classes.

We should like to help you in any way we can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:T

Enclosures
:"Race and Suffrage in the South Since 1940",
explanatory pamphlet about SRC, price list.

State of New Jersey
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
AT JERSEY CITY

FORREST A. IRWIN, PRESIDENT

JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

September 22, 1948

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

63 Autum hr

Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Sirs:

Do you have any literature on equality of voting rights in the South that we can use in our Sociology or Government classes in our college?

We would be interested in any material on a sociological nature that you might care to have us use.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Apgar

Wilbur E. Apgar

WA:fh

17- Info. Requests

October 5, 1948

Mr. Eddie W. Fadal
2807 Lasker Avenue
Waco, Texas

Dear Mr. Fadal:

In reply to your letter of September 29, enclosed is a copy of Race and Suffrage in the South since 1940, by Luther P. Jackson, which we published in July. I am afraid that is all we have in print that would be of help to you in preparing your thesis.

For a more detailed study of Negro political activity throughout the United States, I would recommend Balance of Power: The Negro Vote by Henry Lee Moon (Doubleday & Co. $3.00). This recent book undertakes to discuss "the Negro vote, from Reconstruction days to the present, and its effect on the American political scene."

Also enclosed is a leaflet on bloc voting prepared by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. This leaflet analyzes several Georgia elections in which bloc voting by Negroes was charged. I think you will find it interesting.

If we can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

ENCL

Waco, Texas
September 29, 1948

The Editor
New South
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am getting interested in the advancement which Negroes have made in politics in the United States, and would appreciate any information, including clippings, literature, etc., which you would send me. I am doing graduate work in the Department of Sociology at Baylor University, leading to a degree of Master of Arts. My thesis topic is "The American Negro in Politics."

Any information which you might send me would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Eddie W. Fadal

Eddie W. Fadal
2807 Lasker Avenue
Waco, Texas

EWF/lm

SRC - Info. Requests

October 6, 1948
October 6, 1948

Mrs. Cecil A. Tucker
Mrs. Cecil A. Tucker
[illegible]
Florida

Dear Mrs. Tucker:
Dear Mrs. Tucker:

We are deeply appreciative of your inquiry of October 4 concerngin
We are deeply appreciative of your inquiry of October 4 concerning
our organization, its aims, and policies.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their i impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organise, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee): has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various State Committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little. We don't need to spend money on research; facts enough are tucked away on library shelves; but we do need twenty-odd thousand more a year than we have had - twenty-odd thousand with which to bring out in ways that will be used the facts that are known to research workers.

But, the Council's main purpose is not to beg money, but to do sound, cooperative thinking and printing in the South, and to build, on understanding and on Southern neighborliness, the things that characterize the best of modern civilization. And we always get friendly help for that!

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

Please send me information about the Southern Regional Council, what it is, what it does.

Thanking you,

Juanita S. Tucker

Mrs. Cecil A. Tucker,
Christmas, Florida

17-Info. Requests (other corresp. in files)

F. D. BLUFORD, PRESIDENT

E. R. HODGIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Box 226

October 9, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please send us all the available data you possibly can on the internal migration of Negroes in the United States since 1940. We are mainly interested in the number of Negroes that have left the South, where they have gone, why the left the South, and the possible (and actual) effects of this migration on the South and for the Negroes themselves.

Thanking you for whatever assistance you might give, we are,

Very gratefully yours,

R. Grann Lloyd

R. Grann Lloyd, Professor
Department of Social Science

RGL/dew

October 11, 1948

Mr. Roscoe Polin
333 West 30th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Polin:

In reply to your letter of October 6, requesting information about intercultural education, we are sending you the August 1948 issue of our monthly publication NEW SOUTH which contains an article on intercultural education as it applies to the South.

We are also sending you a publications list and a copy of one of our pamphlets, America's Tenth Man, both of which may be helpful. America's Tenth Man has long been one of our most popular publications and, as such, probably has helped to promote intergroup understanding.

The Council considers intercultural education as only one part of a many-sided program aimed at the full and equal development of the South's human, social, and economic resources. The enclosed pamphlet will explain more fully what the Council is and does.

If there is anything else which we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

17- Info. Requests

333 West 30th Street

Indianapolis, Indiana

October 6, 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir;

Please send any information on Intercultural Education that you may have. I am especially interested in what the school can do to aid in the solution of this problem.

Any printed material will be appreciated, or the names of any Organization that you know that would aid in this work.

What do you think are the areas that Negroes need to stress in Education in Preparing for the Intercultural Concept and true democracy?

What methods or techniques do you suggest in meeting the above needs?

Thanking you,

Roscoe Polin

Roscoe Polin

RP/lvt

October 18, 1948

Mr. F. C. Hayes
Division of Language and Literature
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Hayes:

It is unfortunately true that there is some duplication in the work of the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund was established some years ago in association with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. I believe it publishes The Southern Patriot, and in other ways brings useful ideas and material to the attention of southern people.

The two organizations have had dissimilar histories, and for the time being, I do not suppose that they could be effectively combined.

I am myself a member of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and generally like their publications.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
GAINESVILLE

DIVISION OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
ENGLISH—FRENCH—GERMAN—GREEK
LATIN—PORTUGUESE—SPANISH

RECEIVED
18 1948
Southern Regional Council

October 15, 1948

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia
Gentlemen -

I have just received a letter via air mail, with air-mail stamped return envelope, from the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans. In this letter I am asked to endorse much the same thing the Southern Regional Council endorses, but the organization is entirely new to me.

Could you give me information about them? If the group is ~~a~~ bona fide, should not it join ~~the~~ efforts with the Southern Regional Council?

Sincerely yours,
J. C. Hayes

17 - Info. Requests

October 20, 1948

Mr. Freeman Drake, Sr.
Route 4
Roanoke, Alabama

Dear Mr. Drake:

We take great pleasure in sending you the address of Mr. Albert Thompson, FHA Racial Relations Advisor of Atlanta, listed for you below.

Please write us whenever we can be of help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Mr. Albert Thompson, FHA Racial Relations Advisor
office, 250 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Home Address

1114 Fountain Drive, S. W.
Atlanta, Geoggia

Roanoke. Ala.
Rout. H.
Oct. 16th 1948

Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta. Ga.

Dear sirs:
upon being a weekly reader of the Atlanta Daily World. & have read of Mr Al Thompson. F.H.A. racial relation advisor of Atlanta. Ga. Will you please send me his correct address.

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1948
Southern Regional Council

Yours very truly.
Freeman Drake. Sr.

Res. 1114 Fountain Drive S.W

office 250 Auburn Ave. N.E

12-14 for Requests

Mr. Bernard F. Phelps
Instructor in Speech
Speakers Bureau
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Mr. Phelps:

Thank you for your letter of October 19, addressed to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to which the Southern Regional Council has been successor agency since 1944.

We think we have some pretty good things for your purpose. I send a list of them. Additionally, I send you three or four of the ones that, it seems to me, might be most useful.

Nothing pleases us better than to get orders which will relieve our groaning shelves.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Enclosures: America's Tenth Man, Digest of the Civil Rights Report, Condition of our Rights, "Honest Answer", Wanted: An Educated South, Race and Suffrage Since 1940, price list.

SPEAKERS BUREAU

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

OXFORD, OHIO

October 19, 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Student Division

Faculty Division

Commission in Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in order to secure information regarding subjects and materials suitable for use in a college course in argumentation. I would be interested in knowing if you have the material and if it would be available for me in the near future.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Bernard F. Phelps

Bernard F. Phelps
Instructor in speech

BFP:jbh

October 26, 1948

Mr. George B. Hummer
1114 Exeter Street
Reading, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Hummer:

Thank you for your letter of October 19 requesting information on the Rural Negro Church.

We have no material on your subject, but we can suggest these other sources of information to you:

Methodist Church, Department of Town and Country Work, A. J. Walton, Director, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11
Methodist Church, Department of Negro Work, M. D. Davage, Executive Secretary, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee
National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Luigi Ligutti, Director, 3801 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 12, Iowa

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, did extensive work in the field of the rural Negro church during his professorship at Tuskegee Institute. Both Dr. Richardson and Professor James S. Thomas of Gammon Seminary might be able to suggest sources of information to you or help you in other ways. I suggest that you write to them.

The publication of the Rural Sociological Society, Rural Sociology, may also have carried articles on the rural Negro church.

I trust this information will be helpful. If we can be of further service to you, let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price

Research Assistant

M.P.

1114 Exter Street
Reading, Penna.
October 19, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I am a theological student here at Albright College and am pursuing a course in rural sociology. I am working on a term paper on the "Rural Negro Church" and thought you may have some free information as to the subject or possibly you could suggest some bibliographies for me.

Thanks for any information you can provide.

Thank you,
George B. Hummer

Pres. Harry V. Robinson
at Dubuque and
Shenandoah

Prof. James S. Stamm

SRC Pamphlets

Send 50 to
1 to "
1 " "

October 26, 1948

Mr. Baxter C. Howell
P. O. Box 471
Milford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Howell:

We are very appreciative of your letter of October 22 and are sending you under separate cover 50 copies of our leaflet, The Southern Regional Council which describes the origin, aims and policies of the Council.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of obth races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees be came an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

C.S.
10/26/48

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire populations of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performanace.

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s
Separate cover

P.O. Box 471
Milford, Conn.
Oct. 22, 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

The Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a native Georgian and am interested in reporting on the organization, work, and aims of the Southern Regional Council to a class in Programs of Social Action at Yale University.

I would be grateful for any pamphlet materials which are descriptive of your program. If you have an official publication, I would be pleased to have it. Moreover, any mimeograph materials would also be useful.

If you have any central free pamphlets which you would like to have distributed, I would be glad to put them into circulation here onthe campus.

Your help will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Baxter C. Howell

Baxter C. Howell

28 October 1948

Mr. William T. Parker, Jr.
P. O. Box 3
Newport News, Va.

Dear Mr. Parker:

In answer to your letter of 25 October, requesting information about costs of living, income, and other economic aspects of certain Southern cities, we are sorry to say that the Council does not have this information compiled by cities.

Your best source of information would be the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor -- either in Washington, D. C. or its regional office in Atlanta. The BSL has extensive information on just the subjects you requested.

Local Chambers of Commerceprobably would also be able to help you.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1947
Southern Regional Council

~~HOTEL JOHN MARSHALL~~
~~RICHMOND~~, VIRGINIA

25 October 1947

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me any available information you have regarding industries,

effective buying income, income per capita and per family, cost of living and other economic features for the following cities or areas:

(1) Ft. Worth & Dallas, Texas
(2) Houston, Texas
(3) Shreveport, Louisiana
(4) Mobile, Alabama

Thank you very much.

William T. Parker Jr.

WILLIAM T. PARKER, JR.
P. O. BOX 3
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
PHONE N. N. 2-5342

SRC - Mems
Corres.

Thank you for the three names you sent in. We will try to get them to belong.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
Enclosure

JOE MITCHELL
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
201 KORNBLATT BLDG.

P. O. BOX 255
DENTON, TEXAS

October 19, 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Here is my application for membership in the Council. Can you mean that the dues are only $2 a year? If this were the extent of the income it would not begin to pay even the office expense. I am not a monied man and I am especially low in finances at this time but I will be glad to send you more later.

I am sending you a copy of the letter to Dr. Johnson. If he sent you my first letter then you are up to date on the story. Anyway, I want to be a working member as much as is possible. I would like to go into the field of human relationship as a life's work, but until that time I will try to content myself with what little comes my way to do.

I am sending you the names of three people to supply with literature. Dr. Maddox is doing cancer research and I am working with him on a county-wide health clinic idea. He is very interested in the advancement of health standards. The other two are professor-friends of mine at one of our colleges.

Thank you for your nice letter and for the other interesting material, and I hope I will be accepted into the council.

Yours truly,

Joe Mitchell
Joe Mitchell

October 19, 1948

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
President, Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

My dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your very nice letter of October 12, and for forwarding my letter to Dr. Mitchell. I received an answer from him almost immediately. I am sending him my application for membership in this mail.

Although I believe that charity begins at home - meaning I would prefer working with people and situations nearer home - people of the South and their problems, maybe the international problem is of a more pressing nature and I am certainly interested in the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization work. I will appreciate your suggestions about the proper approach to entering upon this work. I have some political connections such as Senators and Congressmen, but most of them seem so in the dark about the whole thing that I have hesitated using this method.

I guess the atomic bomb has scared most of us into wanting peace but I think it will take nothing less than universal education, particularly in the social sciences, to guarantee its permanency. My thesis, written nearly two years ago in sociology, was titled "Basic Elements Necessary for Permanent World Peace". I am a whole-hearted believer in adult education as a means of helping to bring about understanding, and I hope that sometime in the near future I can have a part in instituting and carrying out just such a program here at home - here in the South where it is so badly needed. I would like to see your organization sponsor this, and I would be glad to help in anyway I can. I have some very definite ideas about it, and I believe we can get federal assistance, if you are interested.

I will appreciate hearing from you.

Yours truly,

Joe Mitchell

Joe Mitchell

cc: Dr. George Mitchell

October 14, 1948

Mr. Joe Mitchell
P. O. Box 255
Denton, Texas

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Dr. Charles Johnson forwarded to me for reply your very kind letter to him of September 25, which you wrote after seeing the newspaper account of the Council's recent statement on civil rights.

I enclose a copy of the statement in printed form. It had the very widest newspaper notice and quite a number of editorials in southern papers. The New York Times also gave it a splendid editorial, copy of which is enclosed.

I do hope you will care to join the Council. The leaflet with the map explains about it, and has a membership blank on the back.

In Texas our Council works in close relationship with the Texas Interracial Commission, of which Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston 6, is chairman.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
Enclosures

cc: Charles S. Johnson

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 11, 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell,
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Council news item reaches far. Will you kindly answer the letter from Mr. Mitchell.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

CSJ:tm

JOE MITCHELL
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
201 KORNBLATT BLDG.

P. O. BOX 255
DENTON, TEXAS

September 25, 1948

Dr. Charles Johnson, President
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I read the article in the papers concerning your committee's report on the "Civil Rights Program" and conditions in the South, and I am very interested in your work. What are the requirements for membership in the Southern Regional Council, and is there a possibility for me to help in any way?

I have my master's degree in social science - principally sociology - and I have six hours toward my Ph. D. I am profoundly interested in the social betterment of mankind, and I would like very much to be in work such as I imagine your organization is trying to do, or some similar work such as the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations Organization. I am 39 years old, poor financially but rich in knowledge and experiences.

If you think I may be of some service, I will be glad to have your write me.

Yours truly,

Joe Mitchell

Joe Mitchell

17-Info Requests

October 28, 1948

Mr. James A. McMonagle
Director of Forensics
Wayne University
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Mr. McMonagle:

Thank you for your letter of October 18, to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Regional Council took over the work of the Commission in 1944.

Here is a copy of the bulletin you wanted, plus another, plus a list of all our things. We should be glad to be helpful in any way that we can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
Enclosures

"Federal Aid to Public Education, 1941: Educational Finance Act (Senate Bill 1313)", "Wanted: An Educated South", Price List.

WAYNE UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF EDUCATION
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

October 18, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am very interested in the subject of Federal aid to education and therefore like to receive a document which our bibliography credits to your organization as follows:

Federal Aid to Public Education, 1941:
Educational Finance Act (Senate Bill 1313).

Any help you can give us in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Any other documents pertaining to the subject which may be available will also be welcome.

Sincerely,

James A. McMonagle

James A. McMonagle
Director of Forensics

SPC - Info. Requests

October 28, 1948

Mr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director
Legislative Reference Service
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Griffith:

Thank you for your letter of October 22, about preserving wilderness areas.

Our Council ought to be concerned about that, but has not been. Generally speaking, we would be in favor of much greater, and usually federal, protection of wilderness areas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

October 22, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress has been asked to undertake a study of the question of preservation of wilderness areas.

Official sources, both State and Federal, are being contacted. In order to have a representative cross-section of opinion on the subject we are writing to some of the outstanding organizations such as yours which are engaged in activities in some phase of conservation, recreation, or nature study.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would cooperate with us to the extent of answering such questions listed below as may be applicable.

1. Does your organization advocate or approve of the preservation of wilderness areas as such?

2. If your answer to question 1 is "Yes," what, in your opinion, are the characteristics of a "wilderness area" which may make its preservation in its present state desirable?

3. What are the determining factors which would decide whether a particular area should be preserved as a wilderness as against other uses?

4. What are the values of such an area?

5. What do you consider permissible uses of wilderness areas?

6. Does your organization believe this to be a State or Federal responsibility or both?

7. Does your organization engage in any activities favoring or opposing creation or extension of these areas? Please describe.

8. Are there any areas or regions which you may consider suitable to be preserved as wilderness areas which are not now receiving special protection as such? Please describe.

9. Are there any extensions or contractions of present reservations which you would suggest? Please give details.

10. Do you have any suggestions as to what a National Wilderness Policy would or should be?

Your answers to as many of the above questions as possible, together with any further comment you might care to make, will be helpful in developing a cross-section of opinion on this question.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest S. Griffith

Ernest S. Griffith
Director
Legislative Reference Service

SRC - Info Requests

November 1, 1948

Mrs. Gladys S. Williams
Booker T. Washington School
36th Street at Chestnut Avenue
Newport News, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Williams:

In response to your letter of October 26, We take pleasure in sending you under separate cover our leaflet,"The Southern Regional Council," which describes the origin, purposes and aims of our organization.

We are also sending you a copy of the Atlanta, Durham, Richmond statement, a document which played an important part in the formation of the Council. Copy of the by-laws is also enclosed, as well as an annotated list of Council publications, which will give you some idea as to the scope of our activities.

Please let us hear from you further if we can serve you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

NEWPORT NEWS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL
36TH STREET AT CHESTNUT AVENUE
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

L. F. BUCKNER, PRINCIPAL

October 26, 1948

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director of the
Southern Regional Conference
Standard Building
Atlanta Ga.

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1948
Council

Dear Sir -

Please send me a copy of the covenant, a list of the charter members and officers, and a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Southern Regional Conference.

I need this material for use in my course in Race Relations at Hampton Institute. I will greatly appreciate this material and any other you might have available which will help me understand the organization.

Yours very truly
(Mrs.) Gladys S. Williams

17-Info Requests

November 4, 1948
Dict. November 1

Miss Joyce Scott
Editorial Department
Ebony
5125 South Calumet Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Scott:

Thank you for your letter of October 28.

Early this year we devoted one issue of our little magazine New South to the question of public provision in the South for the care of feeble-minded persons. I enclose a copy of that article.

We found it impossible to get figures on institutional care of the feeble-minded on a race breakdown.

My guess is that at the present time not more than two or three southern states provide institutional care for feeble-minded Negroes. I believe that the usual practice is to confine demented people--of course, of either race--but that except in the few places where special care for feeble-minded Negroes is provided, a Negro must be insane to get public institutional care. Unfortunately, while I believe these things, I cannot prove them.

You will see that our only concern in the article has been with feeble-minded. The care of the insane is quite another matter, on which I have no information.

From such looking into the matter of feeble-mindedness as the preparation of the article in our office required me to make, I was impressed with the progress of the modern doctrine of arranging care for the great body of feeble-minded persons other than by simply depriving them of liberty. Many can be trained to simple and satisfying tasks. As to many others, society's best step would be to have them known in detail to appropriate public agencies, and their circumstances from time to time reviewed with a view to seeing to it that they got kindly care, training if usable, and institutional care if necessary.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosure

Ebony

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

October 28, 1948

Dear Sirs: We have been informed that the Southern Regional Council, Inc. could help us to secure information concerning recent developments in the care of Negro mental cases, and we are wondering if you have available any pamphlets or articles that we may have on this subject.

EBONY is planning a story for a forthcoming issue on Negroes in mental institutions, and any information which you have and can send us on the subject will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Scott

Joyce Scott
Editorial Department

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

5123 SOUTH CALUMET AVENUE, CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

17 - Info. Requests -

November 4, 1948
Dict. November 1

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Box 652
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Guy:

Can you steer this man?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosure

November 4, 1948
Dict. November 1

Mr. Victor K. Young
Iowa Law Review
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Mr. Young:

Our Council has not itself made any systematic study of just your subject. Our files are filled with clippings dating back many years on these materials, but they have not been worked for what you want.

It does so happen that the former executive director of the Council, Dr. Guy Johnson at Chapel Hill, has himself done a good deal of work on prosecutions and convictions and penalties for murder by race, by states, and by certain cities. The figures available here, so far as I recall them, were not strictly comparable but they were sufficiently widespread in time and in area to give a convincing picture of a difference in the patterns of penalties for the same crimes for the two races in the South.

I have sent your letter on to him, with a request that he write you as to his material.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
cc: Guy B. Johnson

M-Info Requests

November 8, 1948

Miss Marea Yount
Box 1176
Richmond 9, Virginia

Dear Miss Yount:

The poem "Let Me Not Hate", by Georgia Douglas Johnson, was first published in a volume of her poetry entitled Bronze, published by the B. J. Brimmer Company, Boston, 1922. This publisher went out of business sometime between 1928 and 1932.

As of one year ago, Mrs. Johnson was still living, her address being listed in Who's Who in Negro America as: 1461 S Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

If the Council can help you in any way, we would like to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Dr. Mitchell:

The poem "Let Me Not Hate", by Georgia Douglas Johnson, was first published in a volume of her poetry entitle Bronze, published by the B. J. Brimmer Co., Boston, 1922. This publisher went out of business some time between 1928 and 1932.

As of one year ago, Mrs. Johnson was still living, her address being listed in Who's Who in Negro America as:

1461 S Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

JPS

EDWARD D. GRANT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN L. FAIRLY, D.D., EDITOR IN CHIEF
7713-(71)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND PUBLICATION

The Presbyterian Church in the United States

PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING • EIGHT NORTH SIXTH STREET
RICHMOND 9, VIRGINIA

JOHN S. McMULLEN, DIRECTOR
MARY GARLAND TAYLOR, EDITOR
SUNDAY SCHOOL MATERIAL

Young People's Division

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
HENRIETTA THOMPSON, SENIOR WORK

November 5, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In preparing material for the January-March, 1949 issue of Presbyterian YOUTH, we wish to include the poem "Let Me Not Hate" on page 12 of the book Singers in the Dawn. We cannot find in your book a credit to any other source, nor can we find Georgia Douglas Johnson's poetry books. Therefore we are writing to you to see if you can give us permission to use this selection or if you can put us in touch with the owner of this copyright.

Any help you can give us will be appreciated. Please reply as soon as possible as we are late in getting this material together.

Sincerely yours,

Marca Yount
Editorial Assistant

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

M - Info. Requests

November 11, 1948

Miss Christene Wells
Holsey Hall
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Miss Wells:

I am sorry that we have no material on Child Labor. Enclosed is a leaflet on Child Labor in Georgia, published by the Georgia Citizens Council, which may help you some.

I called Miss Mary Webb at the Citizens Council today, and she is sending you other materials on child labor in Georgia. They should arrive in a day or so.

You can get additional information from The Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. The Bureau has printed a great deal of information on child labor.

I hope these suggestions will be helpful. I am sorry that we cannot supply you with material from this office.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

Helsey Hall
Paine College
Augusta, Ga.

M

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dir Sir;

I would appreciate very much if you would send me some additional infarmation on Child Labor. I am writing a paper on Child Labor and I thought that you would send me some infarmation on my subject. I also received some pamplets from you last school term for a paper that I was writing they were very good.

I am looking to hear from you at a very early date.

Yours truly,
Christene Wells.

SRC-Info. Requests

November 12, 1948

Professor Harris Harvill
Professor of Education
State Teachers College
Troy, Alabama

Dear Professor Harvill:

We are delighted to have your letter of November 11.

The Council has shelves a-groaning with good things in print about the South. I send along two or three, and a list of them all. Also a pamphlet describing the Council, and inviting you and your friends to join it.

I have been at your College, three or four years ago, and greatly enjoyed my visit.

If we can be helpful in any way we would like to. Our pamphlets are being used as teaching materials in many colleges over the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1887

TROY, ALABAMA

November 11, 1948

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen;

I want to know more of your organization and your activities. I know that you probably have no publications ready for distribution as yet. However, I would appreciate a letter from you giving a brief description of your organization and purposes.

Yours sincerely,

Harris Harvill

Harris Harvill
Professor of Education
State Teachers College
Troy, Alabama

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

HH:ms

The James A. Henry Branch

Young Men's Christian Association

793 EAST NINTH STREET PHONE 6-5418 CHATTANOOGA 3, TENN.

G. A. KEY, CHAIRMAN
J. C. BROWN, REC. SEC.
DR. W. B. DAVIS, TREASURER

YMCA

R. J. SMITH, EXEC. SEC.
C. R. TRAUGHBER, BOYS' WORK SEC.
MISS GLORIA HARPER, CLERK

November 12, 1948

Southern Regional Conference
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Chattanooga Inter-racial Council requests me to secure information as to the number of Negro Doctors per capatia in the United States, and the comparative shortages between white and Negro doctors. If you have such information, it would be greatly appreciated by the Council.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Smith

R. J. Smith

17 - 1 u/o. Requests

November 12, 1948

Mr. Calvert Hall
Boy's Work Director
Young Men's Christian Association
Watchung Avenue and East Sixth Street
Plainfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Hall:

We have a number of things to contribute, in the matter of resource material for your Hi-Y conference:

America's Tenth Man is a famous pamphlet, of which 350,000 copies have been sold in its various editions. A simple description of the capabilities and aspirations of the Negro in America.

"The Condition of our Rights," a textlet of fact about civil rights in the South, meant to accompany

A Digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

I send a copy of each of these, plus two or three other things, plus a general leaflet about the Council, plus a price list of all we print.

If we can help you further, we would like to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: "Getting Along Together," "Background for Brotherhood," Honest Answer, America's Tenth Man, To Secure These Rights, Condition of Our Rights, Fleming pamphlet.

TELEPHONE PLAINFIELD 6-6060

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

WATCHUNG AVENUE AND EAST SIXTH STREET

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

WANDELL M. MOONEY PRESIDENT
LELAND D. ALBIN VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD M. ECKERT VICE-PRESIDENT

F. EARL BACH TREASURER
HENRY H. BANTA REC. SECRETARY
PHILLIP H. AHRENS GEN. SECRETARY

SERVING WITH YOUTH Y·M·C·A THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

10 November 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Central Atlantic Area of the Young Men's Christian Association is holding its annual Hi-Y Conference at Haddon Heights, New Jersey on December 3rd, 4th, and 5th. About 450 outstanding high school boys from three states are expected to be present. One of the basic topics will be "Meeting My Finer Self Through a Finer Appreciation of Other Races." As chairman of the committee dealing with this aspect of the program, I am attempting to secure resource material for the dozen discussion leaders. Would it be possible for you to send me any pertinent material that you might have which deals with this problem? I'd appreciate 12 prints of anything you might send.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours

Calvert Hall

CALVERT HALL
Boy's Work Director

DIRECTORS

LELAND D. ALBIN, F. EARL BACH, HENRY H. BANTA, HOWARD CARTER, JR., CARLYLE W. CRANE, WILLIS B. DAY, M.D., FRANKLYN DEZENDORF, HAROLD M. ECKERT, ELMER R. FINNEY, O. H. HEWIT, JR., FRED A. HUMMEL, A. M. KORFF, J. H. MANNING, WANDELL M. MOONEY, ALBERT NEWMILLER, ALPHEUS OAKES, J. S. PRIGGE, ARTHUR L. PULFREY, J. H. G. ROGERS, WEBSTER SANDFORD, ORRIN H. SIMONS, F. E. SMITH, RAYMOND M. SMITH

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 28, 1867

A MEMBER OF THE PLAINFIELD COMMUNITY CHEST

17- Info. Requests

November 12, 1948

Miss Mary Ann Godsey
Box 1438
College Station
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Dear Miss Godsey:

The best book is by Rupert Vance, The Human Geography of the South. It is twelve or fifteen years old, but is still a honey. If you would go through that, you would learn more from it than any other I could name. Another mighty good one is Arthur Raper's Tenants of the Almighty.

A good list of books on the Rural South has been prepared by the Southern Rural Life Council, at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 4, Tennessee, entitled, The Rural South, A Reading Guide for Community Leaders.

I suggest that the best thing for you to do would be to draw yourself a large map of the Southeast and work with this and with that. Locate on the map a mountain area, the Piedmont Industrial area, the old Plantation-Coastal plain and the Piney Wood or flat wood area. Then write in the kind of people, the kind of land ownership, and the group of people predominating in each area.

If you want to polish off with a description of rural housing, that would be good. I send you a pamphlet that touches on that.

Still another way to go at it would be to talk with your county agent and Home Demonstration agents in King William, King George and Stafford Counties. He or she could tell you what each agricultural agency does and why - broadly speaking, each problem has its would be-alleviating agency.

I am some kind of self-appointed authority on that subject myself. If you would invite me to talk with your class, I will give them the straight dope.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

P. S. The next thing I picked up after your letter was one from a Negro agent official in a state in the lower South.

I copy out for you nearly all of its paragraphs. It gives a true picture.

George S. Mitchell

Excerpts taken from Mr. Ocie Lee Smith's letter

C
O
P
Y

"Thanks for your recent letter, the pamphlet and other information contained therein. Indeed I am happy to become a member of the Southern Regional Council, for I know of no other organization that impresses me as being any more conscientious and adamant in its attempts to bring into full realization the common goals of understanding, equity, justice and fair play, as the SRC is attempting to do.

Perhaps I should underscore the word "understanding", for I believe the lack of it makes for our greatest obstacles, reprisals and downright patterns of mistreatment and injustices. I believe this statement can be substantiated by recalling the manner in which the demagogues use this one thing (misunderstanding) to further their interests, self-aggrandizement and exploitation of others.

Lately I've been deeply concerned over the plight of a large segment of low income farm people, particularly in the South. It grows on me each day, for when people travel for miles to come in and talk about their problems and I cannot offer or point to a single possible solution, it hurts me worse than the troubled family. I think I am right when I say we do not have in effect a single agency that can administer to all their needs.

For example, there is a little upland farmer, probably a veteran, who has labored for years to acquire 40 acres of land. He encountered some financial reverses, or crop failures, and mortgaged his entire holdings for a little subsistence money. Now he is being crowded for the money, which he does not have, and he stands in position to be foreclosed. The amount owed is always less than the value of the property. The story ends. Just another dispossessed family thrown on society to eke out an existence.

This time of the year particularly brings misery and discontentment to those of us who are forced to stand on the sidelines and fold our arms in despair. Where can these good, hard working people appeal for assistance and get it?

It seems to me that no existing government program is geared to meet all the needs of such people. Is there any liberal public credit that can be used to lift a small mortgage, say on 50 acres of land, and put the house and farm in a livable and operable condition at a minimum cost, based on the earning capacity of the farm? If there is such a source of credit, I would like to know where and how to make contact with it.

As feeble as my efforts may be, I intend to continue trying to convince somebody of these needs. They are real and ever present. Such efforts may be like dropping a pebble into water, but I can hope that the momentum will develop into a wave and ultimately a tide that will engulf these unfortunate people and convert tumbledown shacks and eroded land into minature, economic, agricultural empires.

MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE
of the UNIVERSITY *of* VIRGINIA
FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

Nov. 8, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
62 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir;

I am making a report on the Rural South and I would appreciate it very much if you could send me any information you have regarding this subject.

If you have this information available please send it to Miss Mary Ann Godsey, Box 1438 College Station, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Sincerely yours,
Mary Ann Godsey

SRC - Inf Ref

November 14, 1948

Mrs. Lenna Hall, Librarian
Paine College
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hall:

All the things you spoke of in your letter of November 3 I have tried to wrap up in a speech which I have been making pretty frequently hereabouts for the last several years. It draws a map of these southern states and shows what is in them and what's wrong and what to do.

I can't print the speech because the lines that I draw on the blackboard are in swoops which would not match the census figures. Until I can pin the swoops down, I can't print it.

So I haven't anything to give you, other than dry pamphlets. I send you several of these. (Rapes, Vance, Race + Suffrage. Sent 11/14/48 MEJ)

If your group will invite me down to Augusta sometime, I will be glad to come and shine my little light.

Our own Margaret Price Mullins was an aide in your library until fairly recently, so we feel kin.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

PAINE COLLEGE

ESTABLISHED 1883

Warren A. Candler Memorial Library

E. C. PETERS, PRESIDENT

AUGUSTA

GEORGIA

November 3, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Methodist Church
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

A group of women are attempting to make a study of the South in order to have a better understanding of the problems that are now confronting these states. We hope to approach this problem from several points of view such as the economic, political, educational, agricultural, industrial, etc. But we feel that before plunging into the present problems we need to acquire a background.since some of us have grown up in other sections of the country.

Miss Johnny Hilbun has recently discussed with us the politics of Georgia and Augusta in particular. She has suggested that you might possibly have material that could be very useful to us especially a map relative to this subject. We will be very grateful for any thing you can loan us or for suggestions as to possible sources of good material.

I am librarian at Paine College and will be glad to handle any available material according to library rules and regulations for the benefit of the group.

Sincerely yours,

Lenna Hall

(Mrs) Lenna Hall, Librarian

SRC - 1940. Requests

November 15, 1948

Mr. Alvin E. White
10 East 138th St., Apt. 7-B
New York 35, New York

Dear Mr. White:

It is a pleasure to send you a copy of our recent annual report.

I send along a copy of our special issue of New South giving a statement of our Executive Committee on the whole issue of civil rights in the South. This had a very wide newspaper coverage in the South and in the North and got good substantial editorial comment too.

We do not really have a mailing list. Could we get you to subscribe to or to become a member of the Council? A subscription to New South cost $1.50 a year and membership $3.00. I admit our non-Southern members do not have a vote, but in every other way it is the same. Meanwhile, we send New South to you for the next three months anyway.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

Enclosures

10 East 138 St. Apt 7-B
New York 35, New York
November 9, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanga, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell -

Will you please send me a copy of the annual report recently issued by the Southern Regional Council, Inc.? I have been reading comments on it and would like very much to have a copy. I would appreciate it if you would put my name on your mailing list to receive releases and information you send out from time to time. They would be very helpful in preparing stories for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, for whom I do a weekly column on activities by groups similar to yours. Thanking you in anticipation of your reply,

Very truly yours,

Alvin E. White

ALVIN E. WHITE.

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info. Requests

15 November 1948

Miss Alice Boone
3400 Brook Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Miss Boone:

The major problems facing Negroes in Atlanta are found in the fields of education, health and medical care, housing, employment, recreation, and welfare. There are serious inadequacies and lack of facilities in all of these fields. For exact information and figures, we would suggest your writing to the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue NE, Atlanta, Georgia.

We have asked Dr. R. L. Russell, retired Methodist minister and present Chairman of the Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to help us answer your question about what the churches in Atlanta could do about these problems. He says that there is little in the way of the specific that he could tell you, since what each church or church group can do varies so much with the particular situation. However, he suggested that the most important thing for the church to do is to create an atmosphere which will make it possible for small groups of white and Negro leaders to meet, discuss common problems, and grow to understand each other. He also suggested that, as ways to tackle these problems, the church, through its various organizations, can distribute literature, hold public meetings, organize study groups, and cooperate with other agencies concerned with such community problems. In Atlanta, for example, literature about the plight of the Negro schools was placed in every church in the city.

Dr. Russell also suggested that you talk with both Mr. Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and Rev. Emerson Smith, Director of the Department of Interracial Cooperation, Virginia Council of Churches, 1444 E. Main Street, Richmond. Both of these men are close friends of the Southern Regional Council and would be glad to discuss your problems with you.

If there is anything further that we can do to help, please let us know.

We hope that this is the information you wanted.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Jane

November 8, 1948

3400 Brook Road

Richmond, Virginia

Dear Sir:

I am making a study of the problems of Negroes in Atlanta. I need to know what are the specific problems that Atlanta offers to Negroes and what the churches in Atlanta could do about these problems. I am aware of what the church should do, but it may sometimes be a different matter what the churches can do. Bearing in mind the prejudice of the average person in Atlanta, how would a local church go about breaking down this prejudice(in its members) and at the same time attacking the problems at hand? What could the church in its national aspect do?

This information would be of great help to me, and I would certainly appreciate it. The paper I am writing is due the last of November.

Sincerely yours

Alice Boone

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info. Requests

December 1, 1948

Mr. Roy Parks
Voorhees Junior College
Denmark, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Parks:

In answer to your question about the increase in the Negro population in the South, the Census reports that it has increased less in the South than in other regions of the country. (The Census defines the South as the following states: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida [the South Atlantic States]; Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi [the East South Central States]; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas [the West South Central States].).

Between 1930 and 1940 in the South, Negroes showed a smaller proportional increase than the total population, while in the North and West the reverse was true. According to the Census, the Negro population increased 15.8 percent in the North during the decade, 41.8 percent in the West, and 5.8 percent in the South. Over three-fourths (77%) of the Negro population still lived in the South in 1940, but this was a decrease from the 78.7% of 1930. These figures indicate that there was a large migration of Negroes during the 1930's from the South to other parts of the country--a movement which was accelerated during the war years.

You also ask what can be done about inequalities between racial groups. We are enclosing a copy of the Southern Regional Council's statement on civil rights, which was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors and the membership at our annual meeting earlier this month. It proposes several ways of removing the inequalities and of achieving the unity in the South which you have asked about.

We have also enclosed a small pamphlet which will tell you more about what the Council is and does.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

JS

Please draw up reply for GSM signature.

met

JS
391.402
E6 organize

Voorhees Jr. College
Denmark, S. Car.
November 13, 48.

Dear Sir;

How is unity in the south with southern Negroes. What is the percentage of Negroes increase in population in the south.

How may the state adgust the unequal places of races and minority nationalities in its boundary?

Your truly,

Roy Parks

17- Info. Requests
(see earlier correspondence (Crallé))

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Hampden-Sydney Debate Council
HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE
Hampden-Sydney, Virginia

RECEIVED
3 1948
Southern Regional Council

December 1, 1948

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am returning to you under separate cover the volume which you were so kind as to let us use. We all have found it to contain quite valuable information, and that explains our keeping it so long.

Many, many thanks to you for your exceeding kindness.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Crallé, Manager.

17-Info. Requests

December 3, 1948

Miss Marilyn Britt
Carnall Hall
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Miss Britt:

I send you a useful pamphlet on your subject. It is supposed to cost twenty cents, and if you can afford us that much in stamps, we would appreciate it.

Your very best source is a great fat thing called:

> Hearings before Special Subcommittee on Cotton of the Committee on Agriculture. House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, First Session. July 7 and 8, 1947. "Study of Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt." (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947.)

It has long stretches on the cotton picker and what it will and won't do. If you will go to the library and lay hands on that fat government volume and then dig in it for four hours, your problem will be solved!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosure

Carnall Hall.
Fayetteville, Ark.
Nov 30, 1948

Dear Sirs,

I am writing for some information concerning the possible social effects of the cotton picker on the south. This topic is to be a term report in a Sociology course at the University of Ark. where I am student.

If you have any information along these lines or results of any investigations, I would certainly appreciate them.

The report is going to be made with emphasis more or less on the displacement of workers and the future population trends.

If it would be convenient with you I should like to have the material as soon as possible for the paper is due on Dec. 10.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Britt

RECEIVED
2 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

December 3, 1948

Mr. Solomon Brookins
620 N. "H" Street
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Brookins:

We were delighted to have your letter of November 27. The editorial that you saw must have referred to the statement of the Executive Committee of the Council in September, called "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy." I send you five copies of the statement. In this reprinted form you will see that it has a round-up of some of the editorials. And from the paste-up, you will see that the whole thing had excellent coverage in the South.

The annual membership meeting of the Council on November 10 endorsed the statement as policy for the Council for the coming year.

We think it shows the way for the South to get busy and get civil rights for everybody in it.

I send also a couple of copies of a pamphlet describing the Council. Won't you turn over that pamphlet with the tan map and fill out the blank which will make you a member of the Council?

If you have time to go through the October, 1948 issue of our monthly magazine New South, it will give you a good idea of the way the Council works. Please help us push all these things.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

FRATERNAL PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

OFFICE OF GRAND PRESIDENT
620 N. 'H' STREET
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

November 27, 1948.

RECEIVED
1 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This is to say, several weeks ago I read an editorial in the Pensacola Journal relative to Human Rights. Never before had I read any thing that I thought was as fine as that editorial. Consequently, I am extremely interested in supporting the work of the Southern Regional Council and I am seeking necessary information for me to become a member or receive the literature that is put out by the Council from time to time.

Please advise me relative to the above mentioned desire.

Very truly yours,

Solomon Brookins

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1948
Southern Regional Council

17-140. Requests

December 6, 1948

Miss Florence Murray, Editor
The Negro Handbook
10 East 138th Street
New York 35, New York

Dear Miss Murray:

I think we sent you our one thing on Negro suffrage. In case we didn't, here is another.

If I am not mistaken, I saw in the New York Times within the last week a lengthy statement by Walter White of the NAACP, giving just about the figures you want, with estimates of proportions voting for Truman, Dewey, and Wallace.

I believe you will get furthest by asking the NAACP for their figures. I wish we had what you need, and I am sorry we have not.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

FLORENCE MURRAY
10 EAST 138th STREET
NEW YORK 35, N. Y.

EDITOR, THE NEGRO HANDBOOK
PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN

December 1, 1948

RECEIVED
3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Geroge S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
62 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

If you have any statistics on the Negro vote in the November Presidential election, I would appreciate your sending them to me at your earliest convenience. My manuscript for the 1949 issue of THE NEGRO HANDBOOK has gone to press, but I would like to add a brief account of the Negro vote on the galley proofs.

Specifically, I would like to have some estimate of the number of Negroes who voted in the South, compared, if possible, to the number that voted in the 1944 Presidential election. If this figure is broken down into states, counties, or cities, all the better. Also, if you have any estimate of the percentage or number of Negroes who voted for Truman, Dewey and Wallace, I would appreciate receiving them.

Thank you kindly for whatever help you can give me on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Florence Murray

Florence Murray

SRL- Info Requests

December 6, 1948

Legislative Reference Service
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Miss Helen Livingston

Dear Miss Livingston:

This will acknowledge Mr. Ernest S. Griffith's letter of November 22, requesting information about the Southern Regional Council's program.

I am mailing separately the following material which may be of help to you in preparing your account of interracial organizations:

(1) "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy" - A statement issued in September by the Executive Committee of the Council and adopted as official policy at the annual membership meeting on November 10th.

(2) "The Home Town Self-Survey" - A preliminary mimeographed edition of a manual for the guidance of local groups interested in making a self-survey of their communities. The manual will later be revised and made available in a printed edition.

(3) October New South - I call this issue of our monthly magazine to your attention since it contains the reports of state divisions and affiliated committees of the Council for 1948.

WF

The November issue of New South will contain a brief account of the Council's 1949 program, as adopted at the recent annual meeting. Because of a delay in publication, it will not be available until later this week, at which time I will forward a copy to you.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

November 22, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

For one section of a current study of the progress of the Negro in the South (especially since 1900), now under preparation in this office, we are trying to assemble available information covering the most recent programs or policies of some of the leading inter-racial groups, especially as they function on a community level in the South.

We are especially interested in obtaining a copy of your September statement on Civil Rights and if possible a copy of "The Home Town Self-Survey".

Because of the special interest in the subject at this time, you may have other current publications or releases which have not yet become available at the Library. We should be very glad to receive any materials covering the work of your association at the present time, in order that the most timely information may be incorporated into this chapter.

Thank you in advance for any assistance or suggestions you may have. Kindly address your reply to the attention of Miss Helen Livingston.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest S. Griffith
WCG

Ernest S. Griffith
Director
Legislative Reference Service

Statement "Home Town..."
Oct N.S.
Nov. N.S. to come

SRC - Info. Requests

December 6, 1948

Mr. J. Martin Klotsche, President
Wisconsin State Teachers College
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

Dear President Klotsche:

We appreciate your letter of December 3.

Here is a bulletin about the Council, and a list of our publications. I send also a copy of our recent statement on Civil Rights, which has had wide acceptance as furnishing a workable program for the South to get ahead in this field.

If you would care to join the Council you will be most welcome. The three-dollar annual membership fee would make you an associate member, and bring you our monthly magazinelet.

We need more members and more friends. The path of reasonableness is never too popular!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

The State of Wisconsin

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

MILWAUKEE 11, WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 3, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

A short while ago in the Herald Tribune I read an interesting article about the Southern Regional Council. Since I am very much interested in the program of your organization, I would appreciate it very much if you could send me some literature about it and any publications that you make available to the general public. If there is any charge involved I shall be very glad to reimburse you if you will inform me of the cost.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Klotsche

J. Martin Klotsche
President

JMK'ES

17-1u/o. Requests

December 6, 1948

Dear Peg:

This fellow wrote for help in "writing a term paper for the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University dealing with segregation in the public schools." He says he is planning to teach in the South.

The copy of your pamphlet so contrived was my own. I had very cleverly put my name on it, to avoid such a fate, but even that didn't work. May I have another copy? If you want to send us several, we could use them nicely in writing to people like Mr. Rawson.

Happy Southern Governors!

Elizabeth Taylor

Mrs. Peggy James
Regional Council for Education
101 Marietta Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

December 6, 1948

Mr. Paul L. Rawson
85 Cummings Avenue
Wollaston 70, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Rawson:

Short of writing you a book, I can't give you much on the vast and complicated question of segregation in southern education. I send you a tolerably recent pamphlet of ours on education in the South, and another pamphlet called "The Condition of Our Rights" that has some education facts. Then I send you a statement our Council did on the whole question of civil rights which will show you the approach that the Council uses.

Another organization, no kin to us but friendly all the same, has just done a pamphlet on the work it has under way about regional institutions. I contrive you a copy herewith.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, has I believe taken a stand for ending segregation in the schools. You might want to write to them.

I am sure you will find a local branch of the NAACP in Cambridge--certainly in Boston--and they would have a good deal of material.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

December 6, 1948

Mr. Paul L. Rawson
85 Cummings Avenue
Wollaston 70, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Rawson:

For your paper on segregation in public schools, you might also be interested in the spring 1948 issue of Prophetic Religion, the quarterly published by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. It is built around the recent test cases in southern universities. The price for a single copy, I believe, is forty cents. You may write to:

Miss Nelle Morton, General Secretary
Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Box 577
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

At a student conference sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen here recently, I met John Hatch, the student in the one-man law school set up in Kentucky. He spoke of the disadvantages of studying alone, even with a superior faculty and library. You might like to write him, if you have time. His address is Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

November 29, 1948
Wollaston, Mass.

RECEIVED
12 - 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am writing a term paper for the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University dealing with segregation in the public schools. My paper must deal not only with the problem; but also with suggested solutions.

Do you have any material available which would be helpful in attacking this problem? I intend to teach in the South and know that I will have to face this problem myself. Any assistance which you can give will be

greatly appreciated.

Sincerely —

Paul L. Rawson
85 Cummings Ave.
Wollaston 70, Mass.

17-Info. Requests

November 16, 1948

Mr. R. J. Smith
James A. Henry YMCA
739 East Ninth Street
Chattanooga 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

The information on the attached sheet is the latest we have on the number of Negro physicians per capita, in the South and in the United States.

I send a copy of our pamphlet, "Wanted: A Healthy South," and a recent issue of New South with an article about what the southern states are doing in cooperation with the Hill-Burton Act to get more hospitals.

You may also be interested in the account of the modification of the Day Law in Kentucky, which appears in the August New South.

Our Council, and its newly established Tennessee Division, would like to be helpful to you in any way.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosures

The latest figures we have are for the years 1940 and 1942 and have been compiled from several sources:

POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS[1]

Area	Total No. Physicians, 1940[2]	Persons per Physician, 1940[2]	Total No. Negro Physicians, 1942[3]	Negroes per Negro Physician, 1942[3]
U. S.	140,755	935	3,810	3,377
13 Southern States*	27,654	1,334	1,588	5,832

Adequate Minimum (set by U. S. Public Health Service): 1 physician per 1,000.

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1. Medical Care and Costs in Relation to Family Income (Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, Bureau Memorandum No. 51 (Second Edition, May, 1947).
2. Includes Negro physicians.
3. Negro Year Book, 1947, quoting Distribution of Negro Physicians in the United States in 1942, by Paul B. Cornely, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C.

* - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

The physician-population ratios are only approximate, having been worked out from the best available figures.

The comparative shortages of white and Negro doctors can be obtained by comparing the existing physician-population ratios with the minimum ratio of 1 per 1,000 set up by the U. S. Public Health Service. The only figure on actual needs which we have seen is one given by W. Montague Cobb, M.D. in his Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro (published by the N.A.A.C.P., New York, 1947). Using an accepted minimum ratio of 1 physician per 1,500 population, Cobb states that, "...if physician-population ratio is considered on a racial basis, there should be 9,334 colored physicians today in the U.S. . . ." (p. 6).

17-1u/o Requests

November 16, 1948

Mr. Bass H. Lewis
171 Little Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I don't think you are going to find anything substantial in print on your subject.

If you want information, you ought to go to Danville, Virginia, and Charlotte, North Carolina, and Spartanburg or Rock Hill, South Carolina, and perhaps to Atlanta, and talk to the officials of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, at each place. Also you should, of course, talk to some employers.

In the labor shortages of World War II, a few mills opened up considerably for Negro operators. The best place I know of to get that story would be Macon, Georgia. I am sorry I don't know what has happened since.

Years ago the Valley Waste Mill, of La Grange, Georgia, was operated entirely by Negro workers. Probably still is.

Danville, Virginia is not too far from you and you will get the story intensively there.

Of course, TWUA's headquarters is in New York City.

The U. S. Department of Labor put out a good bulletin a couple of years ago on "Labor in the South." (Bulletin 898, Washington, D.C., 1947.) It touches on your point.

I know a man in Macon, Georgia, who knows the story there.

In summary, I don't see how you are going to get what you want without doing some travelling.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

17- Info. Requests

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Princeton, N.J.
November, 11,

Gentlemen:

I have chosen "The Negro in the Southern Textile Industry" for a senior thesis topic because of the renewed opportunities for Negro labor in the anticipated industrialization of the South.

I have found some information on this topic in "The Negro Bibliography", but many of the references are somewhat out of date, and many of them are to be found in Communist periodicals. The veracity of which I am inclined to doubt in all cases.

I would appreciate it very much if you could find time to advise me of any reliable statistics, reports of investigations or monographs on the subject, especially those articles that might indicate the prospects for future opportunities for the Negro in the southern textile industry.

Any information at all on this subject will be greatfully recieved.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bass N. Lewis

171 Little Hall,
Princeton, N. J.

SRL - Info Requests

November 16, 1948

Mrs. Joyce M. Erdman
Governor's Commission on Human Rights
404 East
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Erdman:

In reply to your letter of November 8, we take pleasure in sending you a pamphlet or two and a list of all our publications.

The main thing I send is a famous old pamphlet called "America's Tenth Man", of which we have sold 350,000 copies over the years. It is basically simple and it stoops to answer some of the most bigoted southern prejudices.

I should think your Commission would like to subscribe to our monthly magazine New South, which costs $1.50 a year.

I expect to be in Madison this coming Saturday afternoon and Sunday, November 20th and 21st (after going to the intergroup relations meeting in Chicago). If from these remote parts I can do you any service, I could be reached in Madison in care of a sociological graduate student at the University, John Griffin. His address is 837 North Maple Terrace, Madison.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

(Fleming, Honest Answer, America's Tenth Man, Price List)

RECEIVED
11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Governor's Commission on Human Rights
Madison, Wisconsin

JUDGE FRED M. EVANS, CHAIRMAN
COURT HOUSE
MADISON 3, WIS.
AUGUST REISWEBER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. HERBERT KOHLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
BRUNO V. BITKER, TREASURER
SIDNEY L. GOLDSTINE, SECRETARY
23 W. MAIN ST.
MADISON 1, WIS.
DR. L. H. ADOLFSON
G. W. BANNERMAN
DR. JOSEPH BARON
DR. PETER A. BROOKS (SJ)
BERT C. BROUDE
MISS MARGARET CHENOWETH
JAMES W. DORSEY
PROF. JOHN G. FOWLKES
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DR. A. E. KUEHN
DR. EDWARD LEVITAS
ALLAN J. McANDREWS
REV. FRANCIS McDONNELL
L. F. NELSON
PROF. SELIG PERLMAN
DR. NATHAN PUSEY
FRANK RANNEY
HENRY S. REUSS
VICTOR M. STAMM
HERMAN STEFFES
REV. A. W. SWAN
MRS. ELWYN TARR
MAURICE H. TERRY
MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON
JUSTICE J. D. WICKHEM
DR. R. C. WILLIAMS
A. W. ZELLMER

404 East
State Capitol
November 8, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights, now functioning in the State of Wisconsin, is contacting various other state organizations in an effort to correlate all possible materials on the problem of fighting discrimination.

We are especially interested in copies of the packets you have on Negroes, however, any other materials which you feel would be helpful in this field would be most welcome.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter and trusting to receive an early reply, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Joyce M. Erdman

Joyce M. Erdman (Mrs.)
Staff Executive for
Governor's Commission

JME:j

November 16, 1948

Mr. Robert C. Anderson
School of Education
New York University
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Bob:

Jane Simpson, one of our tireless researchers, produced another suggestion for Seventeen magazine after seeing your letter yesterday. It is a pamphlet called "Race Relations in the South", by Estelle Hightower, published by Teachers College, Columbia, in 1942.

This is a "unit and study guide" developed in the twelfth grade of Lee County High School in Auburn, Alabama.

Incidentally, Jane used to live in a squalid tenement on Washington Square, next door to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Sincerely,

Mary Elizabeth Taylor

November 15, 1948

Mr. Robert C. Anderson
School of Education
New York University
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Bob:

One further note about the article for Seventeen Magazine. Before writing you, I dropped in at the YWCA Regional Office here in our building to ask for their suggestions. Kay Carpenter, who is the regional teen-age director, was out of town then, but she just came in to see me. She has just come here, but she thinks her predecessor would be a good source of information. Since she is now in New York, I am sending along her address:

Leta Galpin
National YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue, NYC
PLAZA 34700

Perhaps Seventeen Magazine would like to get in touch with her.

Sincerely,

Mary Elizabeth Taylor

P.S. Thanks for returning the newspapers, and

17-1 u/o. Requests

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

November 12, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mary Elizabeth Taylor
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mary:

Thank you, very much, for your help on the prejudice article for Seventeen. And please express my appreciation to Mr. Fleming and your other associates.

Your suggestions, together with an Anderson-digest of the two Amarillo stories, have been duly forwarded to Miss Booth of Seventeen. Her deadline may be such that she won't have time to follow all of the leads, but maybe she can follow some of them.

Incidentally, I am to have lunch with her on Monday; to discuss the article. That was my idea. As I may have indicated to you, I came "nawth" expecting to find a land of equality of opportunity. I'm convinced now that the prejudices that exist here are just as extensive and considerably more dangerous than those in the South. Ours, there, are at least rather open. We say to the Negro, for example, "you can't come into this bar." Here they let him come in, sell him a drink, take his money, watch him drink the drink, and then break the glass in front of him to show that they don't want him. I'm not trying to defend the "way of the South." You know that. I'm just saying that there you can fight prejudice that is open, although you may have to fight it from underground. Here you can fight it as long and as loud in the open if you want to, but you have to go underground to find it. It's a sneaky, vicious, crawly, sort of thing that is uglier in the gilt frame that New Yorkers have put around it than in the charred and battered one with which we've framed it in the South.

All of which means that I want to try to prevent the appearance of another article, in any publication, which says that the South is the land of prejudice, and allows Mrs. Grundy of Park Avenue to feel righteous to write a check for the Mississippi chapter of NAACP with one hand while she employs only a native white protestant social secretary with the other. And I don't want to see another article that says the South is doing nothing to fight its own problems. And I want, if I can, to persuade Miss Booth to comment in her article, on the fact that the evidence shows that when young white southerners have an opportunity to associate with Negroes of something like equal educational opportunities, etc., their eyes are usually opened--and that if their eyes are still closed its because the only Negroes they've ever known were domestic servants, grocery delivery boys, and janitors. And that it has been and is to the advantage of Eastern capitalists to keep young southerners from ever seeing any other kind.

I'm sorry. I didn't mean to lecture--but I got carried away, and almost forgot, for a minute, that you knew it and could say it better than I. And have done so. And probably taught it to me.

I am returning the two copies of the Amarillo paper, under separate cover. They were a big help and an encouraging note. Just for my own curiosity, I'm going to write to Amarillo to find out: (1) who taught the course in which the students were stimulated to visit the Negro school; and (2) what's happened since January.

It would have been nice if there had been thousands of cut and dried instances of the sort Seventeen wanted, wouldn't it?

Con afectionada, as we say in Russky.

Robin

November 8, 1948

Mr. Robert C. Anderson
Assistant to the Dean
School of Education
New York University
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Bob:

The enclosed copies of an Amarillo, Texas high school newspaper may be of interest in preparation of the article for Seventeen Magazine. Please do return them--they are our only file copies.

Harold Fleming suggests that Miss Josephine Hamilton is a high school teacher who might be able to provide case studies for you. Her address: 731½ Mississippi Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

I think the action of a Chapel Hill group in making it possible for a Japanese-American student to come to their community makes a good story. It may not fit for the article in question, since these were eleven and twelve-year-olds--not seventeen! At any rate, Nelle Morton was working with the group at that time, and she could tell you about it. Her address: Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Box 577, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The Japanese-American student is now working with teen-agers in the Y herself. Although she is not in the South, she might know of some examples of the activity you are interested in. Her address: Kay Kaneda, Frankford YWCA, Arrott and Leiper Streets, Philadelphia.

Another alert YWCA teen-age worker is: Mrs. Charles McCoy, 211 Park Avenue Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Anti-Defamation League could tell you about incidents relating to anti-Semitism, probably. Alexander Miller is director of the Southeastern Regional Office, here in Atlanta. Address: 11 Pryor Street, S.W.--Suite 305.

We hope the clippings--and the buck-passing--will be of help.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Elizabeth Taylor

cc: Harold Fleming

17- Info Requests

November 17, 1948

Mr. R. Grann Lloyd
Professor of Economics
Agricultural and Technical College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

It is a pleasure to send you some of our material about Negro policemen, and a copy of "The South: America's Opportunity Number One."

We have a lot of other things, which are listed in the yellow mimeographed sheets. They have been widely used for class teaching and as assigned readings.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

F. D. BLUFORD, PRESIDENT

E. R. HODGIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

November 8, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Counc

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It has come to our attention that your office has just released an annual report, containing a treatment relative to the 279 Negro police employed in the South. We are very greatly interested in the question of Negro law-enforcement officers in the South. Would you please be kind enough to send us a copy of the aforementioned report and any other available information on the question.

Would it be contrary to the Council's policy to send us copies of "The South": America's Opportunity Number One?

Very gratefully yours,

R. Grann Lloyd

R. Grann Lloyd
Professor of Economics

RGL/cad

SRC - Info Requests

November 17, 1948

Mr. W. E. Garnett
Rural Sociologist
Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station
Blacksburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Garnett:

Thank you very much for recent fine materials from you.

I send you some of our later pamphlets and a list of them all.

Should not your part of VPI be a subscriber to our little magazine New South, at its (t'other day raised) subscription rate of $1.50 a year?

Sincerely, and with the warmest wishes,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Race and Suffrage, Honest Answer, Condition of our Rights, Fleming, Hill-Burton New South

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station

Blacksburg, Virginia

November 2, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Would you kindly have sent to me any available reports and bulletins giving the activities of the Southern Regional Council.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. Garnett

W. E. Garnett
Rural Sociologist

weg/l

Green 7

November 17, 1948

The Board of Education
249 High Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your inquiry of November 8 as to the cash discount schedule covering publications of the Southern Regional Council.

The Council being a non-profit organization, making its publications available at costs, plus mailing, does therefore, not have a cash discount schedule. On some of its pamphlets there is a small quantityydiscount, as you will see from the enclosed list.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

SRC - Info Requests

The Board of Education

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, 249 HIGH STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

November 8 19 48

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please furnish this office by return mail your cash discount schedule.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Purchasing Office

SRC - Info. Requests

November 18, 1948

Mrs. A. W. Taylor, Sr.
3501 Verner Street
Columbia 58, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

Your interesting letter raises questions which I think can be answered as citizens and governments make their decisions over a long period ahead.

The Constitution of the United States is built on equal rights for every citizen, and the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of South Carolina is consistent with that principle.

The two races do now inhabit the South together, and under the law, all members of each race should be protected in freedom of movement and the other acknowledged legal rights.

My observation of Negro Americans has led me to believe that they have an already considerable and fast growing pride of race. Recently a good many careful students of African history and of Negro communities elsewhere in the world have pointed to evidences of civilization and organization which measure up pretty well to the opportunities afforded from time to time by geography, climate, resources, and relationships with other people.

There is a rich literature these days celebrating the individual achievements

of living and dead Negro leaders. Such history as I have learned has taught me that racial and cultural pride are linked with economic progress, and that the further up a people gets from poverty, the more it shows of dignity and pride.

Therefore, it seems to me that it is well to urge and work practically for more opportunity in industry, more opportunity to own and work farm land, better health, better housing, and better schooling. All of these lay a groundwork for a heightened sense of unity and responsibility among Negro citizens.

I send with this letter a copy of a recent statement by the Council on the whole problem of civil and human rights, and also a leaflet which reviews some matters of scripture which have been related to the Negro race.

If the Council or its South Carolina Division can be of service to you in any way, we should like to. We appreciate hearing from people who see our literature.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Columbia, S.C.
11-12-48

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Sir,-

RECEIVED
16 1948
Southern Regional Council

Have been reading over this little phamplet called Southern Regional Council, something new to me never heard of it before.

After reading it it occurs to me the best way to solve the race question is for the two races white and black to live seperate and apart. God seperated the races even Japanese and Chinese are seperated and they are so alike can't tell one from the other. Now if God (all wise) did

so why shouldn't we do like wise.
God is a God of order, anything
else is confusion and that is the
trouble to day with the two races.
The Negro was brought over in a
savage state and now he has
almost caught up with the whites.
Its time now for him to want
a home for their people a home
for the black race. He should
want this, it should be in born
a feeling that "we want to be
to ourselves" in the feeling he
should have. All nations but
the negro have it. The Jews are
going back, they a fighting
desperately for it. Can you tell
why all nations but the negro
has that feeling?
The negro wants what the white
man, fought, bled and die for.

Have you ever heard of a negro Daniel Boon or a negro George Washington or a negro Wade Hampton or a negro General Lee?

Now the Southern Regional Council would do well to try to instill into the negro race a desire to become a nation to themselves. They could then be farmers, store keepers, bankers, clerks, in fact have white collar jobs. They could build their own schools and colleges. They could build their own homes, well in fact have everything just like the white man has.

Wouldn't that be called advancement?

Sincerely,

Mrs A.V. Taylor Sr.

3501 Verner St.,

Columbia 5 S.C.

17-Info Requests

November 18, 1948

English Department
Walton High School
De Funiak Springs, Fla.

Attention: Mrs. Bullard

Dear Mrs. Bullard:

We have received requests for material from nine of you students, addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and referred to us since that organization was merged with the Southern Regional Council some years ago. We should like to refer you and them for the information which you wanted to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, whose address is, 1538 9th St., N. W. Washington, D. C., and also to the Bureau for Intercultural Education at 1697 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

For your information, we are enclosing an annotated list of Council publications. Many schools and colleges are using these for social studies classes. Please let us hear from you further if we can help you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

P.S. We are returning to you for your students self-addressed envelopes which they sent us.

RECEIVED
NOV 16 1948
Southern Regional Council

General Delivery
Defuniak Springs Florida
November 1948

Commission of Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Sir:

My section of the ninth grade English class is going to study what Negroes have contributed to the American people. I heard that I can secure from you some information on what Negroes have done in the field of sports.

I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelop and would appreciate it very much if you would send me some information on this subject.

Sincerely yours

Raymond Edge

Lee Street
De Funiak Springs, Florida
November 12, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 16 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

The ninth grade English Class of Walton High School has been studying "America and What It Means". We have come to the part on Negro farming and Mrs. Bullard, my English teacher, said I might be able to secure from you some free information that I can use in preparing a speech. I would appreciate it very much if you will send me any you have available. I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Very truly yours,

Charles Rau

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

12 Arbutus Avenue
De Funiak Springs, Florida
November 10, 1948

Commission of Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Our Freshman English Class has begun to study the things that Negroes have contributed to America. We have been told that you could give us information on this subject. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me any free information on the things that Negroes have contributed to the field of science in America. I am sure it will help us very much in studying this subject. I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Respectfully yours,
(Miss) Carolyn Vickery

Freeport, Florida
November 12, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

The ninth grade English class of Walton High School has been studying about foreign people and what they have contributed to American life. We are now studying about Negroes and what they have done for American ways of living.

I have been told that we might be able to secure from you some free pamphlets on famous Negro writers. I shall appreciate it very much if you will send this information to me; it will help me prepare a speech on "Negro Writers".

I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Yours truly,

(Miss) Joyce Melvin

Route one, Box 33
Freeport, Florida
November 10, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

In our Freshmen English class, we are trying to find out all we can about what Negroes have contributed to America.

My English teacher, Mrs. Bullard, told me that you might have some material on "Negro Religious and Welfare Leaders."

If you can send me some free information on this subject, I am sure it will make my report more interesting to the class.

I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope, so that you can reply to the above address.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Margie Kelley

Free Pamphlet
List

14 East Main Street
De Funiak Springs, Florida
November 11, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

The freshman English class of Walton High School wants to learn what the Negroes contribute to American business and industry.

We would like to have any free information which you have published on this subject.

Any free information which you can give us will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Edward Hattaway

Free Packet
Lost

P. O. Box 321
De Funiak Springs, Florida
November 12, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
15 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Co

Gentlemen:

Our ninth grade English class is interested in learning what Negroes have contributed to the field of medicine. Our teacher informs me that you may be able to furnish me with some free pamphlets concerning this, or if you are unable to do so, give me the names of some one who can.

I am enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope to cover mailing expenses.

Respectfully yours,
Harley Henderson

General Delivery
De Funiak Springs, Florida
November 10, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Our ninth grade English Class has been studying "America and What it means". We have come to the part about Negro Contributions. I would like to know whether I can secure some free information on Negro farming in America. I am sure it will help our English Class know a great deal more about Negro farming. I enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

Howard Moore

Piggly Wiggly
De Funiak Springs, Florida

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Office

Dear Sir:

The Freshman class of Walton High School is studying about Contributions that the Negroes have made to American life. I would like to know if you have any free information on Negro athletes that you can send me. I am sure the Freshman English class will appreciate this information very much. I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

Yours Truly,
Edgar McL. Douglass

Honest Answer, Fleming, Race and Suffrage, Housing, Wanted: Healthy South, Getting Along Together, America's Tenth Man.

SRC - Info Requests

November 19, 1948

Mr. O. C. Heatherly
Route 6
Elizabethton, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Heatherly:

I appreciate your letter. Our Council prints a good many articles and pamphlets about industry and farming and health and education and housing and all in the South. We are trying to get things better for everybody so everybody will get along together better.

Probably the best thing we have done recently is the one called "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy." We have a fairly recent pamphlet on housing in the South, with a right interesting map on page 7, showing the counties with the best and the worst rural housing in the South.

I send you a little stack of leaflets and so on. If anything interests you, you are welcome to use any part of it.

We like unions and, generally speaking, the unions like us.

If we could do some special article for you people, maybe you will write us what you would like, and we will try to turn it out.

Sincerely,

G.S.M.
11/19/48

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Mar 11-48
Elizabethton R6
Tenn

Dear Sir & Friend,

I am chairman of the Education committee of our union membership 4,400.
I believe in Basic Equality and perhaps I can help some little bit. We have one page in our daily press that we can run any thing.
So if you will send me your program,
I can run it as part any way.

Yours Truly,

O. C. Heatherly

22

November 19, 1948

Mr. L. B. Cralle, Manager
The Senators
Hampden Sydney College
Hampden Sydney, Virginia

Dear Mr. Cralle:

We have immediate need of the volume sent to you on October 4: Hearings Before Special Subcommittee on Cotton of the Committee on Agriculture (House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, First Session, July 7 and 8, 1947).

We hope that you have been able to make satisfactory use of the material in the report, and that you will be able to return it to us at once.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

Yes Received

17- Info. Requests

Tickler for return of Hearings

October 4, 1948

Mr. L. B. Cralle, Manager
The Senators
Hampden Sydney College
Hampden Sydney, Virginia

Dear Mr. Cralle:

I send you a copy of the Council's pamphlets on your topic. The one called "The Condition of Our Rights" has some tables that are more recent than those in the other. The handiest comprehensive and fresh treatment of the whole problem is pages 695-808 of a great, fat volume called Hearings Before Special Subcommittee on Cotton of the Committee on Agriculture (House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, First Session, July 7 and 8, 1947). I have only two copies of this. I risk one into your hands for a temporary period. Please do surely send it back. I think you will find nearly everything you need in it.

If you want deeper water yet, write: Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., Regional Council for Education, 101 Marietta Street Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Our Southern Regional Council is successor to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Explanatory pamphlet coming to you.

My wife's people have been in and out of Hampden Sydney these fifty years and, to my pleasure, so occasionally have I, more lately.

Sincerely,

GSM
10/5/48

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
Enclosure

(Explanatory pamphlet enclosed; "The Condition of Our Rights," "Wanted: An Educated South" and the larger volume under separate cover.)

THE SENATORS
HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE
HAMPDEN SYDNEY, VIRGINIA
EST. 1776

September 30, 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1948
Southern

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us any information you have at hand pertinent to Federal Aid to Education. We plan to use this material in our debates on this vital issue.

Thanking you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Cralle

L. B. Cralle, manager

17- Info Requests

November 19, 1948

Mrs. Edward R. Becker
The Highlands
Wisner Road
Rochester 9, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Becker:

Dr. Forrest C. Weir has referred to us your letter of November 16th requesting information about recent developments in race relations in Georgia and the South. I am enclosing the following material, which I hope will be of help to your study group:

(1) Southern Regional Council - This is included so that you may know what our organization is and what it is attempting to do in the field of interracial relations.

(2) New South for October, 1948 - This issue of our monthly publication contains the annual reports of the Council's state divisions and affiliated committees; some of these reports present a good summary of progress in their respective states, as well as the major problems that lie ahead.

(3) A leaflet issued by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation which throws some light on the Georgia scene.

(4) 'By the People' - You mention that your group is interested in techniques that might be used to better race relations. This pamphlet summarizes the experience of Jacksonville, Fla, with the community self-survey, which was most fruitful.

(5) The Home Town Self-Survey - This mimeographed manual, later to be available in printed form, was prepared as a guide for local groups in Southern communities interested in the self-survey.

(6) "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy" - This probably has no direct bearing on your program, but I believe you will find it of interest in this whole matter of getting fair play for all our people.

If you need more specific material which we may be able to supply, or if we can be of other service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming

cc: Dr. Forrest C. Weir

17 - Info. Requests

24 November 1948

Miss Alice Brunner
2641 North 30th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Miss Brunner:

As you probably know, the South's main minority problem is that of Negro-white relations. The Negro is our main minority group, and the South has only a tiny percentage of the foreign-born nationality groups in this country. Consequently, what literature we have on your subject is almost solely concerned with relations between whites and Negroes.

For information on the contributions, problems, and living conditions of the nationality groups you mentioned in your letter, two excellent sources are One America by F. J. Brown and J. S. Roucek (Boston, 1945) and One Nation by Wallace Stegner and the editors of Look Magazine (New York, 1945). Common Ground, the quarterly magazine published by the Common Council for American Unity, 20 W. 40th Street, New York 18, New York, will also have much information which you can use.

You also might write the following organizations for any information which they can give you:

Bureau for Intercultural Education, 1697 Broadway, N. Y. 18, N. Y.
Council against Intolerance in America, 17 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y.

We are sorry that we do not have the information you requested. If there is anything further that we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.)Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

2641 North 30 Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
November 15, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am writing to you for information about Minority Group Problems in the United States. I am a junior at Custer High School and in our English class we are studying the problem of segregation. We are having panel presentations about this subject, and we hope that you will have some information for us.

I have read the pamphlet you published, "Understanding Our Neighbors," and found it very interesting. However, it deals largely with the race problem of the Negro. The groups we are studying about are the Italians, Germans, Swedes, and the Russians. The kind of information we would like to have is about the contributions these groups have made to America, their living conditions, and the problems they must face in their adopted country.

The members of my panel and I

will appreciate any information you may have of these different minority groups.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Alice Brunner

17- Info. Requests

24 November 1948

Mrs. Marjorie B. Smiley
Advanced School Workroom
Teachers College, Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Mrs. Smiley:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, former Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council to whom your letter of November 12 was addressed, returned some time ago to the University of North Carolina.

We are sorry that the Council does not have the information you need about specific practices in teaching intergroup relations in liberal arts colleges. We follow developments in the field with much interest but have no active program of intergroup education. The development of intercultural education has made little headway as yet in Southern schools. And also, since the Council's program is a broad one -- devoted to the development of equal opportunity in health, welfare, education, housing, employment, government, and other fields, for all citizens of the Region -- we feel that intercultural education is only one part of the whole approach to these common problems.

The enclosed leaflet will tell you more about what the Council is and does.

We are returning your questionnaire with the suggestion that you write Dr. Guy B. Johnson himself, since he may be able to give you some of the information you need. His address is: Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The following people may also be able to help you:

Dr. J. Max Bond, School of Education, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Mozelle Hill, Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. R. B. Eleazer, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tennessee (former Director, Conference on Education and Race Relations, Commission on Interracial Cooperation)
Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, Dept. of Human Relations, University of Miami, Miami, Florida.

If there is any further help we can give you, please let us know.

JPS

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

ADVANCED SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Student Workroom

RECEIVED
NOV 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

November 12, 1948

RECEIVED
17 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

This letter is directed to you as one of a selected group of persons having special interest in and knowledge of education to improve intergroup relations. I should like to ask for your help in collecting additional current data for my doctoral study, Intergroup Education in American Colleges, which is being written under the direction of Professors R. Bruce Raup, R. Freeman Butts, Karl W. Bigelow, and Martin P. Chworowsky of Teachers College, Columbia University.

In order to extend my data on the work in intergroup relations at a group of selected liberal arts colleges in 1942-1943, I am seeking information on work of this kind now being carried on. I am interested in any provisions -- curricular or extra-curricular, in personnel policies and in community field work -- by which a college is trying to educate its undergraduate students for better intergroup relations.

The three major classifications in the enclosed questionnaire, though not mutually exclusive, reflect what I found to be three distinctive ways by which colleges approach this objective: A.- by providing relevant information, B.- by clarifying and intensifying ethical commitments, and C.- by affording experience in group situations.

The final question on recent developments in intergroup education is posed as a check on my observation of significant emphases in intergroup education at the college level in 1942-1943. I am interested in any comment you may wish to make on current practices with reference to the broadening or narrowing of the scope of the field, specialization or integration of intergroup study, emphasis on the presentation of facts or on the exposition of general principles, the use of psychoanalytical concepts, psychodrama, action research, field work, and the like. Comments, whether quoted or paraphrased, will not be identified by name.

I shall appreciate greatly your cooperation in replying to this inquiry. Will you please return one copy of the enclosed questionnaire in the stamped envelope provided, even though you do not know of any colleges doing noteworthy work in this field.

Very truly yours,

Marjorie B. Smiley

(Mrs. Marjorie B. Smiley)

SRC-Info. Requests

November 24, '48

Mr. J. Minor Gwynn
School of Educationa
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Mr. Gwynn,

It is a pleasure to send a list of our recent publications, all of them still in stock.

I put in a couple of samples.

We hope very much that the School of Education will get in some of our materials.

I expect to be in Chapel Hill next Monday, the 29th, and will go over to your office.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

November 23, 1948.

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

We understand that you have available now a list of special studies and booklets which have been issued by you in the last three or four years.

If this list is available now, we would like to have you send us a copy of it. We are looking at the materials in our Curriculum Laboratory, and are trying to bring up to date certain regional materials and studies which we do not have, and for which we have calls. We shall appreciate a prompt response from you and a copy of this list of your studies and booklets as soon as you can send it to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Minor Gwynn, Director
Curriculum Laboratory and
Professor of Education

JMG:slp

SRC- Info Requests

November 30, '48

Miss Joyce Scott
Editorial Department
Ebony
5125 South Calumet Avenue,
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Scott,

It is a pleasure to send you in response to your letter of November 26 some of the Council's printed materials.

A packet is attached, and enclosed is a list of them all.

We read Ebony with interest and praise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Ebony

November 26, 1948

Dear Sirs: We would like very much to receive at your earliest convenience some literature on the Southern Regional Council, Inc. Please send us any material that you have available.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce Scott

Joyce Scott
Editorial Department

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

5125 SOUTH CALUMET AVENUE, CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

17-140 Requests

December 7, 1948

Mr. W. E. Apgar
State Teachers College
Jersey City 5, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Apgar:

You will recall your kind letters of September 22 and October 18, 1948.

We have been hoping that the College, or some department of it, would want to order some of our materials.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

State of New Jersey
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
AT JERSEY CITY

FORREST A. IRWIN, PRESIDENT

JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

October 18,1948

Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432,63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr Mitchell:

Many thanks for your letter of October 5,1948. The enclosures have proven to be of great interest to us and I am certain you will receive specific requests for further information in the future.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Apgar

WEA:RW

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

10/20/48
Tickler file set up.
MEJ

17 - Info Requests

December 9, 1948

Mr. George S. Trevor, Jr.
Box 944
Colgate University
Hamilton, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Trevor:

The Southern Regional Council has no printed material on the Ku Klux Klan. Such information as we have is scattered through the files in the form of reports on violence, correspondence, and so on.

The catalogue of your library undoubtedly gives a pretty complete index of books dealing with the Klan, but here are one or two suggestions. A thorough history of the Klan, from the pro-Klan point of view, is KKK by Colonel Winfield Jones (Tocsin Publishing Co., 511 W. 113 St., New York City). This book is generally regarded as the official history of the Klan. From the other point of view, the best discussion of the Klan in recent years is Stetson Kennedy's Southern Exposure (published, I believe, by Doubleday in 1946). You might find it worthwhile, too, to see what John Roy Carlson has to say on the subject in Under Cover. In Collier's of October 9, 1948, there is a useful article entitled "The Klan Rides Again," by Lester Velie.

In addition to standard histories, the encyclopedias can supply much of the factual, objective history of the Klan.

In the absence of pamphlet literature, I hope these suggestions will be of some help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

December 5, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a senior at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York. For a political science course I am trying to write a paper on the Ku Klux Klan which will present a picture of the founding, growth and workings of the Klan from 1866 to the present day.

I should greatly appreciate any information you may have on this subject, either pamphlets or the titles of books you believe will be useful.

Very truly yours

George S. Trevor Jr.

George S. Trevor, Jr.

Box 944
Colgate University
Hamilton, New York

SRC - Info Requests

December 10, 1948

Mr. Julian Roebuck
Department of Sociology
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

Dear Mr. Roebuck:

We are glad to have your letter of December 8.

Here is a general leaflet about the Council (the one with the tan map) and a list of all our things.

For a sample, I send you anyway the one by Professor Luther Jackson on voting in the South.

We would be glad to have your order for any of the other things that interest you.

Could we get you to become a member of the Council? That now costs $3.00 a year, but it would bring you our monthly magazine and would link you to the few other Maryland members we have.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMst

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

December 8, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

As a graduate student in the Dept of Sociology I have been asked to investigate what is being done in the South to promote more wholesome race relations - that is what is being done by Southern Negroes and whites. This of course seems very general and of course it.

Specifically, I should be interested in any pamphlets, reports of proceedings of social conferences, reports and pamphlets of particular organizations, periodicals, etc. which might indicate just what is being done constructively where race relations are concerned. ~~Fields of Education, Medicine~~

The N.A.A.C.P. suggested that I write to you.

Yours truly,

Julian Roebuck

I should be willing to pay for periodicals.

What is the Southern Regional Council doing?

December 13, 1948

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Thank you so much for being so helpful in my search for information.

Yours sincerely

Alice Bowe

17-Info Requests

December 15, 1948

Miss Claire Melton
Health Educator
Jackson County Health Department
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dear Miss Melton:

Thank you for your letter of December 13.

I send, attached, various of our pamphlets, and a list of them all.

You will see that the green pamphlet, "Wanted: A Healthy South", is by your own Dorothy Dickens.

The ones called "To Secure These Rights"and "The Condition of Our Rights" go together. On the first, see page 9, and in the first, see pages 30, 31, 32, and 33.

The one called "By the People", in pages 8 to 11 gives findings of a famous survey which the Council assisted in Jacksonville, Florida.

On the "Honest Answer", see particularly page 5.

We are trying to get many towns over the South to adopt the method of the community self-survey. See the enclosed current issue of New South, pages 1 and 6. We can supply the mimeographed survey manual for 25¢.

We greatly hope that our things can be useful to you, and should be grateful for any order you may place.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

JACKSON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI

December 13, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

The health education division is new in our department and we are anxious to gather materials of a worth while nature. We would like samples of your materials available to official agencies and lists of any other free and purchasable materials.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Claire Melton

(Miss) Claire Melton
Health Educator

17-Info Requests

December 16, 1948

Miss Joan Feist
P. O. Box 109
Ronkonkoma, New York

Dear Miss Feist:

We are glad to have your letter of December 12. The old Commission on Interracial Cooperation was taken over by the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

We send you two or three pamphlets which may be helpful, and a list of all other printed things.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: America's Tenth Man, Race and Suffrage, Vance, and Honest Answer

P.O. Box 109

Ronkonkoma, N.Y.

December 12,1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation

710 Standard Building

Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

In our high school history text book, AMERICA-ITS HISTORY AND PEOPLE, I noticed a notation which said to write to you if especially interested in recent negro views of the negro problem. I am starting a senior research theme on this topic and would appreciate any information you could possibly send me, especially any on segregation, causes, or possible remedies which could later be used in our school library.

Yours truly,

(Miss) Joan Feist.

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1947
Southern Regional Library

17 - Info Requests

December 17, '48

Dear Mrs. Smith,

Your letter to Arthur Raper came to me. We are successor agency to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which Arthur worked for years ago. He is now with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the U S Department of Agriculture, stationed in Washington, but just for the moment on an advisory visit to Japan. So I know you could hardly reach him quickly, and I therefore take the liberty of answering your letter as best I can.

Your best adviser is Gordon Lovejoy, whom you must know.

My suggestion would be the University of Chicago, where Louis Wirth is a great authority. You might consider working out an arrangement which would put you part time at Fisk University, in Nashville, and still give you your degree from Chicago (or Columbia, as you might prefer on that end of it). Fisk has some white students, I believe, and in any case would certainly provide you with instruction and conferences.

We are interested in your work, and would like to get you informed about ours. I send some pamphlets. We have an active Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council, of which Mrs. Warren Zeuch, 2102 Ponce de Leon Circle, Vero Beach is or lately was the Secretary-Treasurer. If you would like to join the Council we would be delighted to have you. See blank on back of leaflet with the tan map.

Do get in touch with Mrs. Zeuch, in any case, or with Mr. R. P. Daniel, of Jacksonville, the Chairman of the Florida Division. Alternatively, see Mrs. Henry Havens, 2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville, who is a field secretary for the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

Box 187
Groveland, Florida
December 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Roper:

Last week I had met Mrs. Higgins of Orlando and told her I wanted to begin on my doctorate in Inter-group Education but so far it seems as if I must go to Columbia for my course work. However, I feel that since I wish to work in the South it would be wiser to get the social studies about the racial question here in the South but as yet have been unable to find any college offering any up-to-date course in this field. She suggested I write to you.

The enclosed circular, which I am sending to various clubs in Florida, will introduce me to you.

Sincerely
Mrs. Helen Dodge Smith

INTER-FAITH EDUCATION

BY

HELEN DODGE SMITH, M. A.
Author, Lecturer, Singer

★ ★ ★

THE BETTER WE UNDERSTAND OUR NEIGHBOR
THE FINER OUR DEMOCRACY

★———————???———————★

Would You Like to Have a Program that is Different?

★ ★ ★

Is Your Organization Receptive to a Lecture on the Inter-Faith Theme?

★ ★ ★

Do You Believe a Description of Holidays, Rituals and Customs of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths can be given Objectively, helping each to Appreciate the Religious way of his neighbor?

If your answer to these three questions is YES, contact Helen Dodge Smith for a combined lecture and musical program. Mrs. Smith received her Master of Arts degree from Florida Southern College. Her master's thesis entitled, "Folklore of Many Nations" has received much favorable recognition. She attended the Intercultural Education Workshop at the University of Miami where she became acquainted with the best material available on Inter-Group Education. She can set up a display of pamphlets and books on Inter-Group Education for examination and purchase by your members. At present she is preparing a recording of an Inter-Faith album of outstanding sacred songs, each preceded by a narrative. In addition to a short lecture on Inter-Faith she is prepared to sing the songs which will appear in her album.

JEWISH

Rock of Ages—Chanukkah
Adon Olom—Closing hymn

CATHOLIC

Ave Maria (Latin) Hear us Oh Father (English)
O Salutaris and Tantum Ergo — (Benediction)

PROTESTANT

Are Ye Able—The Challenge
Jesus Lover of My Soul—Voted the best loved hymn by clergy, educators, women's clubs.

★ ★ ★

Kindly direct all inquiries to:
Helen Dodge Smith, Groveland, Florida

Not sponsored by any religious group
Silver Offering

SRC - Info. Requests

December 17, 1948

Mr. Thomas A. LaSaine, M. D.
Director , Health & Medical Care Collection
Meharry Medical College
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. LaSaine:

We are very appreciative of your letter of December 10 and have sent you under separate cover the pamphlets and list of publications which you requested.

We do not have a mailing list, due to the high costs of printing and paper and our own slender budget, but we should be happy to take your subscription to our monthly bulletin New South at $1.50 a year, or to welcome you as a member at $3.00 per year. Members receive New South as well as any other pamphlets which may be issued during the year. We are enclosing our leaflet, The Southern Regional Council, which describes the aims and purposes of our organization, and shall be happy to have you join us if, after reading it you feel you would care to do so.

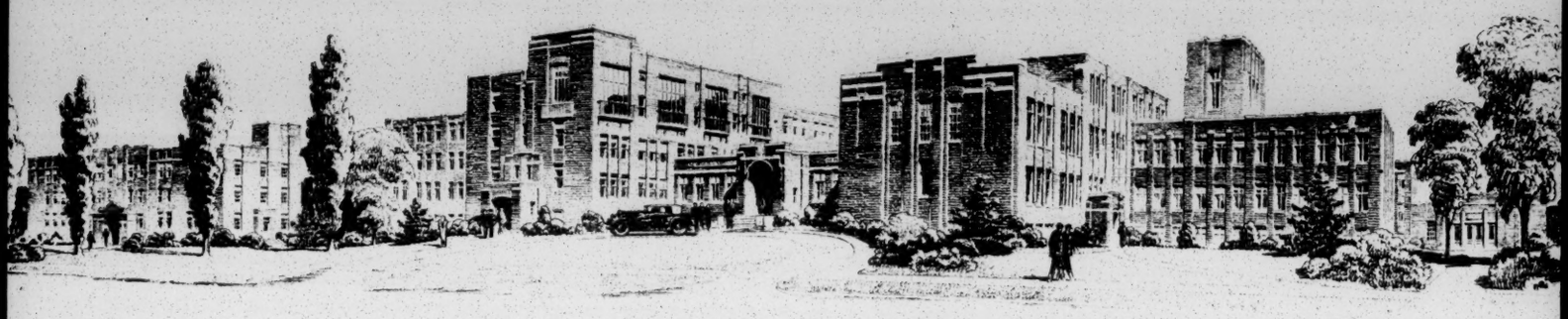
Won't you let us hear from you further?

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE



NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE
December 10, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

At Meharry Medical College we have established a Health and Medical Care Collection and are interested in gathering materials concerning the general health conditions and medical care facilities for Negroes throughout the United States.

We would certainly appreciate your sending us a list of publications which may be obtained from your office and also one copy of each of the materials listed below. If there is a charge for these materials, please bill us for it.

Simpson, Jane P. Hospital Construction and Health in Southern States.
Dickins, Dorothy. Wanted; A Healthy South.

In addition, would you please place us on your mailing list to receive future articles you may publish dealing with this subject?

Thank you in advance for your thoughtful attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Thomas A. LaSaine

Thomas A LaSaine, M.D., Director
Health & Medical Care Collection

TAL:gr

Rec'd 12-15-48

SRC-Info. Requests

December 17, 1948

Dr. Joe T. Burton, Editor
HOME LIFE
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I am happy to send you a copy of Wanted: A Healthy South which contains graphic illustrations of the region's standing in health and medical care. Also enclosed is an issue of out monthly publication New South which carries an article on hospital needs and construction in the Southern states.

In the event you might find some of our other material useful, I am enclosing a list of publications. A good many church groups and religious publications are making use of our pamphlets. We are glad of this chance to let you know about them.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

The SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD
of the Southern Baptist Convention
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH · NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

DIVISION OF EDITORIAL SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF HOME CURRICULUM
JOE W. BURTON, D.D., EDITOR

HOME LIFE
A CHRISTIAN FAMILY MAGAZINE

December 15, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I understand that you have some printed material showing graphs on southern health.

I shall greatly appreciate your kindness if you can forward me the material showing these graphs.

Gratefully yours,

Joe W. Burton
Editor, Home Life

JWB:S

THE
BROADMAN
PRESS

17 - Info. Requests

20 December 1948

Mr. Garland M. Garvin, Executive Secretary
Fort Worth Urban League
411½ E. Ninth Street
Fort Worth 3, Texas

Dear Mr. Garvin:

We are very sorry for the delay in answering your request for information about park and playground facilities in the South, but we have been trying to track down the facts. It seems that nobody has ever -- at least to our knowledge -- compiled the amount or percentages of park and playground space available in the South to Negroes and to whites. Such information is probably available, if at all, by communities or in some cases for states.

If the information has been compiled, your best source for it would probably be the National Recreation Association, 315 4th Avenue, New York City. Mr. E. T. Atwell is the person to whom to write. Perhaps you also may be able to get some of the information from state recreation commissions.

This is certainly sketchy information. I wish we could do better.

If there is anything further we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

FORT WORTH URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

FOR SOCIAL WORK AMONG NEGROES

411½ E. NINTH ST. PHONE 2-7718 FORT WORTH 3, TEXAS

GARLAND M. GARVIN, *Executive Secretary*

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FORT WORTH COMMUNITY CHEST
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

J.S.

November
30th
1948

RECEIVED
3 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

The Fort Worth Urban League is thankful in being a outpost participant in this Community in providing assistance, where possible, in meeting various needs. We appreciate being a member.

Please send the percentage or amount of park and playground space available to Negroes in Southern communities as compared to whites.

Sincerely,

Garland M. Garvin

Garland M. Garvin
Executive Secretary

GMG:drl

CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTIBLE FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES

17 - Info Requests

20 December 1948

Mr. Morse A. Cartwright, Director
American Association for Adult Education
525 West 120th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Cartwright:

In reply to your request for information about local public affairs adult education activities, the Southern Regional Council, except through its publications, does not itself maintain an active program of adult education, but relies on its affiliated Divisions and Committees in each state for local action.

For your survey, the following officers of State Divisions will be able to give you the information you need:

Mr. Richard P. Danial, Chairman
Florida Division, SRC
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Mr. J. M. Tydings, Chairman
Kentucky Division, SRC
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, Chairman
Mississippi Division, SRC
1525 Robinson Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Chairman
South Carolina Division, SRC
Route 1
M ayesville, S. C.

Dr. A. D. Beittel, Chairman
Alabama Division, SRC
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

M r. Alfred Mynders, Chairman
Tennessee Division, SRC
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dr. R. L. Russell, State Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Room 401
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson, State Director
North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation
336 S. Salisbury Street
Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. Mr. Emerson Smith, Director
Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation, Va. Council
of Churches
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

We also suggest that, if you have not already done so, you might include in your survey Georgia Workers Education Service, 353 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, Georgia. This organization has been active in sponsoring and directing adult education programs among labor and other civic groups throughout the state.

We should be most interested in receiving the report of your findings when the survey is completed.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

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029

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION

INCORPORATED 1926
525 WEST 120 STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: UNIVERSITY 4-7000
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACUBEE NEW YORK"

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

November 26, 1948.

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Adult Education Panel of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, and in order to provide more adequate service to agencies conducting adult education in international relations and other public affairs areas, we are accumulating data on a representative sample of local adult education efforts in these fields.

In order to secure data on a representative cross-section of local programs, we need advice from your organization as to which of the local public affairs adult education efforts now sponsored by, affiliated with, or served by you are best developed and most active.

We plan to send a questionnaire (a copy is enclosed for your information) to each of the local organizations you recommend to our attention. To do this we shall need:

1. The names and addresses of the local organizations.

2. The names of the persons with administrative responsibility for the programs.

This request is being sent to a great many national and regional agencies and community adult education councils. The local programs with which they put us in touch will constitute a widely representative sample of the best adult education programs in the international relations and public affairs fields. Answers to the questionnaire which we are able to get from these local agencies will provide the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO and the American Association for Adult Education with a really good description of the kind of activities that are going on, agency objectives and the motivation of participants, methods and materials being used, and the obstacles that loom largest in limiting the effectiveness of programs. It is hoped that the survey results will give national agencies concerned with developing adult education a clearer perspective and more specific targets at which to shoot.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will let me hear from you soon regarding local agencies that we may contact.

Sincerely yours,

Morse A. Cartwright

RS/K

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION
525 West 120th St., New York 27, N.Y.

Inquiry on International Relations and Other Public Affairs Adult Education Programs

I. Please list below (a) the specific topics in the field of public affairs (including international relations) that are being studied or discussed in your adult education programs; (b) the approximate number of persons participating in the study of each topic; (c) the principal educational methods used for each topic; and (d) the types of materials (if any) used for each topic.

Topics or Subjects (Examples: United Nations, U.S.-Russian Relations, the Marshall Plan, Housing, Inflation, Labor Laws, Civil Rights, etc.)	Number of Participants	Principal Methods Used (Example: Lecture, Group Discussion, Forum, Activity Projects, etc.)	Types of Materials (Examples: Books, Pamphlets, Articles, 16mm Films, Radio Broadcasts, Television, Filmstrips, etc.)
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.

II. What improvements in the attitudes and behavior of the participants are your agency's public affairs programs designed to bring about?

III. Why, in your opinion, do adults participate in your public affairs programs?

IV. What is the biggest problem your agency faces in making its public affairs programs more effective? (Examples: inadequate leadership, inadequate materials, public apathy, inadequate finances, etc.)

SPC - Info. Requests

December 22, 1948

Mr. Frank Wilson Brown
110 Washington Avenue
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Brown:

Here is the list of the Council's publications.

If any of these would be of interest to you, we would be glad to have word from you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

110 Washington Avenue,
Maryville, Tennessee, December 20th, 1948.

Gentlemen:

I am writing a book on the Progress and the Problems of the Negro and have been advised that you have certain reports and bulletins that would be helpful to me. If so, would you send me copies or advise me the price and I will order them. I should also like to have a copy of the "The New South."

I thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Frank Wilson Brown.

SRC - Info. Requests

December 23, 1948

Mr. A. W. Skardon, Jr.
Room 392, International House
1414 E. 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Skardon:

We are very appreciative of your recent inquiry concerning our publication New South.

The subscription rate for New South is $1.50 per year. We also offer a subscription to our Publications Service which includes not only New South, but any other pamphlets which may be issued by the Council during the calendar year.

For your further information, we are enclosing our most recent annotated list of Council publications. It may interest you to know that many schools and colleges are using our materials for social studies classes.

Also attached is our leaflet 'The Southern Regional Council' which describes the origin and aims of our organization. Won't you let us hear from you further if we can be of help?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly advise what the subscription price to NEW SOUTH is ? Would also like to have some information about your organization.

Yours truly,

A.W. Skardon, Jr.

A.W.Skardon,Jr. Rm.392
International House,
1414 E.59th St.
Chicago,37,Ill.

17 - 1410 Requests

Staff

December 23, 1948

Mr. Robert Leo Carden
Box 507
Bethany, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Carden:

In reply to your letter of December 8, we would refer you to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at 1538 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

For your information, we are attaching our latest annotated listing of Council publications. Please let us hear from you further if we can be of help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

Bethany, Okla.
December 6, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

Conference on Education and Race Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

I am enrolled in Bethany-Peniel College, Bethany, Oklahoma, am a senior, majoring in mathematics. At present I am taking a course in Race Relations and am required to write a term theme for the course. I have chosen as a topic for this theme "Scientific Contributions of the Negroe", but have been having difficulty finding sufficient material.

I would appreciate it very much if you would help me by sending me information on the above topic at a reasonable fee; or if you would direct me as to where I might obtain the information.

Thanking you for your kindness,

Sincerely,

Robert Leo Carden

Robert Leo Carden
Box 507
Bethany, Okla.

RLC/rec

P. S. I have access to your booklet entitled "America's Tenth Man", but would like additional information from you if you can supply it. Thank you.

17 - Info Requests
(See previous corresp)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION

INCORPORATED 1926

525 WEST 120 STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: UNIVERSITY 4-7000

CABLE ADDRESS: "ACUBEE NEW YORK"

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

December 27, 1948

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DEC 29 1948
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

Thank you very much for your cooperation in the International Relations and Public Affairs Adult Education Inquiry.

You will be interested to know that cooperation has been general and much valuable information is being received.

Sincerely yours,

Robertson Sillars

RS:faw

SRC - Info Requests

December 28, 1948

Miss Hazel L. Bowman
Dept. of Auditory Instruction
and Women's Activities
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Miss Bowman:

We are very pleased to send you, in response to your recent letter, our latest annotated list of Council publications.

With reference to your question concerning the program and activities of the Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, we should like to advise that this organization, some years ago, became a general division of the Southern Regional Council. Their program and activities are therefore of the same general nature as the program and activities of the Council.

We are sending you our leaflet 'The Southern Regional Council' which describes in convenient form the origin and aims of our organization.

For your information, Mr. R. P. Daniel, 1100 Florida National Bank Building, Jacksonville 2, is chairman of our Florida State Division.

Won't you let us hear from you further if we can be of help?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE

DECEMBER 7, 1948

GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION
B. C. RILEY, DEAN

REPRESENTING
ALL STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

MR. GEORGE MITCHEL, DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MR. MITCHEL:

THE SOUTHERN PACKET OF NOVEMBER 1948 MENTIONS A FREE LIST OF SPECIAL STUDIES AND OTHER BOOKLETS ISSUED BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. COULD I OBTAIN A COPY OF THIS LIST?

I HAVE ALSO BEEN REFERRED TO YOU BY MR. H. H. GILES OF THE BUREAU FOR INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION, NEW YORK CITY, WHO TELLS ME THAT YOU CAN GIVE ME INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRESENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION. DO YOU HAVE AVAILABLE ANY EXPLANATORY LITERATURE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL SIMILAR TO THE LITERATURE AVAILABLE FROM ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, B'NAI B'RITH?

6¢

VERY SINCERELY YOURS,

Hazel L. Bowman

(MISS) HAZEL L. BOWMAN
DEPT. OF AUDITORY INSTRUCTION
AND WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

HB:MVL

RECEIVED
DEC 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

M-Info. Requests

December 30, 1948

Mr. A. W. Skardon, Jr.
International House, Rm. 392
1414 E. 59th St.
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Skardon:

In response to your letter received December 29, we take pleasure in sending you six copies of our reprint, An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy. No doubt, you have already discovered that the 30 cents covering these copies was inadvertently omitted from your letter. Stamps may be sent, if that would be a convenience to you.

We are sending you our latest annotated list of publications, so that you may see for yourself just what we have available.

Extending somewhat the subject of your roundtable discussion of the race question in the South, what would your committee think of including as part of the discussion, the race problem in Illinois, or even of Chicago itself? In our experience, we have discovered this to be a very rewarding approach.

Subscription price to New South is $1.50 per year. We also have a publications service at $2.50, which includes not only New South, but any other pamphlets issued by the Council during the calendar year.

We are enclosing a copy of our leaflet 'The Southern Regional Council' which describes the origin, organization, and aims of the Council. We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined in this leaflet. Members living outside of the South are enrolled as Associate Members, having all the rights and privileges of membership except that they do not vote. Membership is $3.00 per year and includes not only New South, but any other pamphlets which may be issued during the year.

Won't you let us hear from you further?

Enclosures 6 Reprints
1 SRC
1 Leaf
12/30/48

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
SECRETARY-TREASURER

International House, Rm.392
1414 E.59th St.,
Chicago,37,Ill.

The Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta,Ga.

Gentlemen:

In January ,1949 I am taking part in a roundtable discussion of the race question in the South over a local radio station. I am suggesting to the other members of the roundtable that the basis of discussion be the pamphlet "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy" which your organization recently published.Enclosed you will find thirty cents for six copies. Will appreciate your sending on to me any other material that you may have.

I would also like to know what the subscription price to "New South" is and what the conditions are for joining your organization.

Yours truly,
A.W. Skardon, Jr.
A.W.Skardon,Jr.

Not answered
GTM

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

17-140-Requests

January 7, 1949

Miss Ann McAdow
455 Wastena Terrace
Ridgewood, New Jersey

Dear Miss McAdow:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 28, in which you asked for information concerning the Ku Klux Klan.

The only material we have dealing with the subject is in the form of newspaper articles, editorials, and so forth. I would suggest that your Public Library might be able to supply you with such clippings as we have, and also might refer you to magazine articles which would be very helpful.

For your information, we are enclosing our latest annotated list of Council publications, so that you may see for yourself just what we have available. Won't you write us further if we can be of help?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

455 Wastena Terrace
Ridgewood, New Jersey
December 28, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1948
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs,

I'm attempting to write a paper on the Ku Klux Klan and have been advised to write you for additional information. I would appreciate anything you could send me on what the organization is made up of, how it operates, violences it commits, and also what most southerners think of it. I'd like to know, too, what is being done to combat it.

It would be grand if you could help me as I have very little at first hand with which to work.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Ann McAdow

Info req.

10 January 1949

Miss Virginia G. Davis
Adult Activities Program Director
Young Women's Christian Association
750 Main Street
Danville, Virginia

Dear Miss Davis:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to send you the information you requested in your recent letter.

I am enclosing a copy of Myrdal's discussion of the heredity of skin color which emphasizes particularly the story you mentioned. It is perhaps the best summary of scientific opinion on the subject and, as you will see, will give you specific references if you need them.

The only other suggestion I would have is that you might find a further discussion of the whole subject in Otto Klineberg's Characteristics of the American Negro, published by Harpers in 1946 or 1947.

If we can ever be of help to you again, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Young Women's Christian Association

750 Main Street

Danville, Virginia

January 5, 1950

Have any documents?

GM
Jan 7.

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Could you please refer me to documented scientific facts in regard to heredity of skin color?

The old tale circulated during the war has been revived in a group I know, that from the marriage of a Caucasian girl and a soldier who appeared to be Caucasian a Negro child was born. I do not have in my files proof of the falsity of this story and I would like to have facts to use with groups with whom I work as I feel that this sort of statement helps to undermine good work in race relationships.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia G. Davis

Virginia G. Davis
Adult Activities Program Director

VGD/cpw

17-1140. Requests

January 11, 1949

Rev. R. M. Kincheloe, Principal
Mullen Bible Training School
Route One
Uree, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Kincheloe:

Thank you for sending me copies of your catalogue.

Since your visit here, I have learned that The Bible and Human Rights, which I mentioned to you, is available at sixty cents per copy from the following address:

Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions and Church Extension - The Methodist Church
Literature Headquarters
420 Plum Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

I think it is a very useful document. You may also be interested in the enclosed copy of an address by Dr. Guy B. Johnson on Christianity and race relations.

If we can be of help at any time, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

17-1u/o. Requests

January 12, 1949

Mr. Eugene A. R. Montgomery
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 3, requesting material for use in speeches and on forums concerning the regional school plan.

We take pleasure in sending you a copy of the pamphlet Regional Council for Education, issued by the organization of that same name. If you will write to Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., Director of the Regional Council for Education, at 201-101 Building, Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia, I feel sure that he can provide you with additional material.

We are sending you for your information, our latest list of Council publications, with the hope that you will find material which meets your need. Many schools and colleges are using these materials for social studies classes. Please let us hear from you further if we can help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

2012 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina
January 3, 1949

Mrs. Agnes McKay, Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. McKay:

At present I am gathering material to use in speeches and on forums concerning the regional school plan. I would appreciate it very much if you would forward to me data on this plan and other material pertaining directly or indirectly to it. I would also appreciate reference materials.

Very truly yours,

Eugene A. R. Montgomery

Eugene A. R. Montgomery

SRC - Info. Requests

January 14, 1949

Mr. Ralph F. Edelstein
4051 N. W. 6th St.
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Edelstein:

I am happy to send you some material describing the work of the Southern Regional Council. Enclosed are the following:

(1) Southern Regional Council, an eight-page leaflet describing the origin, organization, and functions of the Council; also a briefer mimeographed version, in outline form.

(2) New South, October 1948, which presents the annual reports of the regional office and the various state divisions and affiliates for 1948.

(3) New South, November 1948, which gives a brief account of the Council's plans for 1949.

As will be amply clear from these materials, the Council is not, properly speaking, a pressure group. Nor does it operate exclusively in the interest of the South's Negro population. Even so, I think you will find that it falls within the scope of your thesis.

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, an affiliate of the Council, is most directly active on the Georgia scene. At present, that group is attempting to rally various organizations, and public opinion in general, in opposition to the proposed voters qualification law.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

HF:
Please answer this.

4051 N.W. 6th St.
Miami Florida.
January 7, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council:
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Attention of Dr. George Mitchell.

Dear Sir:

I am writing a thesis on "Pressure Group Activities of Racial Groups" for a degree at the University of Miami.

Dr. Lovejoy, of the Human Relations Department at the university, suggested that I write to you.

I am interested in finding out how your organization is dealing with problems facing the Negro: education, living conditions, effects and possible action taken on suffrage requirements, especially this new bill being introduced this month in Georgia, etc.

Any printed or written literature that you can send me regarding the work of the Southern Regional Council would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Ralph F. Edelstein

Ralph F. Edelstein

17-Info. Requests

Jimmy Sakaye
Glen Dormitory--Room 321
Georgia Tech
Atlanta, Georgia

January 28, 1949

Dear Jimmy:

Today we got a bulletin from Mike Masaoka about the legislative program of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League. It might be helpful in your paper. Mike Masaoka's address:

300 Fifth Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Harold Fleming of our staff has just given me some information about references to the evacuation in the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. That, and related matters, are covered on these pages:

p. 30 (involuntary servitude)
p. 53 (employment)
p. 68 (restrictive covenants)
p. 33-34 (Alien Land Law)

And these Recommendations from the Report would have bearing on your subject:

p. 158-159 (Recommendation on reimbursing for loss of property)

p. 161 --Recommendation 6 (Modification of Federal Naturalization Laws)
p. 162 --Recommendation 7 State Laws
--

If you can't get hold of a copy of the Report, let me know. I have one. Should be in your library.

Elizabeth Taylor

17-Info. Requests

Sending:
October 1947 New South, September 48, Dec. 47-Jan. 48, Nov. 48

February 1, 1949

Mr. Lucius L. Jones
Managing Editor
Louisiana Edition--The Pittsburgh Courier
2113 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Jones:

I hasten to send you various printed things about Negro police.

We would greatly like to see New Orleans and other cities in Louisiana add Negro police officers to their forces.

It is a pleasure to send you these, and we shan't make any charge.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

THE Pittsburgh Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY
2113 Dryades St. • BRANCH OFFICE • New Orleans, La.
CAnal 5105 LUCIUS L. JONES, Mgr.

Janaury 31, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Kindly send me at your earliest convenience all available pamphlets on Negro Police. I will accept any charges.

Very truly yours,

LOUISIANA EDITION-THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

Lucius L. Jones

Lucius L. Jones
Managing Editor

LLJ/s

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

17-Info Requests

February 1, 1949

Miss Ellen Anderson
Associate Secretary
PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS
2153 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Miss Anderson:

Your postal card of January 20 addressed to Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Director of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching has been referred to us since that organization was merged with the Southern Regional Council some years ago.

I trust that this gives you the information that you want.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary - Treasurer

AM:s

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS
2153 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

Dear Miss Ames:

On January 5, we mailed you a questionnaire regarding the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, requesting information for inclusion in our forthcoming directory of national women's organizations. As yet, we have received no reply. If the organization no longer exists, would you please so inform us?

We hope to go to press early in February. May we expect to hear from you soon?

Yours very truly,

Ellen Anderson

(Miss) Ellen Anderson
Associate Secretary

17. Info Requests

February 9, 1949

Miss Bertha M. Hughes
East End Hotel For Women
East River Drive at 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Miss Hughes:

We are glad to have your letter of inquiry about the Council and its work in intercultural relations. We are sending you under separate cover a leaflet which will explain the Council's organization, aims, and activities. Also included is a list of our publications which will give you an idea of the wide range we cover, both in New South, our monthly magazine, and in our pamphlets.

The Council works only very broadly in the specific field of intercultural relations, its main approach to the problem in the South lying in an effort to get equal opportunity for all people in the region in such basic things as health, education, employment, and housing. However, we did explore the value of intercultural education to the South in a brief summary article -- which we send you -- in a recent issue of New South.

I should say that possibly the greatest opportunity for a real contribution in the field of intercultural relations lies in teaching. Schools throughout the country are in great need of teachers who understand and are thoroughly experienced in the basic principles and problems of democratic human relations.

The Council employs a tiny staff on a very slender budget, and at the present there is no opening for another person on our staff. From time to time, we need someone for a research or clerical job, but the qualifications vary with the job to be done. Our researchers have been college graduates, preferably with graduate training or field work in sociology or related fields.

Have you been in touch with the Bureau for Intercultural Education, 1697 Broadway, New York? They have wide contacts with persons and agencies in the field and should be able to help you. You also might

write both the American Council on Race Relations (4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois) and the Anti-Defamation League of Bonai B'rith. Both organizations should be able to give you a great deal of the information you want.

We regret that "Understanding Our Neighbors," the pamphlet you requested, is now out of stock. However, a great deal of its contents have been incorporated into "America 's Tenth Man," which we are sending you. Since we have no arrangement with the Post Office for COD mailing, we are enclosing a bill for the small amount you owe us.

Please let us know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

JS
reply for
GSM 5-9

EAST END HOTEL
FOR WOMEN
EAST RIVER DRIVE AT 78TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 31, 1949

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a second year student at Antioch College. My major is sociology and I am interested in working in the field of intercultural relations. Before planning my college program for the next three years, I would like to get a general idea of what opportunities there are in this field.

Could you please send me a description of your organization and its activities? I am particularly interested, at this time, in knowing what positions in your organization are offered to college graduates or to persons with two or three years of undergraduate training, and exactly how much and what type of training is required.

If possible, please send, COD, your pamphlet - "Understanding Our Neighbors: A Factual Survey Of America's Major Race Problem."

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Bertha M. Hughes

Bertha M. Hughes

17- Info. Requests

February 9, 1949

Mr. Perry T. Brown
Pierce, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Brown:

Please forgive this delay in answering your letter of January 26. Dr. Mitchell has been out of the city, and I returned to the office only yesterday.

Although the Council has had little experience with professional publishers, I asked the advice of a friend who is familiar with the publishing field. He suggests that your best chance of getting early publication would be to interest a reputable literary agent in your manuscript. Such an agent would know precisely which publishers would be interested and could get a prompt reading. Of course, there would be a charge for the agent's services. My friend suggests Lurton Blasingame, 10 East 48d St., New York, N. Y., as an able and reliable agent.

If you want to deal directly with a publishing company, Harper & Brothers, 51 East 33d St., New York 16, N. Y., might be a good bet. They give fairly prompt readings and have shown, in the past, an interest in novels with a racial theme.

With best wishes for your success,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Pierce, Oklahoma
January 26, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director, S.R.C.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have a book length manuscript ready to submit to a publisher and Dr. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute advises me that you may be able to advise me as to the name and address of a publisher who might be interested. It is a novel, true to the best American ideals and traditions, which depicts the corrupt political conditions too often prevailing in the South which leaves the colored people without protection against mob violence. The aim of the story is too foster better relations between the white and colored people and to secure the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law. As such a law will be before Congress at the present session, I would like to get thispublished as sson as possible.

The author is a teacher, holds the degrees of B.S.E. and M.A., is a veteran of the recent war, rose to the rank of commissioned officer in command os a small tanker. I shall appreciate your suggestions. Postage is enclosed for your convenience.

Very truly yours,
Perry T. Brown

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1949
Council

Lee

Harper's

Luther Blasingame
10 E. 43d St.
NYC

~~Author~~

Mrs Erlich's Library → WA 9365

SRC - Info. Requests

February 10, 1949

Mrs. Morris Abrams
1414 E. Rock Springs Court, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Abrams:

We are deeply appreciative of your interest in the Southern Regional Council and your request for information concerning it.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies forthis traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in wellbeing. Coupled with this view was the thought the the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is three dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

SRC - Info. Requests

February 10, 1949

Mr. O. J. Coogler, Jr.
923 William Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Coogler:

We are deeply appreciative of your interest in the Southern Regional Council and your request for information concerning it.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole States, could servewith great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

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We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would caret to do so. Membership is three dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s
Enclosure

17 - Info. Requests

Sending: "Federal Aid to Public Education: 1941"; Educated South, Virginia County

February 10, 1949
Dict. February 7

Mr. C. B. Leaver
c/o Superintendent's Office
Kent City Public Schools
Kent City, Michigan

Dear Mr. Leaver:

Thank you for your letter of February 2, to the former Commission on Interracial Cooperation. (The Council took over the work of the Commission in 1944.)

It is a pleasure to send you the material you requested. We send also, as probably useful, two or three other things bearing on the problem of education in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

RECEIVED
FEB 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

Kent City Public Schools
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
Kent City -:- Michigan

February 2, 1949

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our public speaking class is to participate in a public speaking contest March 15-the topic for which is "Should the national subsidize public education in its states or provinces, and if so, to what extent, if any, should the national government control the educational program?"

Since the class has no access to an adequate library we would like a copy of your discussion and analysis--"Federal Aid to Public Education", 1941-Educational Finance Act 1941, Senate Bill 1313 by Senator Pat Harrison, Miss. and Senator Elmer Thomas, Utah-September 1941.

Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. Leaver (l

CBL:Lb

ESTABLISHED
1934

"Southern Regional Council"
and "Unity Begins At Home"
sent 2/28/49
HCF

SRC-Info-Requests

A. P. HORKHEIMER
PUBLISHER

Educators Progress Service

RANDOLPH, WISCONSIN

103NR

Educators Index of Free Materials
Revised Annually
EDITED BY
JOHN GUY FOWLKES, PH. D.
PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION
AND DEAN OF THE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
AND
PAUL T. CODY, M. A.

Educators Guide To Free Films
Revised each August
EDITED BY
MARY F. HORKHEIMER
AND
JOHN W. DIFFOR, M. A.

Educators Question Book
Official Elementary Examination Questions
EDITED BY
MARY F. HORKHEIMER
AND
A. P. HORKHEIMER, PH. B.

Elementary Teachers Guide to Free Curriculum Materials
Revised Annually
EDITED BY
JOHN GUY FOWLKES, PH. D.
AND
DONALD A. MORGAN, M. A.

Introducing a Teacher to The School and Community
A Booklet of Information about The Community, The School and The Teaching Assignment
BY
GLEN G. EYE, PH. D.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF
EDUCATION AND PRINCIPAL,
WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL,
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The EDUCATORS INDEX OF FREE MATERIALS and the ELEMENTARY TEACHERS GUIDE TO FREE CURRICULUM MATERIALS are listings of booklets, pamphlets, maps, charts, posters, books, exhibits, radio scripts, recordings and transcriptions which various firms and agencies are willing to furnish schools, without charge, upon request of a school's official administrative or instructional staff.

The former service covers both elementary and secondary school levels and the latter covers the elementary level only, but it does include a section on *Teacher Resource Materials*. These services are revised annually to include new materials and to delete listings of items no longer available.

We are now preparing new editions of these services and would appreciate your sending us, for listing in either or both of these publications, any free materials you issue which you think would be serviceable in enriching the school curriculum. No charge or obligation is placed on the issuing agency other than furnishing, with reasonable promptness, the materials requested during the next school year. Your wishes relative to any limitations or instructions will be included in the listing. The issuing agencies retain control of the distribution of the materials. We are particularly interested in the following materials:

"Southern Regional Council"

Assuring you of my appreciation of your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Guy Fowlkes

John Guy Fowlkes

JGF/m

17- Info. Requests

February 28, 1949

Miss Genevieve Veek
Box 488
Kenyon, Minnesota

Dear Miss Veek:

In reply to your request for information and materials on racial prejudice, we are sending you under separate cover several of our publications dealing with your subject.

We also are sending you, in the same packet, a complete list of our publications and a small pamphlet which describes the organization and work of the Southern Regional Council.

If we can be of further help, please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

In packet:
- SRC
- America's Tenth Man
- Getting Along Together
- Honest Answer
- Condition of our Rights
- To Secure these Rights
- Publications list

Box 488
Kenyon, Minnesota
February 3, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am writing a theme on Racial Prejudice and would appreciate any information you could send me on this subject.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Miss Genevieve Keck

Amer. Council on Race Rels - 4901 Ellis Ave Chicago, Ill.
NAACP - 20 W. 40th St. NYC 18
Pub. lists - free mats. - Honest Abs.
SRC 10th Nat. Cond. + To Secure Getting Along Together

17. Info. Requests

March 1, 1949

Miss Bernarda M. Leto
69-12 Woodside Avenue
Woodside, Long Island
New York

Dear Miss Leto:

Your postal card addressed to the Committee on Interracial Cooperation has been referred to us as that organization merged with the Southern Regional Council some years ago.

We are sending you our latest annotated list of publications so that you may see just what is available here. However, we should like to suggest that you write the National Religion and Labor Foundation, at 64-66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven 11, Connecticut, and the Federal Council of Churches at 297 4th Ave., New York 10, and the National Catholic Committee of the South at 2901 S. Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans 18, for information on the subject, "The Church's Interest in Labor and Industrial Relations."

Won't you write us further if we can be of help?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

Cath. Ctte of the South, 2401 S. Carrollton Ave, New Orl. 18

February 9, 1949

Gentlemen:

At present I am preparing a study on the subject, "The Church's Interest in Labor and Industrial Relations." I understand that you have some material available on this subject. I would appreciate it if you would send me this material or anything related to the subject. Perhaps you might be able to suggest some possible sources of information.

Your help will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bernarda M. Leto
69-12 Woodside Ave
Woodside, Long Island

Nat'l Religion & Labor Foundation,
64-66 Edgewood Ave.
New Haven 11, Conn.
"Social Vision for the Church & Labor" & other mats.

B. Leto
69-12 Woodside Ave
Woodside, Long Island

FLUSHING N.Y.
FEB 12 PM
1942

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Committee on Interracial Copperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

14

RECEIVED
FEB 14 1942
Southern Regional Council

Ted Council of Churches
297 4th Ave
New York City
Conference on Interracial Relations
Copperation
Other matters

SRC - Info. Requests

March 1, 1949

Mr. Peter Rizzo
321 Court A, Apt. 2
Parade Ground Units
Champaign, Illinois

Dear Mr. Rizzo:

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged with the Southern Regional Council in 1943. To familiarize you with the structure and functions of the Council, I am enclosing two pieces of literature -- a descriptive leaflet about the organization and an issue of NEW SOUTH containing the annual reports for 1948.

As you will see, the Council has six State Divisions and four affiliated State Committees. The local activity in each State is directed and coordinated by the respective state organization. While there are local committees (chapters of the state bodies) scattered over the South, I doubt if you would find it rewarding to undertake correspondence with them. You would get a more prompt and complete response, I believe, if you addressed your inquiries to this office or to the state chairmen.

I am referring your letter to the director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation for reply to your specific questions. If we can be of further help, let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encls

Librarian*

This is a copy of a letter I am sending to the interracial commission. As I do not know the address I would appreciate it if you would forward this letter to the interracial organization in your city.

Mr. Peter Rizzo
321 Court A, Apt.2,
Parade Ground Units
Champaign, Illinois

Chairman
Commission on Interracial Coop.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student attending the University of Illinois. I am preparing a paper entitled "Southern Local Committees on Interracial Cooperation". I would appreciate it very much if you could aid me. I would like to know the following:

1. Are there any local committees on interracial cooperation in your state? If so how many.
2. Please send me addresses of some local committees so that I can get in touch with them. Please send me at least ten addresses if possible.
3. Please send me any other material which might be useful to me in preparing my paper.
4. I would appreciate an answer to this letter as soon as is humanly possible.

I have in front of me the Annual Report of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation 1933. Since I would like to get more recent data I would like to know if you still publish annual reports. If so please send to me. If there is a charge for the report I would appreciate if if you would send them to me C.O.D.

Yours truly,
Peter Rizzo
Peter Rizzo

FEB 28 1940

SRC - Info Requests

March 1, 1949

Mr. L. E. Aylsworth
4041 Atlantic Boulevard
S. Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Aylsworth:

The Chairman of our Florida State Division is Mr. R. P. Daniel, 1100 Florida National Bank Building, Jacksonville 2, Fla. The Vice-Chairman is Mrs. Isreal Kaplan, 1467 Challen Avenue, Jacksonville, and our Resident Field Secretary is Mrs. Henry Havens at 2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

4041 Atlantic Blvd., So Jacksonville, Fla.

7/10-49.

Dear Sirs—

I am a member of the B.P.W. from Lincoln Nebr. down here visiting. I expect to return in about a month.

Will you please send me the name and address of the President, Chairman, Director or Secretary as the case may be of your B.P.W. branch in Florida. Greatly oblige

Yours truly,

L. E. Aylsworth

SRC - Info Requests

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

1823 Elizabeth Ave.
Winston-Salem, N.C.
March 2, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am much interested in having some information about the work which you are doing. I am a mamber of the Creative Writers Guild in Winston-Salem and I am trying to gather information for an article attacking racial prejudice. I want to attack it from several points; human rights, human dignity, Democracy and Christianity. Any information or help that you can give me in preparing this article will be gratefully appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Janet Forrester Welsh

Sent Flaming pamphlet
Honest Answer
Publication list
3-4-49
HF

17-Info. Requests

March 4, 1949

Mr. Donald G. Brandon
Advanced School of Education
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Brandon:

I wish I could help you more than I can.

I send the issue of New South that you asked for and a pamphlet on mechanization of agriculture.

The people who have made the most careful study of migration are the Committee of the South. The Committee of the South engaged the National Planning Association (800 - 21st Street, NW, Washington, D. C.) to make a study of southern matters and the National Planning Association has therefore commissioned, I understand, people at Fisk University to do a lengthy study of migration.

The best I can advise is that you write to the National Planning Association for what material they have or can refer you to on migration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: Nov. 49 New South, Raper, Vance

ADVANCED SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

STUDENT WORKROOMS

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1949
Southern Regional Council

February 28, 1949

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

When I presented a project upon which I am working for a Doctoral degree to the Seminar Friday evening one of the instructors raised two objections. He seemed to doubt that we, as Negroes, tend to be the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Secondly, he took the attitude that even if the mechanization of cotton should cause thousands of Negroes to lose their jobs it would be a simple matter for the Government to move such individuals to other areas as evidenced by the manner in which the Government moved individuals during both the days of the A. A. A. and the days when it moved people in order to build munitions projects.

Do you have any specific data relative to the hiring and discharging of Negroes? Do you have any information relative to the population movements of Negroes or the factors causing such movements? Dr. G. T. Dowdy of Tuskegee Institute's School of Agriculture referred me to Publication No. 11, Vol. 3, November 1948, "Southern Regional Council Annual Meeting Lays Plans for Local Action in 1949" as as a valueable source of information for material concerning the Negro population problem in the South. I should appreciate receiving a copy of the publication. I should also appreciate whatever other material you may be able to send me. The topic of my Doctoral Project is "Negro Migration from 1910 down to the Present." In the Project an attempt will be made to project the picture into the future. It goes into such things as their distribution, the areas from which they have migrated or are likely to migrate, their destinations, the effects upon them, upon the areas they left, the effects upon the areas to which they migrate, the causitive factors of their migration, etc.

If some of the material you have can not be sent free of charge, I am willing to pay for it. Thank you again for whatever aid you may be able to render.

Sincerely yours,

Donald G. Brandon

Donald G. Brandon

17- Info. Requests

9 March 1949

Mr. Roy Parks
Voorhees College
Denmark, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Parks:

In answer to your request for information , the Southern Regional Council is a non-political organization which works for equal opportunity for all people in the region. Our work is done through an attack on problems basic to the region's welfare and development — health, education, housing, suffrage, and so on. We are enclosing a leaflet which will give you a complete description of what the Council is and what it does.

We are also enclosing a reprint of our statement on civil rights. This statement was adopted by our board and membership at our annual meeting this fall as the Council's official policy statement. I believe it will answer most of your questions.

As for the number of Negroes who voted in the September 1948 primary in Georgia, the best figures I can give you are the estimated registration figures just before the primary:

	Registrations
Negro	126,748
White	942,748
Total	1,069,346

I have also seen the statement that 23% of the Negroes in Georgia, or approximately 150,000, voted in the 1946 Georgia primaries.

At best, these figures are always estimates, but we are sorry we do not have them exactly. Perhaps the NAACP would be able to give them to you if you write them. Their address is 20 W. 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

I hope that this is the information you wanted. If there is anything further that we can do, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Jane E Simpson, Research Assistant

Voorhees Jr. College
Denmark, South Carolina
Febuary 22, 1949

Commission Interracial Corp.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

I would like for you to give me the answers to the following Questions.

I. What is your orginization doing to establish White Supremacy in Georgia?

II What is it doing to eradicate lynching in the State of Georgia?

III How many Negroes Voted in the September election of 1948 in Georgia?

IV How Can the Negroes prevent the New Registeration proposed by Governor Talmadge

Will be waiting for your response, I remain,

Very Truly Yours,
Roy Parks.

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC
Howard Ans.

17-Info. Requests

10 March 1949

Mr. Rudolph Lapp
5012 Grove Street
Oakland 9, California

Dear Mr. Lapp:

In reply to your request for information about the ante-bellum poor white in the South, probably the very best source for you to read is a book written just before the Civil War by a white Southerner named Hinton Rowan Helper. It is entitled The Impending Crisis of the South, was published around 1858 or thereabouts, and was an excellent analysis of what slavery and the plantation system were doing to destroy not only the non-slaveholding whites but the entire Southern economy. Naturally, it was an unpopular book in the South, and by this time the book is a rather scarce item.

If you can find it in your library, however, it is probably the best source for that period.

You will also be able to find a treatment of your subject in Mitchell and Mitchell, American Economic History, Reynal and Hitchcock, 1948.

For more general reading, with of course not so much emphasis on the ante-bellum period, I would suggest Rupert B. Vance's All These People: The Nation's Human Resources in the South (Chapel Hill, 1945) and Howard Odum's Southern Regions of the United States (Chapel Hill, 1938).

I am enclosing a list of the Southern Regional Council's publications. We have published several pamphlets dealing with economic problems in the South which you may find helpful.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Jane P. Simpson, Research Assistant

To J.P.S.

SRC
Pub. List

Feb 25

Dear sirs,

I am doing a Master's thesis on the antebellum southern poor white and am in search of sources, primary + secondary. I would appreciate any materials that you have for sale on or related to that subject. Any suggestions from your educational dept would also be appreciated. I shall re-imburse you for any postage expenses incurred in assisting me. I am doing my work at U.C. Berkeley.

Thank you

Rudolph Lapp

17-Info. Requests

JB 3/10/49

March 10, 1949

Mr. E. M. Lewis
Department of Sociology
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware — P.O. Box 757

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Unless you had in Wilmington an old established branch of the Urban League, I wouldn't know any private organization which could throw much light on the problem you are interested in. Your automatic resource is the Census of Occupations, and I suppose nothing significant is available from that until 1951. You could throw a sidelight on it by getting into the Census of Agriculture and finding out the numbers of Negroes that have left farming in the state within available census periods. (The Census of Agriculture will give you figures more freely, I believe, than the Census of Occupations.)

You could get some interesting field work done by having students interview officials of the various trade unions in Wilmington and other points of industrial concentration in the state. Those interviews would come pretty close to giving you the picture as to the degree to which Negroes have lately gone into new occupations.

When the Council was set up five years ago, it was thought best not to include Maryland and Delaware as southern states. As a sometime member of Beta Epsilon chapter of Kappa Alpha (South) at Delaware College, I could lodge personal objection to that decision!

I send you two or three little pamphlets which may have something of interest. Also a list of all our things.

Could we persuade you to become a member of the Council, or the College Library to at least subscribe to New South? Mechanics on the back of the pamphlet with the map.

I send also a brand new manual for the home town self-survey. We think it can do a lot of good if used. Any chance that you could get somebody in some town like Bridgewater or Milford or, save the mark, Slaughter Beach, to make such a self-survey? We intend it for the smallish place—say up to 30,000.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

P.S. You ought to be in touch with the American Council on Race Relations, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, which in trade union terms would have "jurisdiction" over Delaware. The man to write to there is Louis Hosch. They understand research techniques and could probably give you some quite exact advice on the general problem you are after.
G.S.M.

Sending: Tenth Man, Negro in our Economy, Va. County, honest answer reprint, Condition, price list, manual.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

5 March 1949

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am engaged in a research project directed by the Department of Sociology at the University of Delaware. Random reports and observations have suggested to us the hypothesis that during the years, 1939-1949, significant changes have occurred in the occupational status of Negroes. I am attempting to make a study which will determine objectively the nature and extent of these changes in Delaware. Although it is a small State, it is a border-State and herein lies the value of such a study.

I have noticed that in your reports and studies on various angles of Negro-White relations that Delaware has been omitted, but do you have any information on this subject that can be made available for my study? If not, can you refer me to another agency whereby I may obtain such information?

Your cooperation in this project will be exceedingly helpful to me and greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. Lewis

EML/awp

E. M. LEWIS

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info: Requests

11 March 1949

Miss Lois L. Prescott
175 Whitenall Road
Albany, New York

Dear Miss Prescott:

We are sending you under separate cover several pamphlets which will give you the information you wanted about the Southern Regional Council.

As you read the Council's plans for 1949 in the Novemeber 1948 issue of New South, you might note that our main emphasis upon local action will be given to an effort to promote community self-surveys in the smaller towns and cities throughout the South. Our experience has found that a local self-survey, conducted by citizens themselves, has been a most effective mainspring to community action upon intercultural, economic, political, and social problems.

To guide small communities wishing to undertake surveys of this kind, the Council has prepared a Manual on The Home-Town Self-Survey which contains explanatory texts and questionnaires covering all aspects of community life. We are also offering advisory service to those towns which feel they need professional advice.

I hope that this is the information you wanted. If there is anything further that we can do, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

175 Whitehall Road
Albany, New York
March 1, 1949

Dear Sirs,

I am interested in obtaining information concerning the purpose, methods, structure & results of the Southern Regional Council. I am particularly interested in the local group side of your organization. This material will be used to compile written and oral reports to be presented to a small sociology class at New York State College for Teachers. You can probably guess that emphasis will be placed upon the role of the teacher in community intercultural organizations. So any material that might aid me in this approach (& yet not necessarily specifically "purposes, methods & structures of local organizations") would be greatly appreciated.

I would be very grateful for any information you might have that would prove helpful & practical to these "future teachers of America."

Sincerely,

Lois L. Prescott

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC
Put List
Honest Hus.

NS
Aug 48
Oct 48
Nov 48

17- Info. Requests

11 March 1949

Miss Eunice L. Ottofy
4432 Holly Avenue
St. Louis 15, Missouri

Dear Miss Ottofy:

In reply to your request for information about cooperation in the South between the races, we are sending you under separate cover some material which we hope will be of help ~~you~~ to you. We have included (1) a pamphlet describing the ~~the~~ organization and activities of the Southern Regional Council, which is an interracial organization, (2) a pamphlet describing the successful self-survey carried out by the Negro and white citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, two years ago, and (3) the Council's official policy statement on civil rights.

We are also including an annotated list of the Council's publications, several of which may be of interest to you. We shall be very happy to supply you with any of these materials which you may wish to order.

If we can be of any further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

4432 Holly Ave.
St. Louis 15, Mo.
March 5, 1949

Conference on Education and Race Relations
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir,

Since I am studying race prejudice in an American problems course, I am interested in the co-operation of negroes and whites in the South.

Please send me some information concerning racial co-operation and discrimination.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Eunice L. Ottofy

Honest Aus. By the People
SRC Pub List

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1949
Southern Regional Council

17-Info. Requests.

11 March 1949

Mr. Sidney H. Edwards
Carter G. Woodson School
Hopewell, Virginia

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Under separate cover we are sending two of our pamphlets which should be helpful to you in planning your health program: Wanted: A Healthy South, a general survey of health conditions in the South, and the May 1948 issue of our monthly magazine New South, which contains an article reporting on the progress the Southern states are making in hospital and medical care.

The Southern Regional Council has just prepared a Manual on the Home-Town Self-Survey which is designed to help small communities who want to find out about themselves, their needs, and their resources. Our experience has proved that such a self-survey, carried out by citizens themselves, is an invaluable device to bring about community improvement. The Manual is divided into sections covering all parts of community life -- each with its explanatory text and appropriate questionnaires, and it includes several sections on health.

If you are interested, we will be happy to supply copies of the Manual at 25¢ per copy.

I hope that this is the information you wanted. If there is anything further we can do, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

CARTER G. WOOLSON SCHOOL
Hopewell, Virginia

March 3, 1949

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We are making preparations for a health program here in our School and Community.

We would highly appreciate any information, suggestions, pamphlets, program outlines, and any other data you might offer to be used for our project.

We are especially interested in a program for National Health Week.

Hoping to hear from you very soon, and thanking you for all consideration.

SRC
Pub. List
Healthy South
May '48 NS
martin Manual

Very truly yours,

Sidney H. Edwards

(Mr.) Sidney H. Edwards

17-Info Requests

March 11, 1949

Mr. Gene L. Mans
Kenyon, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Mans:

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to this office for reply. The Southern Regional Council succeeded the Commission five years ago.

We print a lot of things about race relations. Here is a list of all of them.

If any of them will be helpful to you, order them and we will send them back to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Kenyon, Minnesota
March 6, 1949

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me any available material you have on the problem of racial prejudice. I need this material for a theme I am writing in my social work.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Gene L. Mans

Kenyon, Minnesota

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC-Info Requests

11 March 1949

Mr. Robert M. Laughlin
Industrial Arts Department
The Public Schools
New Ulm, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Laughlin:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about the Southern Regional Council. We are sending you under separate cover some pamphlet material which will tell you more about what the Council is and what it does.

We have encluded a small leaflet describing the origin, goals, and activities of the Southern Regional Council, two issues of our monthly magazine NEW SOUTH which give our annual reports for 1948 and our plans for 1949, a reprint of the Council's official policy statement on civil rights, and a list (annotated) of our publications.

I hope that this is the information you wanted. If there is anything further that we can do, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

R. M. LAUGHLIN
WOOD SHOP

G. V. TYRRELL
METAL SHOP

INDUSTRIAL ARTS DEPARTMENT
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

Pub List
SRC
Oct '48 NS
Nov " "

To GPS

February 23 1949

Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave N.E. (Room 432)
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

I am very interested in obtaining material on the specific type of work done by your organization and the progress that has been achieved along these lines.

If you have any pamphlets or reports available I would appreciate them very much.

Sincerely
Robert M. Laughlin

M- Info. Requests

11 March 1949

Miss Mary C. Brady
282 Tenth Street
Troy, New York

Dear Miss Brady:

We are enclosing an annotated list of our publications. Since the subject of intolerance is so broad and since our publications are so numerous, we were not sure just what kind of material you wanted. We shall be happy to send you whatever publications you may want to order from our list.

We are also enclosing a small pamphlet which will tell you more about what the Southern Regional Council is and what it does.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

282 Tenth St., Troy, N.Y.
Mar. 5, 1949.

Dear sirs,

Will you kindly sent me some printed material dealing on the subject of intolerance?

Sincerely,
(Miss) Mary C. Brady.

Pub. List
SRC

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Info Requests

March 11, 1949

Miss Helen Aiosa
Clionian Sorority
New Paltz, New York

Dear Miss Aiosa:

Our Council publishes quite a number of things dealing with racial prejudice. Here is a list of them.

We would be glad to send any that you may wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Clionian Sorority
New Paltz, N. Y.
March 7, 1949

Dear Sirs:

Will you please forward any information you have on racial predjudice. Thank you very much.

Very truly yours
Miss Helen Aiosa

RECEIVED
MAR 10
Southern Regional

SRC - Info. Requests

March 11, 1949

Mr. Charles E. Anderson
Lincolndale Trailer Park
R. R. 11
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. Anderson:

It is a pleasure to send you some printed material about the Southern Regional Council, to whose president, Paul Williams, you wrote on March 8.

Unfortunately we don't sponsor youth activities of the kind described, though we occasionally are called on to service such meetings with discussion leaders and teaching materials.

Very truly yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

(price list and Fleming)

March 8, 1949

Mr. Paul D. Williams, President
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Williams:

I am writing this personal letter to learn more about the activities and work of your organization. Perhaps you have some descriptive materials which will give me this information.

My particular interest is in knowing whether your organization sponsors summer camping, retreats or tours for youth groups. If so, will you please send to me the names and addresses of the leaders or directors of these groups. If your organization is made up of member groups throughout the country who also sponsor such activities, I would also appreciate the names and addresses of these group leaders.

Your prompt reply and any information you give me will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Anderson

Charles E. Anderson

CEA:wra

RECEIVED MAR 11 Southern Regional Council

17-Info Requests

March 14, 1949

Mr. Myron F. Rose
Hamline University
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Rose:

Here is a copy of a recent issue of our little magazine which gives some figures about farm tenancy and sharecropping in the South.

We have other things, some of which you may wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

March 8, 1949

Dear Sir —

I am making a study for one of my courses (Cultural Minorities) on "The Sharecropper." I am seeking any and all information which I can obtain. I would appreciate your sending me any data which you are able to send out.

Thank You Kindly
Myron F. Rose
Hamline Univ.
St. Paul, Minn.

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info Requests

March 14, 1949

Miss Roberta Roscoe
2 St. Lawrence Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey

Dear Miss Roscoe:

It is a pleasure to send you some information about our Council and things that can be done.

Maybe you will wish to order some of the things on the blue list.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: "Getting Along Together", Fleming, price list, New South: Oct. 1947 and Feb. 1949.

9 St. Lawrence Ave.
Maplewood, N. J.
March 10, 1949

Dear Sir:

I am working, with a group of seven other high-school girls, to study the problems of racial discrimination. Through our reading we have learned of the good work of your organization. If possible, would you send me information on what is being done, and what we, as a group, along with our fellow students, may do toward furthering a democratic understanding between different groups.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta Roelse

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Info. Requests

March 18, 1949

Mr. Howard Pelham
Box 55, S.T.C.
Troy, Alabama

Dear Mr. Pelham:

In response to your inquiry we are enclosing our publications list, a pamphlet describing our Council, and a circular, our latest major publication, The Home Town Self-Survey Manual.

For additional literature we suggest you write to the following organizations:

Institute for Research in Social Science
The University of North Carolina
Alumnae Building
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

American Council on Race Relations
4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

The American Council on Race Relations is taking an inventory on research now.

Thank you for your inquiry. We shall be happy to be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

March 15, 1949
Troy, Alabama

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am collecting data on research, past and current, in the South. I would appreciate bulletins, booklets, letters, etc., telling of your efforts along any phase of research.

This information is to be used in connection with an educational project going forward at Troy State Teachers College, Troy, Alabama. I would appreciate, also, any addresses that you would furnish me from whom I could obtain information on this subject.

Sincerely Yours,
Howard Pelham

Howard Pelham
Box 55, S. T. C.
Troy, Alabama

Pub. List
SRC
Circular re manual

Instit. for Research in Soc. Sc.
Univ. of NC - Alumnae Bldg
Chapel Hill - NC

Amer Council on Race Rels. } taking an inventory on research now
4901 3 Ellis Ave.

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Info. Requests

March 18, 1949

Miss Elaine Hoover
Clionian Sorority
New Paltz, New York

Dear Miss Hoover:

We are enclosing a study of intercultural education which we did last August. It appears in our monthly publication, New South. We are also sending along our publications list and we hope these will be helpful.

Let us know if we can be of any furthur assistance.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

JPS:nh

Would you please be kind enough to send me free information concerning intercultural education.

Aug. '48 NSC
SRC
Pub. List

Elaine Hoover
Clionian Sorority
New Paltz, N.Y.

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

March 21, 1949

Miss Jean MacKennan
11 N. Oakwood Terrace
New Paltz State Teachers College
New Paltz, New York

Dear Miss MacKennan:

We are deeply appreciative of your inquiry of March 16 concerning our organization, its aims, and policies.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twentyfive years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole States, could serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impulse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the Churches, shhool officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the State and local Interracial Committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in wellbeing. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself andthat sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Councilwas organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the State Committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their State and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Membership is three dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other pamphlet which may be issued during the calendar year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s
Enclosures

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate any information you might have concerning the Southern Regional Council & its fight against prejudice.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Jean MacKenna

Miss Jean MacKenna
11 N. Oakwood Terrace
New Paltz State Teachers College
New Paltz, New York

17-Info. Requests

March 22, 1949

Miss Jo Anne Turner
c/o Indiantown High School
Cades, South Carolina

Dear Miss Turner:

I send you two or three things that may be helpful. The one with the yellow cover is the best. There is a list of all our things too and, if you want any more, let us know.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Send: price list
Machines in the Cotton Fields
Vance
Honest Answer

Cades, South Carolina
March 14, 1949

Conference on Education and Race Relations
R. B. Eleazer, Secretary
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the American History Class of Indiantown High School, the Juniors are writing themes.

I am a junior and I would like to write on "Population Problems in the South."

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me as much information on this as you can and as soon as you can

Please send information to:

Miss Jo Anne Turner
c/o Indiantown High School
Cades, South Carolina

Yours truly,
Miss Turner

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 Information Requests

March 22, 1949

Mr. Dale E. Landis
Bridgewater College
Bridgewater, Virginia

Dear Mr. Landis:

I am sorry to say that we do not have questionnaires designed to measure race prejudice.

Any one of the following sources, I believe, should be able to help you:

Lloyd Allen Cook, Director
College Study on Intergroup Relations
Wayne University
5272 Second Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan

Bureau for Intercultural Education
157 West 13th Street
New York 19, New York

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
212 - 5th Street
New York 10, New York

Commission on Education Organizations
National Conference for Christians and Jews
381 - Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

You might find of interest the "Survey of Racial and Religious Attitudes" by Elmo Roper, which appeared in Fortune, October 1947.

I am enclosing a list of our publications, in case any one might be useful to you in your project.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

March 16, 1949

Jessie D. Ames
Commission on Interracial Cooperation Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ames:

I am interested in making a study of the attitudes of the students on this campus toward Negroes. It would be a great help to me if you can send copies of some standardized questionnaires measuring racial prejudice, or perhaps give references as to where they might be found.

Sincerely yours,

Dale E. Landis

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 Informat. Request

March 22, 1949

Mr. Edward C. Harris
1516 Buchanan Street
Des Moines 16, Iowa

Dear Mr. Harris:

I am glad to send you the enclosed publications, which will at least give you some idea of what this organization considers a constructive approach to race relations.

Since I do not know which of our other materials would be helpful to you, I am enclosing a publications list. We should be happy to receive your order for any that might interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

sending: Fleming
Honest Answer
price list

March 16, 1949

1516 Buchanan Street
Des Moines 16, Iowa

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In the course of my study at Drake University, I am compiling information concerning how to improve race relations in the United States.

I, therefore, would appreciate your forwarding to me such information your organization may have concerning this subject.

Thanking you for this courtesy, I am

Yours very truly,

Edward C. Harris

Edward C. Harris

ECH/deh

Honest Answer
Fleming
Price List

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info. Requests

March 22, 1949

Miss Betty J. Chapman
13 Pavonia Avenue
Arlington, New Jersey

Dear Miss Chapman:

I send you two or three recent things from the Council, and a list of all that we have.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

JP: Send: Honest Answer reprint
"Right to Vote"
"Virginia County"
America's Tenth Man

JB 3/22/49

Betty J Chapman
13 Pavonia Avenue
Arlington, New Jersey

March 15, 1949

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta,Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a college student and am interested in obtaining information pertaining to ways and means of establishing non-discriminatory practices against minority groups in the United States.

Perhaps your organization could send me, as soon as possible, pamphlets and other information which would be helpful to me in writing a term paper on the subject of non-discrimination.

Yours truly,

Betty J Chapman

Betty J Chapman

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info Requests

March 24, 1949

Dana McK. Wheelock
216 Fall Creek Drive
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dana Wheelock:

I am sorry to say that both the subjects in which you are interested are outside the scope of our program. Our study of intergroup relations has been almost wholly confined to Negro-white relationships, rather than with groups of foreign extraction. As you undoubtedly know, racial intermarriage is prohibited by law in all of the Southern states. Consequently, our Council has had no opportunity to study the problems arising out of intermarriage.

You are probably in correspondence with the Bureau for Intercultural Education (157 West 13th Street, New York 19, New York), but I mention it in case you are not. The American Council on Race Relations (4701 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago) may also be able to supply you with the information you need.

Please feel free to call on us when you think we might be better able to help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

216 Fall Creek Drive
Ithaca, New York
March 20, 1949

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am doing studies at Cornell University on the Italian-American and the general problem of intermarriage. Would you possibly have any information concerning these two subjects. Mr. Milton Barron has referred me to your organization, and any aid that you might give will be more than appreciated.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Diane McK. Wheelock

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

17-Instit. of Race Rels. (Fisk)

GSM

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JEANNETTE HARRIS
EDUCATIONAL AND PROMOTIONAL SECRETARY

March 24, 1949

Dear Colleague:

To sum-up the latest findings in human relations, the Institute of Race Relations draws together the country's leaders of science, business, labor, education, religion and social welfare. It opens the floor to both the social analyst and the man of action.

Channeled to professional workers in the field, the Institute can serve you, your agency and your community. It articulates theory with practice, problems with live, human needs and techniques with social potentialities. In view of the evergrowing "Yes" that is responding to the question of civil rights, this summer's session will concentrate on the "how" and "what" of the issue. How can these rights be obtained for all peoples in our country? What social and political patterns will be involved in securing them? The answers are many and varied which the Institute will pose, analyse and discuss. Together with co-workers from cities covering the breadth of the country, you will be able to gauge your program in the light of over-all trends and social resources.

As the enclosed announcement indicates, the Institute will open on June 27 for a two-week session. Either you, one of your staff or community members may enroll. Additional application forms are available on request.

We look forward to your participation.

Cordially yours,

Jeannette Harris

Jeannette Harris

Enclosure
JH:pbw

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

APPLICATION
TO THE
INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

Date .....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Organization or Agency .....

Occupation .....

Please file with:

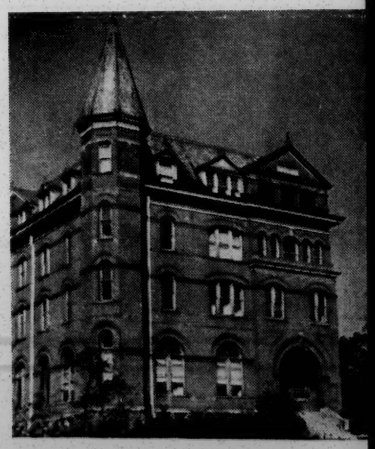
JEANNETTE HARRIS
RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

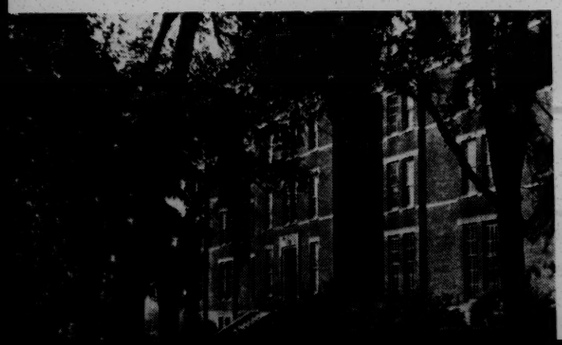
Application effective on deposit of five dollars

6th Annual

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

June 29 to July 9





RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
FISK UNIVERSITY -:- NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

The Institute of Race Relations

AT FISK UNIVERSITY • NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

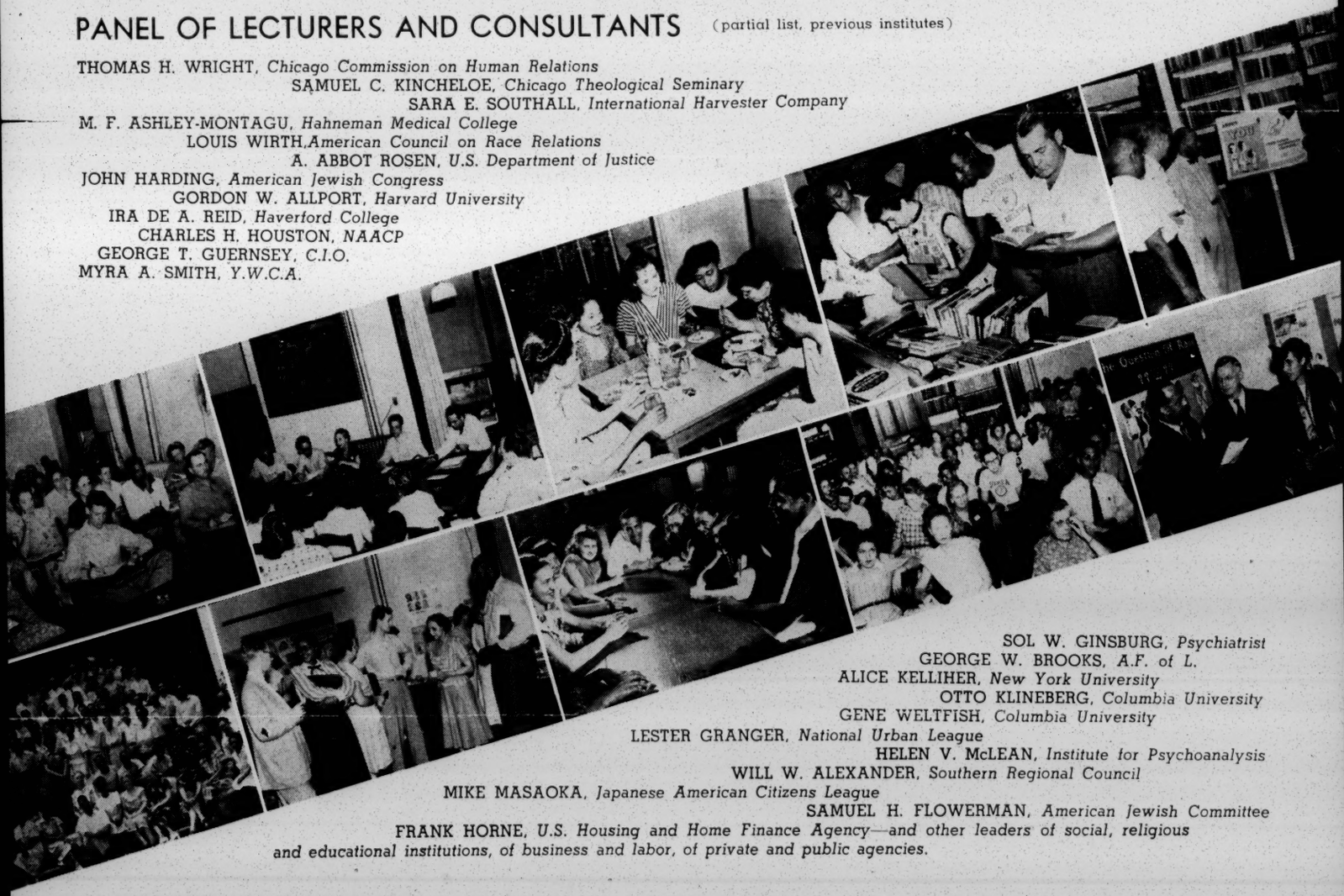
June 27 to July 9, 1949

The Institute of Race Relations is a national laboratory for training community leaders in scientific techniques for social integration. Outstanding specialists in every sphere of human relations provide new information and insights into "the social and political implications of human rights."

Study, analysis and planning focus on man-to-man relations as community problems, geared to the interests of all people. Institute members give and take in seminars, round-tables, clinics, and informal discussions. Working tools are shaped to meet the "home town" needs of intergroup understanding and everyday living together.

PANEL OF LECTURERS AND CONSULTANTS (partial list, previous institutes)

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, *Chicago Commission on Human Relations*
SAMUEL C. KINCHELOE, *Chicago Theological Seminary*
SARA E. SOUTHALL, *International Harvester Company*
M. F. ASHLEY-MONTAGU, *Hahneman Medical College*
LOUIS WIRTH, *American Council on Race Relations*
A. ABBOT ROSEN, *U.S. Department of Justice*
JOHN HARDING, *American Jewish Congress*
GORDON W. ALLPORT, *Harvard University*
IRA DE A. REID, *Haverford College*
CHARLES H. HOUSTON, *NAACP*
GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, *C.I.O.*
MYRA A. SMITH, *Y.W.C.A.*



SOL W. GINSBURG, *Psychiatrist*
GEORGE W. BROOKS, *A.F. of L.*
ALICE KELLIHER, *New York University*
OTTO KLINEBERG, *Columbia University*
GENE WELTFISH, *Columbia University*
LESTER GRANGER, *National Urban League*
HELEN V. McLEAN, *Institute for Psychoanalysis*
WILL W. ALEXANDER, *Southern Regional Council*
MIKE MASAOKA, *Japanese American Citizens League*
SAMUEL H. FLOWERMAN, *American Jewish Committee*
FRANK HORNE, *U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency*—*and other leaders of social, religious and educational institutions, of business and labor, of private and public agencies.*

ADMISSION: Enrollment is selected to compose a membership representative of all races and creeds, each section of the country and every area of professional interest. The Institute is open to students, teachers, unionists, employers, government employees, members and staffs of human relations committees, youth and civic leaders, and social and religious workers.

ACADEMIC CREDIT: College students may receive three semester hours of credit for the two-week course.

FEES: Tuition, room and board—$67.50.

The Institute of Race Relations is conducted by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association and is directed by Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University.

17 - Info. Requests

March 25, 1949

Miss Ellen Ferguson
Box 89
Burleson Hall
Baylor University
Waco, Texas

Dear Miss Ferguson:

The Negro in relation to crime is still, I believe, a little developed field of study. Our material touches on the subject only indirectly, as concerned with law enforcement.

I am enclosing a copy of New South, our monthly publication, which recounts the experience of some southern cities with Negro policemen. Also enclosed is a leaflet based on "A Study of Homicides Among Negroes" in Atlanta by the Department of Sociology at Morehouse College. You may be able to obtain a copy of the full report by writing Dr. Walter Chivers, at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

In case it has not occurred to you, I might suggest that you read the material on this subject in An American Dilemma, by Gunnar Myrdal.

I am not quite certain from your letter whether or not you are interested in crimes committed by white persons against Negroes. In the event you are, I am enclosing one of our pamphlets entitled "The Condition of Our Rights", which throws some light on that subject.

If we can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

Ellen Ferguson
Box 89-
Burleson Hall
Baylor University
Waco, Texas

Dear Sir:

I am very interested in the negro and his relation to crime. I have been told that you might be able to supply me with information regarding this subject. Any material that you are able to send me would be most appreciated.

The negro criminal or the negro in crime is the subject which I need information on.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Ellen Ferguson

Oct 47 issue
Refer to Hospital

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

17-Info Requests

March 2 5, 1949

Miss Virginia Chartier
1925 Stone Street
Saginaw, Michagan

Dear Miss Chartier:

In reply to your letter requesting information about cotton, I am sending you one of the pamphlets we have here, "Machines in the Cotton Fields.

May I also suggest that you write to:

The National Cottonseed Products Assos.
731 Sterick Building
Memphis, Tennessee

The Delta Council
Stoneville, Mississippi

The National Cotton Council
Box 18,
Memphis,1, Tennessee

The National As sociation of Cotton
Manufacturers,
80 Federal Street,
Boston, Mass.

I believe that these organizations can give you more information.

Sincerely,

Margaret Boyd

1925 Stone Street,
Saginaw, Michigan.

March 7, 1949.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue,
N. E. Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

This letter is being mailed to you from Saginaw, Michigan. I am very much interested in cotton, how seeds are taken from the boll of the cotton plant, how cotton looks after it is picked, etc. I am writing a paper on Eli Whitney's cotton gin, the cotton itself, and how material is made from the cotton.

I have obtained much information from books, my teacher, and whereever I could get it. Your address was given me by my Social Science teacher, who suggested I write to you and see if you could give me any information on this subject. If you could give me some information on this, or how the seeds are separated from the cotton bolls, how it is produced, and such things as that, I would very much appreciate it.

I am very anxious to write this paper on cotton because I have found it interesting. I realize that Eli Whitney's cotton gin made a great change in history. It was his cotton gin that made cotton the cheapest material in the world for clothing.

If you cannot give me the information, perhaps you can suggest where I might get it. Please mail any reply to the above address.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Virginia Charles

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 Info Requests

March 25, 1949

Miss Damaris Brolt
2215 W. Genesee
Saginaw, Michigan

Dear Miss Brolt:

In reply to your recent request for information about cotton, and Eli Whitney, I am sending you the names of some organizations which might be able to assist you more than ours.

The National Cotton Council
Box 18,
Memphis, Tennessee

The Delta Council, S
Stoneville, Mississippi

The National Cottonseed Products Assos.
731 Sterick Building,
Memphis, Tennessee

I hope that these organizations can help you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Boyd

2215 W. Genesee
Saginaw, Mich
3-9-49

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me all the information you can about Eli Whitney as I have to make a report. If so would you please send it to:

Miss Damaris Brolt
2215 W. Genesee
Saginaw, Mich.

Thank you very much.

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 Information Requests

30 March 1949

Mrs. Joseph H. Oakey
Keene Teachers College
Keene, New Hampshire

Dear Mrs. Oakey:

In answer to your request for information about trends in Negro education in the past ten or twenty years, we are sending you* two of our publications, Wanted: An Educated South, and the December-January 1949 issue of our monthly magazine, New South. Both of these pamphlets will give you quite a bit of information about Negro schools in the Southern states.

However, for the specific comparative figures you want, I am afraid that you will have to go to the U. S. Census of 1940, where you will get figures by age-group for enrollment and years of school completed. The figures will be given by state and by race.

You also might consult the 1947 Negro Year Book, published by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Here you will find later estimates of some of the data you want.

Another publication with a wealth of information is Statistics of State School Systems, 1943-44, Chapter II, published by the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. (Obtainable from the Superintendant of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., for 20¢.) There may be a later edition of this -- you might inquire if you write for it.

Myrdal's An American Dilemma (1944) contains a great deal of information which would be useful to you.

I also suggest that you write Mr. Ambrose C. Caliver, U. S. Office of Education, for further information. Mr. Caliver is Specialist in Negro Education for the U. S. Office of Education and should be able to give you a great deal of help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

* under separate cover

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Keene Teachers College
Keene, New Hampshire

March 18, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I should like to make a study of the trend in Negro education in the past ten or twenty years. I wonder if you have any material available, or could direct me to sources which would give me the following information:

1. How many Negro children of high school age in the United States (or just in the southern states if figures for that are available) in 1928, or '38, in 1948?

2. How many of these children were actually enrolled in high school in 1928, '38, in 1948?

3. How many finished high school in those years?

4. How many went on to further study. (Further study in this case undifferentiated, i.e. fifth year high school, college, business or other vocational training.)

I am most interested in this subject, and I shall greatly appreciate any aid you can offer.

Sincerely yours,

Kerry B. Oakey

Kerry B. Oakey
(Mrs. Joseph H. Oakey)

17 — Info. Requests

March 30, 1949

Mr. Bill Nelson
Elise High School
Robbins, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Nelson:

I wish that the Institute for Research in Social Science had some materials to send you, but most of our studies are published in book form and we do not have available for distribution pamphlets or other free material. My suggestion would be that you write to Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. The Council publishes considerable material on the South and particularly on its deficiencies, some of which is available for free distribution, while other pamphlets sell for nominal sums. I know Dr. Mitchell will be glad to help you.

RECEIVED
APR 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

Cordially yours,

KJ

KATHARINE JOCHER
Assistant Director

KJ:lh

CC: Dr. George S. Mitchell

Greetings! Hope you can help this high school youngster.
KJ

17 - Info. Requests

30 March 1949

Mr. John H. Moss
Route 15, Box 1360
Richmond 24, Virginia

Dear Mr. Moss:

In answer to your recent request, we are sending you under separate cover a pamphlet entitle "Segregation on Common Carriers." The pamphlet contains a section describing the laws in the Southern states concerning segregation on common carriers.

I hope that this will give you the information you wanted. If there is anything further we can do to help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Richmond Times-Dispatch
MORNING · SUNDAY · EST. 1850

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
EVENING · ESTABLISHED · 1896

PUBLISHED BY RICHMOND NEWSPAPERS, INC.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
11

March 15,1949

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. John H. Moss
Route 15
Richmond 24, Virginia

Dear Mr. Moss:

William R. Wilson has been working with a radio station in Philadelphia since last November.

We enclose clippings to answer two of your questions.

We do not have any listing of which states have segregation~~s~~ laws for public carriers. We believe about the best place for you to get this is by writing to the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Please tell me whether or not the State of Maryland, W. Va., Ky & Missouri have segregation law on Public Carriers.

Yours very truly,

Mary M. Watt

Questions and Answers
THE RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH

MMW.

John H. Moss Route #15 B/136
Richmond, 24, Va

17 — Info Requests

30 March 1949

Mr. Tommy C. Lane
State Teachers College
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Lane:

In answer to your request for information about the contributions of Booker T. Washington to the field of education, here is a list of books which might prove helpful to you:

Washington, Booker T. Up From Slavery.
Bond, Horace M. Education of the Negro in the American Social Order. 1943.
Myrdal, Gunner. An American Dilemma, 1944.
DuBois, W.E.B. Dusk of Dawn.1940.
Gallagher, Buell G. American Caste and the Negro College.
Holmes, D.O.W. The Evolution of the Negro College.

For further information, I suggest that you write to the following:

Mr. Ambrose C. Caliver, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.
The Journal of Negro Education, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Journal of Negro History, published by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

State Teachers College

Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

March 12, 1949.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs,

Having been referred to your office by the Federal Security Agency, Washington, 25, D.C., I am writing requesting the forwarding of any information that might prove helpful in the preparation of a paper concerning the contributions of Booker T. Washington to the field of education.

Appreciatively,

Tommy C. Lane

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 - Information Requests

March 30, 1949

Mr. Franklin M. Carmichael
Box 129, Carlisle Hall
Wofford College
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

Our Council likes organized labor and works closely with it, but we haven't printed anything particularly about the labor movement in the South.

The question is how deep you want to go. For something easy, I refer you to an article in Fortune for November, 1946 called "Labor Drives South." It is mostly about the CIO. Pretty good job, though.

For the AF of L, the handiest thing would be a pamphlet they did about four years ago, being the report of the Third Biennial Southern Labor Conference. You could find a copy of it gathering dust in any big local A F of L office around Spartanburg.

If you want to go deeper, you have to go to books. Unfortunately, there isn't any good any good book just on that subject. The best thing on the Negro in organized labor (naturally with some southern treatment) is Northrup, Organized Labor and the Negro. You will find some tolerable stuff about Birmingham and the early mixed unions (1934-35) in Cayton and Mitchell, Black Workers and the New Unions.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor put out

about two years ago a bang-up bulletin about organized labor in the South called "Labor in the South." It is probably your best easy resource.

You ought to take a trip up to Charlotte, North Carolina and hunt up William Smith, the North Carolina state director of the present CIO organizing campaign. He has an office on East Fourth Street. Or go and see Franz Daniel, Smith's opposite number for South Carolina, there in Spartanburg. Also, go to Columbia and talk to whoever runs the AF of L.

The real meaning of the union movement of the South is twofold:

1. In a region little accustomed to the democratic process, it enables the least accustomed members of the community to accustom themselves to that process at good speed in a field of emphasis close to their hearts, whence will flow effective political participation. Witness the current drive for a state minimum wage bill, assisted by your own Mr. Poliakoff.

2. Where, as is now pretty general in the South, the unions include members of both races, they educate each race in respect for the other and in understanding of an interdependence, which understanding is about as promising a thing as anybody can see on the southern horizon.

If you will write a theme around that double thesis, it will be a good paper, with an A+ anyhow.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

Box 129 Carlisle Hall
Wofford College
Spartanburg, S. C.

Southern Regional Council In corperated
63 Auburn Avw. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a student at Wofford College and find myself in need of some printed material that your office has available. I am writing a term paper on labor unions in the South and would appreciate any information you can give me on the history of them in the South, their organization, operation, and any other information that you think would be helpful.

All attention given to this matter would be greately appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Franklin M. Carmichael

Franklin M. Carmichael

17-Info. Requests

April 4, 1949

Mr. Will Maslow, Director
American Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Maslow:

Thank you for your letter and the excellent bulletin on anti-discrimination legislation.

I can quite understand the difficulty you've been having in getting copies of the bills introduced in Southern legislatures. We even found it impossible to keep track of what was going on in the Georgia Legislature during its recent session. Consequently, the best we can hope for is a reasonable knowledge of the most significant actions after the various legislatures have recessed.

I am afraid we have very little of the material you need, but I am sending a few items which may be of some help. They are:

1. A copy of the Voters Peregistration Bill, as passed by the Georgia General Assembly and signed by the Governor.

2. Brief descriptions of three bills concerning race and national origin introduced in the Georgia Legislature but referred to committee.

3. A leaflet containing the text of a bill to unmask the Klan, tabled by the Georgia House of Representatives.

Unfortunately, we are dependent on press reports for our knowledge of similar legislation and its status in other states. If we get hold of more material that might help you, I will send it along.

Your suggestion that the Council prepare a compendium of Southern statutes permitting discrimination is a good one. Our problem, like that of so many organizations, is a small staff and not much money. Perhaps later we will be in shape to do the job properly.

Meanwhile, I am sending a few odd bits of that nature. One is a compilation of the laws of Atlanta and Georgia relating to the separation of races--unchanged, I believe, except for voters' qualifications. Another is a collection of state laws requiring segregation on common carriers, prepared by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. And finally, a copy of Race and Suffrage in the South Since 1940, prepared for us last year by Dr. Luther Jackson of Virginia State College; this discusses the various legislative and other restrictions on Negro suffrage.

Let us know any time we may be of help. Perhaps next time we can be of more service.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION
1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. • Telephone CIrcle 6-1900

March 23, 1949

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have been trying to round up all of the state legislative proposals on race relations for our periodical reporting services. I enclose a copy of a current bulletin which may be of interest.

We have, however, been experiencing great difficulty in getting copies of the bills for the Southern states on subject matters as poll tax, voters registration, Ku Klux Klan, etc. We would be tremendously grateful to you if you could send us copies of these bills or failing that, some report on the bills introduced and their legislative status.

I also enclose a copy of our checklist of anti-discrimination laws which prompts another request of you. I think it would be useful if your organization could prepare a similar compendium of all of the statutes in the Southern states which require or permit discrimination in race relations matters. This material is continually being sought in briefs and nowhere is there available a comprehensive and complete list of bills.

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1949
SOUTHERN
Southern Regional Council

Yours truly,

Will Maslow

Will Maslow,
Director.

WM:ho
Encls.

Leg. on Common Carriers
Leg. Law of all
Jackson's pamphlet
{ Poll tax law in Ga.
{ Anti-Lynch Tex, Ark.
Anti-Klan Bill

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

-17- Info Requests

April 4, 1949

Miss Elizabeth Langhans
747 East Inyo Street
Tulare, California

Dear Miss Langhans:

We are glad to hear that your group of the American Association of University Women is concerning itself with the needs of minority groups.

The Southern Regional Council, as its name indicates, is active in Southern communities, and its program is geared accordingly. At present we are promoting the use of the home town self-survey as the most fruitful way to work at the local level for equal opportunity. I am sending you a copy of our manual on the self-survey, as well as a pamphlet telling of the experience of Jacksonville, Florida with this device. As you will see, the questionnaires are designed for communities with segregated facilities, in the usual Southern pattern. But I believe they can easily be used elsewhere, simply by ignoring the race breakdown where it is applicable.

In case you have not done so, I would suggest that you write the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York, for their material on the community audit. This approach concerns itself directly with civil rights, and is designed largely for those places where segregation is not prescribed by law.

The approach you will want to use will depend on the local conditions under which you are working and the temper of your group.

JP 4/4/49

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

JP:

Please send:

survey manual
"By the People"

747 East Inyo St.
Tulare, California
March 26, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
William Alexander, Executive Director
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

For the past month the international section of the American Association of University Women has been meeting with the Young Women's Auxiliary of the African Methodist Church. These meetings have been satisfactory in that we have been able to discuss our problems and define some issues. Now we need help.

We are reaching the place that we would like to form a plan by which we could act. Do you have any material concerning what other communities are doing to win social and economic rights for minority groups? Our group is small. Our greatest problem seems to be apathy in both Anglo and Nefro Americans. Of course for very different reasons.

Any suggestions you might offer would be most welcome. Mrs. Race Kent, R. R., Tulare, California is the chairman of the group.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Langhans

Elizabeth Langhans

Natl Citizens' Council on CR
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, NY

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info Request

April 6, 1949

Mr. W. Roy Ulrich, General Manager
The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Pryor St., and Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulrich:

In response to your communication requesting information on the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, please be advised that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was merged with two other organizations, namely, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and the Committee on Education and Race Relations, to form the Southern Regional Council in early 1944. The merger of these organizations signified a recognition that the problems of the South are so interrelated that only a broad approach seeking to solve and a alleviate these problems in the fields of education, health, race relations and economic betterment for all the people of the South, could any one of them be improved.

I am enclosing our leaflet 'The Southern Regional Council' which may help to give you some better idea of the origin and structure of our organization.

Continuing to function, and closely affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, is the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, of which Dr. R. L. Russell, Methodist minister retired, is Chairman. Mrs. M. E. Tilly is Vice Chairman of the Committee.

If you wish additional information, please do not hesitate to call me at any time.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

17 Info Requests

April 6, 1949

Mr. Jack Summerfield
Teaching Fellow in Speech
Radio House
University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

Dear Mr. Summerfield:

Dr. Hughes' revised pamphlet, The Negro in Our Economy, has been sent you, and has probably reached you by this time.

Your thesis subject is an interesting one, but I am afraid there is very little information readily available about it. The Council has not as yet attempted to compile any data about the Negro as a participant in or a subject of radio broadcasts. Therefore, all I can give you is a few of my personal observations.

Here in Atlanta there has been a growing awareness on the part of radio stations of the commercial value in directing advertising to the city's large Negro population. On the bigger stations appeals to Negro listeners have been made cautiously and indirectly--so much so that probably few listeners of either race are aware of it. The smaller stations have been more straightforward. WERD, for example, presents a daily broadcast by Graham Jackson, a talented Atlanta Negro musician. These programs are sponsored by various local Negro firms. Interestingly enough, arrangements have been made for Mr. Jackson to broadcast from his home, rather than from the downtown studios.

Station WEAS, in nearby Decatur, Georgia, broadcasts Negro sports events, uses local Negro talent, and accepts Negro advertising. The

station's owner, former Governor Ed Rivers, last year was presented with a non-discrimination award by an organization of Negro school children. Publicity has been given to some adverse reactions to these policies, but the station has persisted in them.

Some of our local groups throughout the South have co-sponsored broadcasts which included one or more Negro speakers. The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, an affiliate of the Council, joined with several other organizations in Houston to sponsor a series entitled "The American Way", dealing with minority groups. Among the speakers taking part were Charles A. Shaw, Negro insurance man, and Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas State University.

While I cannot cite chapter and verse, I am quite sure that similar programs have been and are being produced in other large urban centers in the South. Programs originating on national networks and dealing with civil rights and minority group problems are often carried by local outlets.

I am sorry we have no organized material on this subject. If we can help further, let me know.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

I would particularly like to obtain a copy of ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE NEGRO TO THE SOUTH by W. Hardin Hughes. Enclosed find five cents which I think is the cost of the pamphlet.

Jack Summerfield

5¢ coin

To M.S.

To G.P.S.

RECEIVED
APR 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

RADIO
HOUSE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12, TEXAS

THOMAS D. RISHWORTH, DIRECTOR
GALE R. ADKINS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
DAVID R. MACKEY, PRODUCTION MANAGER
JOE V. MURPHY, SCRIPT EDITOR
NOYES W. WILLETT, TECHNICAL SUPERVISOR

1 April, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

From time to time I have noticed in the press or in an agency journal many references to the work in which your organization is engaged.

As a graduate student at The University of Texas I am doing a more or less extensive research thesis on "The Negro in Radio Broadcasting." This includes the production of a number of radio broadcasts, some with all-Negro casts, some on racial discrimination, etc. I am writing to you with the desire to learn about any experiences your organization may have had or any activities that you may know of concerning this subject.

More specifically, I am very interested in securing information regarding the activities and position of any and all Negroes in the field or radio broadcasting. I would be grateful, indeed, if you could supply me with anything which might seem related: accounts of experiences in your own locale or of those you may have read or heard about.

But I am writing you especially because I feel the value of my report would be increased greatly were it to include an account of your organization's own participation in broadcasts which either referred to Negroes in the subject-matter or used Negroes in the cast. Names, pictures, and all such details and exhibits as may be available would be extremely useful in the preparation of my report.

I hope that this request is not too great an imposition on your time. Let me thank you in advance for any efforts you are able to make in this behalf.

Sincerely,

Jack Summerfield

Jack Summerfield
Teaching Fellow in Speech

JDS:rcs

RECEIVED
APR 4
Southern Regional Council

Graham Jackson WERD (organ) Daily
Non-discrim. award WEAS, Decatur
Negro advertising

Suspense

17 Info Requests

April 6, 1949

Mrs. Laura Bandy
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Bandy:

I am not quite sure exactly what information you need. It occurs to me that the cases you mention may be court suits in the field of higher education, though I do not recall any such case arising recently in Virginia.

Will you write me again and tell me in a little more detail the kind of material that you can use? We will be glad to help out in any way we can.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

LINCOLN INSTITUTE

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 5, 1949

RECEIVED
APR 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. G. S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have been assigned to collect information on several recent cases and Mr. Tydings suggested that I may be able to obtain this information from you. These cases are as follows:

Virginia Case
Oklahoma Case
Missouri Case
Arkansas Case

Enclosed you will find a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

Laura Bandy

Laura Bandy

17 ~~[illegible]~~ – Info Requests

April 6, 1949

Mr. Jack McCall
Grimes Dormitory
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McCall:

The Council has some material which I think would be useful for your conference. Unfortunately, because of our limited budget, we can supply almost no free material.

The two publications which seem to me most appropriate are the Digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and The Condition of Our Rights, a compilation of statistics and incidents illustrating our region's shortcomings in granting equal rights to all its people. I am sending separately copies of each of these, as well as a complete publications list, on which you may find other pamphlets that would be helpful. Perhaps the delegates to your conference would like to buy copies of these source booklets at cost price.

I am also sending, without cost, 25 copies of "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy", a statement on this whole perplexing problem issued by our Executive Committee and widely hailed in the South and the North alike as offering a promising approach toward a solution.

If we can help further, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

Jack McCall
Grimes Dormitory
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

April 4, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The University of North Carolina Students for Democratic Action, student affiliate of the Americans for Democratic Action, is presenting a Civil Rights Conference in Chapel Hill on April 23rd and 24th.

We are faced with the problem of securing educational material for the delegates participating in our various seminars not slanted by various interest groups. Rather, we think it would be more valuable to have available for our delegates factual material on the subjects included in President Truman's Civil Rights Committee report, federal aid to education, and other subjects pertaining to the civil rights problem. Therefore, secretarial reports, those made on surveys, articles written by non-partisan observers and groups, are particularly desirable and should be very effective in affording our delegates a good basis for factual material.

We will appreciate your contacting us in case you have any such material which will serve our purposes or sending it to us as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Jack McCall

RECEIVED
APR 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

17. - Info Requests

April 13, 1949

Miss Marie C. McGuire
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Dear Miss McGuire:

Through Mrs. James Crate, we learned with pleasure of the recent series of broadcasts sponsored by your organization.

The Council itself has no transcriptions, and the only source I know of is the one you already know about — the Institute for American Democracy in New York City. It is my understanding that the Institute has available twelve series consisting of thirteen transcriptions each, under the general title "Lest We Forget". Have you explored the possibility of getting other transcriptions from the Institute which would be suitable for local broadcasts?

Your group is probably in touch with Mr. J. Thomas Friedman, Southwestern Jewish Community Council, 1003 Scanlon Building, Houston. He should have full information about the "Lest We Forget" programs.

I am sorry we cannot be of more direct help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas.

RECEIVED
APR 11
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3 Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I am writing to inquire whether you have available for use in this city any radio transcriptions on the general subject of human relations, the American way, or other designations for dramatizations in this field.

As you may know, our organization has had a series of six such broadcasts here and we are anxious to keep on with this good work if transcriptions can be made available to us. I am sure anything that you might have would be worthy of re-broadcast in Houston.

If you do not have such transcriptions could you refer me to a possible source. I am today writing Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University making a similar request for sources of materials this committee might use.

Sincerely yours,

Marie C. McGuire

Marie C. McGuire
Radio Committee
Council on Education in Race Relations.

17 - Info. Request

260 Convent Avenue,
apt. 92 - 90 Samuels,
New York - 31 - N. Y.
April 14, 1949.

Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

RECEIVED
APR 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell

I am taking a course in Industrial History at New York University where I'm majoring in Industrial Arts and we are compiling Data on "Education and The New Industrial South."

Anything in the way of Printed matter, pictures, statistics or the like that you can supply will be greatly appreciated.

as there is little or no material available on the subject.

It must be finished by May 6th and I'm at my wits end due to the lack of material to write on.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain,

Very Truly Yours.

Leonard E. Haines

P.S. Was referred to you by Dr. Mays of Morehouse College.

17 Info. Requests

April 14, 1949

Miss Laura Bandy
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Miss Bandy:

Unfortunately your request comes at a time when we have nothing in print on the legal action currently going on in the field of higher education for Negroes. I am enclosing, however, brief summaries of the most important cases of the past few years. As you will see, almost all of them are still unfinished business.

The Gaines decision, rendered by the Supreme Court in 1938, has been the basis for these later suits. For the details of that and other earlier litigation, I suggest that you consult the Negro Yearbook for 1947, published by Tuskegee Institute.

Also enclosed are copies of New South for December-January and February. The first carries an account of the King George County, Va., suit for equalization of schools; the second runs a note about the Gloucester County, Va., suit.

If you have specific questions that we might be able to answer, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

LINCOLN INSTITUTE

LINCOLN RIDGE, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 8, 1949

RECEIVED
APR 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
Room 432 63 Auburn N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Fleming:

Replying to your letter of April 6, I would like to advise that I am seeking information in regard to all suits which have been taken to the Supreme Court which have a definite barrier on the admission of Negro students to white universities.

Any information which you can supply me will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Laura Bandy

(Miss) Laura Bandy

17-Info. Requests

Frances Galloway
Box 802
David Lipscomb College
Nashville 4, Tenn.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student at David Lipscomb College. I am writing a research paper on "Racial Problems in North Carolina."

Would you please send me any information you might have on this subject?

Thanking you.

Sincerely yours,
Frances Galloway

- 17 - Information Requests

April 25, 1949

Mr. Burn Bannister
Attorney-At-Law
101 North Court Street
Ottumwa, Iowa

Dear Mr. Bannister:

Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, Field Secretary of the Southern Regional Council and formerly a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights has asked that we answer your letter of March 16 addressed to the Woman's Division of Christian Service at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Southern Regional Council has published a digest of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and it has a number of other publications bearing on this subject. I am enclosing for your information our latest annotated list of publications so that you may see just what is available. Those dealing specifically with the question of civil rights have been underscored.

I think you might be particularly interested in one of the latest publications of the Council, a manual for a Home Town Self-Survey, leaflet enclosed. Your group might indeed be interested in making such a survey.

Won't you let us hear from you further if we can be of help?

Sincerely yours,

List Mailed Circular

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s
Enclosures

ms 4/25/49

BURN BANNISTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
101 NORTH COURT STREET
OTTUMWA, IOWA
PHONE 7018

MAR 23 REC'D
Z.N.

March 16, 1949

Woman's Division of Christian Services
420 Plum Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Madam:

I notice the Secretary for your Department of Social Relations, Dorothy Tilly, was formerly a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Does your service have available any guides for community action, in the matter of civil rights. The writer has been appointed Chairman of a local Civil Rights Committee. We would like the benefit of such work as has been done in other communities and reported to you.

Yours very truly,

Burn Bannister

Burn Bannister

BB:cc

SENT FROM LITERATURE HEADQUARTERS ON March 23, 1949 the following leaflets to Mr. B. Bannister.

THE STORY OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS
W.S.C.S. leaflet ACTIVITIES FOR 1949 (contains some information on Civil Rights)

17- Info. Requests

April 26, 1949

Mr. Alfred Eisenberg
New Jersey Research Bureau
38 Park Place - Room 304
Newark 2, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

Your mimeographed letter of March 4 about research materials reached us April 25.

We are fruitful but penurious. I send you a list of all of our things.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

GSM
?

NEW JERSEY RESEARCH BUREAU

38 Park Place - Room 304

Newark 2, N.J.

March 4, 1949

Dear Sirs:

We are an independent group, recently formed, for the purpose of servicing, free of charge, individuals and others who are interested in social and economic facts, figures and other materials necessary for reaching independent conclusions about contemporary problems.

We would greatly appreciate it if you would place us on your permanent mailing list so that we may receive your publications in the future. We would also appreciate it if you could send us any of your more recent publications which you deem worthy of distribution. Finally, please send us a list of all your publications.

Sincerely yours,

NEW JERSEY RESEARCH BUREAU
per Alfred Eisenberg

uopwa/7

RECEIVED
APR 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Information Requests

April 27, 1949

Mr. Raymond G. Clyons
730 Bloomfield Street
Hoboken, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Clyons:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 19 to Dr. George Mitchell.

I am enclosing three publications which should give you the information you need about the Southern Regional Council. Two of them are descriptive leaflets about the functions and aims of the Council, and the other is an issue of our monthly bulletin containing the last annual reports of the organization.

Also enclosed is a publications list, on which you may find listed other material of use.

With best wishes for your project,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

RECEIVED
APR 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

730 Bloomfield St.
Hoboken, N.J.
April 19, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Planning Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:-

As a graduate student at New York University, New York City, I am at work on a project to study the social, economic and political philosophies that are in existence in our modern society. To this end my colleagues and I are gathering available information on all types of planning that are being carried out abroad and in our own country.

May I, then, impose upon your time and generosity to ask if you could furnish me with information

as to what your Council is doing and plans to do as far as our Southern Region is concerned. Of particular interest are the Council's objectives and methods laid out toward attainment of such goals.

Any pamphlet material that may be illustrative of your aims and ideals would be greatly appreciated.

I wish to thank you for any efforts you may make in this matter.

Yours,

Raymond L. Clyons.

17 - Information Requests

April 27, 1949

Mr. Harold J. Betzold, Jr.
Lyman Hall
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mr. Betzold:

Your subject is such a broad one that I am afraid what we have on it is scattered about in our publications. As for the statutes affecting Negroes, your best source is:

> The Legal Status of the Negro, by Charles S. Mangum, Jr. (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1940).

Mangum has compiled the laws state by state. While the book is several years old, I doubt that the laws have changed much if at all, since this is a fairly static field. If you have not already looked into Gunnar Myrdal's An American Dilemma, I am sure you will find helpful material there too.

As for discrimination in practice, I am enclosing two of our publications. One, "The Condition of our Rights", gives case histories and statistics, some of them pertaining to Florida. The other, December-January New South, includes Florida in the summary of school inequalities.

I am also including a complete publications list, in the event you would like to order other publications which look promising.

With best wishes for your project,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

RECEIVED
APR 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

DELTA CHI FRATERNITY
ROLLINS CHAPTER
LYMAN HALL - WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

April 18, 1949

Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am concerned with legal status of the Negroe in Florida under statutes, and how it works out in practice. You are certainly taking a big step on the way toward alleviating the situation. I am writing a Soc. term paper on the problem in Fla. I would certainly appreciate any info. or case histories you could send me dealing with Florida.

Thank you

Sincerely

Harold F. Betzold Jr.

Chas Mangum Jr.
Legal Status of the Negro

~~24- Inc-Incs.~~
~~Mitchell, Morris~~

April 29, 1949

Mr. Morris Mitchell
Southeastern Cooperative League
Clarkesville, Georgia

Dear Morris:

Here is a letter from a man who has obviously got you and me mixed up. I have sent him a few things about the Southern Regional Council, and have written him and told him that I was asking you to send him other things about co-ops in the South.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:t

17 - Info. Requests

April 29, 1949

Mr. Harold E. Gordon
Shanks Village Cooperative, Inc.
Orangeburg, New York (31 W. 702 St.)

Dear Mr. Gordon:

My brother, Morris Mitchell, of the Macedonia Co-op Community, Clarkesville, Georgia, is secretary of the Southeastern Cooperative League. He is the one who gets things done about co-ops. I like co-ops but don't do any work about them.

I have sent your letter on to Morris and asked him to write you.

I send you three or four things about our Council, so that you will understand it.

One of your Shanks Village residents named Guy Freddell is indirectly an acquaintance of mine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

2 punch
Fleming
Dec.-Jan., Feb., March NS
circular about survey

17- Information Requests

May 2, 1949

Mr. James J. Rudder
Buckeye Club
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

Dear Mr. Rudder:

Here is a copy of America's Tenth Man, which you kindly ordered April 27.

I send you also a copy of our Digest of the Report to President Truman on Civil Rights, and of its companion textlet, The Condition of Our Rights.

Also a list of all of the things we have.

We will be glad to send you any of these that you may order.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Literature
MS.
4/3/49

OHIO STATE

Buckeye Club
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio
April 27, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am collecting material that would be suitable for teaching a unit, to high school students, on race relations. Would you please send me your pamphlet, America's Tenth Man? If you have any other material that you think would be suitable, I would appreciate it if you would send it also.

Inclosed, find 10¢ for the cost of the requested pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

James J. Rudder

James J. Rudder

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1949
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Organization
Requests

May 5, 1949

Miss Frances Pertchik
Public School No. 3
33 Hancock Street
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.

Dear Miss Pertchik:

I am happy to send you material describing the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover, you will receive two leaflets which summarize the organization's history, aims, and functions; also included is a mimeographed set of the conference statements leading up to the formation of the Council.

Though a good many Southern colleges use our material in their courses on the South, we have done very little with the public school systems. As a matter of interest in that field, I am sending a copy of our monthly bulletin which deals with intercultural education in the nation as a whole, and its possible application in the Southern schools.

If you need more information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

Public School No. 3
Borough of Bklyn 16.
Apr. 29, 1949

Gentlemen:

I am taking a course in "Intergroup Relations" and have chosen to report on your agency.

I would therefore appreciate very much if you will be kind enough to send to me, by May 14th, any of your literature which gives the organization's aim, history, and how it can help the school.

Appreciative of your kind interest in this matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Frances Pelcbik
P.S 3
33 Hancock St
Bklyn 16. N. Y.

-17- Info. Requests

"Voting Restrictions..."
Race and Suffrage...
punch

May 5, 1949

Mr. Aaron Dillard
Box 606
Collegeboro, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dillard:

Mr. Ralph McGill asked us the other day to send you some pamphlet material which would help in filling your need for things about the county unit system of election in Georgia.

Our Council is a non-political organization, and we do not have anything in print ourselves bearing directly on the county unit system. I send you copies of two leaflets I have been able to obtain:

"Some Questions and Answers on the County Unit System"
"Your Part in Georgia's Politics" (See section on County Unit Vote)

I am told also that a student at Emory University, Mr. Alvin Winston, has recently done a lengthy paper on the county unit system, and you might be able to get additional information from him.

The League of Women Voters in February, 1948 did an excellent publication called "Let's Talk about Georgia's Election Machinery". At that time, it was available to students at 50¢ a copy from the League's office (175 Peachtree Street, N.E.). If you can find some member of the League of Women Voters near you, she will probably have a copy of it.

We have one or two other general things about the franchise and voting systems, some parts of which may be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

May 3, 1949

Dear George:

Please send this young lady your pamphlets on the county unit system.

Cordially,

Ralph McGill

George -

Here is the County Unit circular we discussed over the phone a few moments ago.

JW

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

May 4, 1949

Dr. Geo. Mitchell —

Collegeboro, Ga.
April 21, 1949.

Mr. Ralph Mc Gill
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
Dear Mr. Mc Gill

I am writting an essay on the County unit system of election in Georgia. I know you have some definite viewpoints on this subject, because I have followed you in your editorials.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some clippings, sources of information, any litteratire, pamphlets, bullitins and also some of your viewpoints dealing with this subject.

Thanking you very much.

Yours truly,
Aaron Dillard
Box 606
Collegeboro, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAY 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 - Information Requests

JP 5/10/49

May 9, 1949

Mr. Jack Smith
Route 1
Villa Rica, Georgia

Dear Mr. Smith:

At the request of Mr. McGill, to whom you wrote April 12, and by reference from his office, we are sending you some pamphlet material which may be useful to you.

If the Council can help you further, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

cc: Ralph McGill

JP

We are sending:
AMERICA'S TENTH MAN
THE CONDITION OF OUR RIGHTS
THE NEGRO IN OUR ECONOMU
WANTED: THE SOUTH'S FUTURE FOR THE NATION
NEW SOUTH: Dec.-Jan. (Virginia County)
Feb. (Right to Vote)
March (Pattern of Violence)

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

In the absence of Mr. McGill from the office, I am sending the attached to you. I'll appreciate whatever you may do for the young man.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Dixon Preston
Secretary

RECEIVED
MAY 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Geo. McGill

Villa Rica, Ga.
April 12, 1949.

Mr. Ralph McGill,
Editor of Atlanta Constitution,
Dear Mr. McGill;

I certainly appreciate the pamphlet you sent me. also am using your editorial in todays paper;

We are now studying the Negro of America and their Social Problems. The Class would appreciate it very much if you would write an editorial on this in your paper one day this week. We like your writings and are benefited by them in our Class work.

Should you not have the time to write about this in your Column; and have any pamphlets on this subject. would you send them to us.?

Thanking you again.

Yours Sincerely,
Jack Smith
Villa Rica, Ga. Rte 1.

SRC - Inf Reg

5/10/49

To: Literature Department

Mrs. King, of the Atlanta University Library, called and asked for a copy of the Jacksonville survey for the Library. I told her I would have literature department send and bill.

Can we spare a copy? If not, please call her about it.

met

We can prob. let have only a file copy. This morning I called Mrs. King and gave her the address of the Council of Social Agencies under whose watchful eyes the manual was published.

M. S.

Am ordering 10 - more
AWK.

17-Information Request

May 17, 1949

Miss Barbara Maul
Box 178
Keuka Park, New York

Dear Miss Maul:

The question of segregation is such an enormous one that we have never undertaken a publication dealing with the whole subject. We have, however, treated various problems which grow out of our bi-racial society. These are so many and varied that I send you a list of our publications; we shall be glad to receive your order for those which you think might be helpful.

As you probably know, the richest source in this field is Gunnar Myrdal's study, An American Dilemma. I am enclosing a brief digest of the book which sums it up in a general way.

Let me know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

Box 178

~~Tuskegee Park~~

Tuskegee Park

New York

May 7, 1949

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1949
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

In connection with a sociology course I am taking, I have to write a term study on Negro segregation. I would appreciate it if you could send me any material that you think might help me in any way. I am particularly interested in the general aspects of the problem - the underlying difficulties, and the agencies, programs of education and relief that have been established to aid in solving the problem.

Thank you very much. Sincerely,

(Miss) Barbara Maul

SRC - Information Requests

May 20, 1949

Mr. Scott D. Hamilton, Jr.
3304 Hill Road
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

It is a pleasure to send you, in response to your letter of May 10, various things about the Southern Regional Council.

Our Arkansas membership is not large. Out of about 3,200 the South over, we have only 17 households in Arkansas. So far as we know there is no statewide interracial committee, though there is one in Little Rock. The Council would greatly like to increase its membership in Arkansas, and hopes in a year or two to be able to organize an Arkansas Division of the Council. We think we will get one in Louisiana quite soon.

The Council has a number of Fellows in your state, as follows:

Dr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock

Mr. Edward D. Robinson, Principal
Blevins Training School
Blevins

Miss Sadye Thompson
Urban League
914 Gaines Street, Little Rock

Mr. Paul Clanton
Arkansas Board of Cosmetology
Box 162 - State Capitol, Little Rock

Dr. Stephen A. Stephan
Department of Sociology
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

These persons serve as eyes and ears for us, and are ready to be particularly active if circumstances should require it. If you like what we

do, I do hope you will want to become a member.

In any case, we would appreciate advice from you as to ways in which we could get a more active program of this kind in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

New South: Jan., Feb., March, April
Condition of our Rights
Arkansas Veterans
Race & Suffrage
Vance
Honest Answer
punch
Fleming
Oct. '47 New South

WATERMARGIN HOUSE
"Where All Men Are Brothers"
103 McGraw Place
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

May 10, 1949

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I have been aware of the existence of the Southern Regional Council, but as you can plainly see, I don't even have the street address. I would appreciate any materials you may be able to send me on the background of the Council, its purpose, and its program, details on membership, state branches, et cetera.

I am also interested in what members in my own state of Arkansas you might refer me to for further information and discussion. Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,

Scott Hamilton

Scott D. Hamilton, Jr.

3304 Hill Road
Little Rock, Arkansas

RECEIVED
MAY 13
Southern Regional C

17 Information Requests

May 23, 1949

Mr. Donald R. Calvert
604 California St.
Paullman, Washington

Dear Mr. Calvert:

We are very sorry for the delay in replying to your letter. Somehow it was inadvertently placed in the files of letters already attended to. We hope that our delay has not inconvenienced you too greatly.

Most of our material deals with the two largest groups of people living in the Southern states - Negro and white. Enclosed is our list of latest publications. If you see some items thereon that you would like to have, please let us know.

We believe the following source might have some helpful information - The Mayor's Committee on Unity of New York City, 805 Municipal Building, Brooklyn 2, New York.

You may be interested in a series of articles now being published in the weekly issues of the Pittsburgh Courier by George Schuyler on Harlem. Certainly Mr. Schuyler is in position to know Harlem, as he has been one of its residents for thirty years.

If we can be of further service, let us know.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Marie F. Saxon
Literature Department

S
Enclosure

April 13, 1949

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to your organization in hopes that you may be able to furnish information for a paper I am writing.

I am a student here at the State College of Washington in the field of Sociology. My paper is being written on Harlem and I would like to obtain any information that you might have on the subject and in addition any reference books you might know about.

As I am interested in the Negro problem as it stands throughout the country, I would also appreciate any literature you might have covering the entire problem.

Sincerly,

Donald R. Calvert

Donald R. Calvert
604 California St.,
Pullman, Washington

RECEIVED
APR 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 Info Requests

26 May 1949

Mrs. L. B. Frye
Herndon, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Frye:

You ask for "instructions for farm communities". We assume that you mean the Council's Manual for community self-surveys. Enclosed is a circular which describes the Manual for The Home Town Self-Survey and explains the services which the Council is prepared to offer communities undertaking such a survey. As you will see, the Manual is set up so that it can be used for a survey in either a town or a farming community.

We are also enclosing a list of our publications. If you should decide that you would like to order the Manual or any of our other publications, we should be more than happy to send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Please send
instructions for
Farm Communities

Mr L. B. Frye
Herndon, Ga

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1949

17 Information Request

27 May 1949

Mr. Donald L. Englander
35 Henry Avenue
Palisades Park, N. J.

Dear Mr. Englander:

We are sending you under separate cover our pamphlet, The Changing Character of Lynching, which contains the information you requested.

We are also sending you an annotated publications list from which you may wish to order other materials. A great many school and college teachers do use our materials in teaching. Of particular interest to you probably would be our pamphlet The Condition of our Rights -- a summary of civil rights practices in the South.

We trust that this is the information you wanted. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

May 24, 1949

Dear Madam:

Your Association is listed in the teaching aids bulletin of the N. J. State Teachers College as having charts concerning the problem of lynching which can be used as teaching aids.

I refer expressly to:

Lynching Map of the U. S.

Lynching Percentages

Lynchings, 1930--1936.

If you have any other aids usable for teaching I should be grateful for copies.

Gratefully yours,

Donald L. Englander

Donald L. Englander
35 Henry Avenue
Palisades Park, N. J.

17 Sugar material
Regent

May 31, 1949

AIR MAIL

Dear Dr. Lambert:

I do hope this excerpt from the Gaines decision will serve.

You will find the decision pretty well discussed in the 1947 Negro Handbook, which will be in the Tulane Library.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dr. Robert A. Lambert
c/o School of Medicine
Tulane University
1430 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

GSM:t

Exerpts from the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, December 12, 1938, in the Case of Lloyd Gaines Vs. University of Missouri

"The basic consideration is not as to what sort of opportunities other States provide, or whether they are as good as those of the State of Missouri, but as to what opportunities Missouri itself furnishes to white students and denies to Negroes solely upon the ground of color. The admissibility of laws separating the races and the enjoyment of privileges afforded by the State rests wholly upon the equality of the privileges which the laws give to the separated groups within the State. The question here is not of a duty of a State to supply legal training which it does supply, but of its duty when it does supply such training to furnish it to the residents of the State upon the basis of an equality of right. By the operation of the laws of Missouri, a privilege has been created for white law students which is denied to Negroes by reason of their race alone. The white resident is afforded a legal education within the state. The Negro resident, having the same qualification, is refused this and must go outside the state to obtain it. That is the denial of the equality of legal right to the enjoyment of the privilege which the St te has set up and the provision for the payment of tuition fees in another State does not remove the discrimination.

"The equal protection of the laws is 'a pledge of the protection of equal laws.' Manifestly, the obligation of the State to give the protection of equal laws can be performed only where its laws operate, that is within its own jurisdiction. It is there that the equality of legal right must be maintained. That obligation is imposed by the Constitution upon the States severally as governmental entities -- each responsible for its own laws

establishing the rights and duties of persons within its borders.... We find it impossible to conclude that what otherwise would be unconstitutional discrimination, with respect to the enjoyment of opportunities within the State, can be justified by requiring resort to opportunities elsewhere.

"Here the petitioner's right is a personal one. It was as an individual that he was entitled to the equal protection of the laws, and the state was bound to furnish him within its borders facilities for legal education substantially equal to those which the state there afforded for persons of the white race, whether or not other Negroes sought the same privileges."

Negro Year Book - 1947 page 97

Robert A. Lambert --- Greensboro, Alabama

May 29, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell.

I'd like to have at once, if possible, any available material on the historic Gaines decision, in re equal facilities for professional education. I need particularly the date and the exact wording of the decision. A note to me covering these two points, addressed to

Dr. Maxwell Laptham
School of Medicine
Tulane University
1402 Tulane Ave
New Orleans 12, La

would be greatly appreciated.

I'll be with Dr. Laptham on Wednesday June 1, when I am to give the Commencement address at Tulane.

An envelope for air mail is attached.

I'm sorry to trouble you.

Sincerely
Robert A. Lambert

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 Information Request

WATERMARGIN
103 McGraw Place
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sirs;

WATERMARGIN is an association of Cornell University students interested in inter-racial and inter-cultural living, who have procured a university residence and are now demonstrating by example that "all men are brothers."

We are in the process of building a library on inter-group and inter-cultural living and would greatly appreciate it if you would send to us any bibliographical material you may have. Thank you very much.

Library Comm.

17 Information Requests

3 June 1949

Mrs. Grace Patten Bowser
Acquisitions Department, Baker Library
Graduate School of Business Administration
Harvard University
Soldiers Field
Boston 63, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Bowser:

We regret that we are unable to give you the information you requested about the Proceedings of the Second Industrial Relations Convention held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, in 1948.

However, we suggest that you write to the Southern Association of Science and Industry, Hotel Murphy, Richmond, Virginia. This organization should be able to tell you where you can obtain copies of the Proceedings.

We are sorry that we do not have more information about this matter. If we can be of help to you in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

BAKER LIBRARY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ACQUISITION DEPARTMENT

ARTHUR H. COLE
Librarian

SOLDIERS FIELD
BOSTON 63, MASSACHUSETTS

May 24, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have had several references to the Proceedings of the Second Industrial Relations Convention held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina. The Convention held in 1948 is listed as the 29th.

We are wondering if you would be able to tell us if the Proceedings are available and to whom we should write to secure copies. We should greatly appreciate any information you may be able to give us concerning this.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Grace Patten Bowser
Head of the Acquisition Department

EBM:PKE

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Requests

Dixon, Mississippi
June 10, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Due to illness of my mother I failed to be present in school during the final examination, on one subject. To make up for this I was assigned to write on the subject following: "The Future Economic Situation of the South". I will appreciate very much if you will mail to me material on this subject, at your earliest convenience.

I have enclosed stamps to cover mailing charges.

Sincerely yours,

Otis McDonald

Pamphlet sent 6/15/49 HCF

17- Information Requests

June 14, 1949

Conference on Education & Race Relations,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I understand that you have booklets on Negro Spirituals and old songs. I would appreciate it if you would let me know what you have and the price of these.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Albert Perdue

Albert Perdue
Route 1
Ettrick, Virginia.

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1949
RECORDS
Southern Regional Council

Sent Lists 6/17/49

17- Information Request

Pub. Cit. sent 6/22/49

2819 Louisiana Ave.
New Orleans, La
June 17, 1949

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me any information you have on the following subjects:

1. Education of the Negro from the kindergarden up?
2. Why is there a demand for graduate and professional education?
3. What is the exact number of children in elementary, high school and college?
4. Are present facilities being used to the fullest possible extent.

This information is for a class in Sociology at Xavier University.

Thank you,
James A. Leary, Jr.

17- Information Requests

17 June 1949

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
1510 Genoa Street
Coral Gables 34, Florida

Dear Mr. Routh:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to answer your recent letter requesting information about the Negro in Florida.

Unfortunately, we haveno state-by state compilation of such information, but several of our pamphlets contain data which you may find useful. We are sending you several of them under separate cover. We are also including in this packet an annotated publications list in which you may find other material which might be useful to you.

Regarding the specific topics you mentioned, your State Departments of Health, Education, Employment, etc., may be able to help you. We have no information on migration other than that found in recent Census releases, and they are rather incomplete.

We are sorry that we have so little Florida information for you. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

6/16

Jane –

Please answer,

says GSM.

ME J

Southern Regional Council

6/15, 194

TO: GSM ☐

FROM: MET

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information ( )
2. Consideration ( )
3. Recommendation ( )
4. Reply ( )
5. Suggested Reply ( )
6. Signature ( )

7. Please circulate to:

Director ( )
Associate Director ( )
Pub. Relations Dir. ( )
_____ ( )
Sec'ty.-Treasurer ( )
_____ ( )
_____ ( )
_____ ( )

8. Please return to this office. ( )

9. Please return to secretary for filing ( )

COMMENTS OR INSTRUCTIONS

1510 Genoa Street
Coral Gables, 34, Fla.

13 June 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

As a member of SRC I certainly was glad to meet you when you came to the University of Miami. As you probably don't remember, I am writing a thesis on the topic: The Historical Developement of the Legal and Extra-legal Position of the Negro in the State of Florida since the Constitution of 1885.

I was wondering if you had any information on the Negro in Florida. Anything you might have I would appreciate. I want information on Negro Education, health, suffrage,migration, unemployment, membership in CIO and AFL, occupations, etc etc.

I have found our New Souths to be of great aid and know I must have missed some past issues prior to my joining last year. If any of them pertain to Negroes in Florida please send them on and I'll send you what ever they cost.

I believe that SRC is doing a real service in keeping liberal Southerners informed of progress and trends in our Southland. I haven't answered the $10 request because as a Graduate Student my 10's are difficult to find and even more difficult to part with.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Fraternally in SRC

Frederick B. Routh

Frederick B. Routh

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC-Information Requests

June 24, 1949

Mr. Charles A. Williams
808 E. 30th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Williams:

It is a pleasure to send you information about the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Enclosed are two leaflets describing the origin, aims, and program of the Council and a third setting forth the Council's policy in the field of human and civil rights. Also enclosed is a complete publications list.

The Council has often served as a source for conferences on human relations and would welcome inclusion on the annotated list being prepared by the Work Conference on Human Relations at the University of Texas.

If we can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enc

808 E. 30th St.
Austin, Texas
June 21, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

We are engaged in a Work Conference on Human Relations at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, conducted by Dr. Howard Lane of New York University. Inasmuch as you have published some materials in the field of Human Relations, we would appreciate your telling us something of the extent of your work in this area of study. This information is desired in order that we may be able to prepare an annotated list of the various organizations who my be helpful in the future to ourselves and other work conferences on Human Relations.

Thanking you for any help you may give us, I am

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Williams

Charles A. Williams

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Request

July 1, 1949

Mrs. Thelma Desselle
1468 North Claiborne Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Desselle:

Thank you for your information request of June 28.

Enclosed are statistics on Negro education which answer the specific questions in your letter. You will see that the source, mentioned in a footnote, is Statistics of State School Systems, 1945-46, published by the U. S. Office of Education. Perhaps you would like to order one or more copies from the Office of Education, as I am sure your class would find it helpful.

We are sending today, special delivery, twelve copies each of The Negro in Our Economy by Dr. W. Hardin Hughes, and the December-January issue of New South, which deals with equalization of school facilities. I hope you will find them useful.

Enclosed are copies of two additional pamphlets -- Wanted: An Educated South and The Condition of Our Rights. Each of them has several pages dealing with educational and economic opportunities for Negroes in the South.

If we can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enc

17- Information Requests

July 6, 1949

Miss Paula Snelling
Clayton
Georgia

Dear Miss Snelling:

Enclosed is a table showing the amounts spent per white and Negro pupil during 1945-46 in those states having segregated school systems. To the best of my knowledge, these are the latest figures available.

You have probably encountered before the rather misleading fact that in three of the states the per-pupil figure is higher for Negroes than for whites. As I understand it, this is explained by the geographical distribution of the two races; the very low quality of education in the predominantly white mountain country pulls down the state average for whites below that for Negroes. In any given area, however, I am sure that Negro education lags behind in the usual fashion.

I hope these figures will serve your purpose. If you need others, we shall be glad to try to turn them up for you.

My best regards to you and to Miss Smith.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enc

17- Information Requests

July 8, 1949

Mr. Edwin H. Maynard
The Christian Advocate
740 Rush Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Maynard:

Mr. Sells has promised me a set of your articles, but I have not got them yet.

Our latest information on Texas is that both houses of the 1949 legislature passed a bill to submit the issue of the poll tax to the people in an election. I assume, but do not know, that the governor signed the bill.

The Virginia Legislature passed a law to submit to the voters a constitutional amendment to repeal the poll tax.

In Alabama, the governor asked repeal, but the legislature has taken no action.

In Arkansas, a repeal bill was supported by the governor but defeated by the legislature.

In South Carolina, the legislature passed a resolution providing a referendum in 1950 on elimination of the poll tax. It must always be noted in South Carolina that the poll tax is uniquely applied only to males and only to the general election--not the primary.

In Tennessee, the legislature enacted several laws partially abolishing the poll tax; (1) Placed a statutory one-year limitation on poll tax payments; (2) Exempted women from state and county poll taxes; (3) Exempted blind persons and veterans; (4) Abolished poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting in state primaries; (5) Enacted a law calling a limited constitutional convention to consider complete elimination of the poll tax.

In Mississippi, no action has been taken.

Therefore, the present score is that Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Alabama retain the poll tax as a pre-requisite for voting. The poll tax is probably in process of elimination in South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

You understand, of course, that in Georgia the poll tax was removed in March of 1945.

The greater part of this information was drawn from the reports of the American Council on Race Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

The Christian Advocate
THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER MAGAZINE OF METHODISM
~~ROY L. SMITH, EDITOR~~
740 RUSH STREET • CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
NEWS DEPARTMENT
T. OTTO NALL
Acting Editor

July 7, 1949

Dr. George Mitchel, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchel:

I want to thank you belatedly for your help when I was in Atlanta last winter gathering material for my series of articles on race relations. I hope that you have seen them, since you live in a Methodist atmosphere there, but I'll try to see that you get a set when they are complete.

Can you give me a quick answer to a quick question? How did that poll tax debate in Texas come out this year? Did Texas repeal, and have any other states repealed this year? What is the latest count on the number of poll tax states left?

That looks like several questions instead of one, but I'll be glad for your help.

Cordially,

Edwin H. Maynard

Edwin H. Maynard
Editorial Assistant

ehm:m

July 11, 1949

Allen Early, Jr.
601 Barfield Bldg.
Amarillo, Texas

Dear Mr. Early:

Thank you for your letter of July 7.

I think what the Council is about comes out fairly clearly in Hodding Carter's article. For more detail, I send you three or four publications, including recent issues of our small monthly magazine.

Council membership is open to any Southerners who like the show. We badly need additional members, and would be delighted to have you. The blank is in the leaflet called "What Kind of South do you Want?" For joining, you get the magazine, and you give us your encouragement. We hope you will write us, from time to time, of things needing doing and of ways of doing them in Amarillo.

We work in Texas in affiliation with the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, whose Chairman is Mrs. James S. Crate, at 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston 6, Texas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures 6

SRC - Information Requests

ALLEN EARLY, JR.
601 BARFIELD BUILDING
Amarillo, Texas

July 7, 1949

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In an article by Hodding Carter in the current Collier's ("New Rebel Yell in Dixie") I have seen your organization mentioned. I would like to know something more about it; whether individual memberships are available, etc. It sounds as if you are doing a fine job.

Yours very truly,

Allen Early Jr.

Allen Early, Jr.

July 12, 1949

Miss Ruth Feit
1001 Third Street
Miami Beach 39, Florida

Dear Miss Feit:

I am sending you "The Condition of Our Rights", a publication which should provide some background materia for your study. I am sorry we cannot give you specific data on Dade county, but suggest you try your state and local health departments, housing authority, etc. Mr. Malcom Ross of the University of Miami, University Extension, whom you probably already know, should be able to give you some information.

There is a Coconut Grove Citizens Committee who also might be able to help.

I am sending along our publications list, too. Let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

17- Information Requests

1001 Third Street
Miami Beach 39 Fla.
June 30, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

This is to inform you of my change of address in mailing my future copies of "New South". My address is

Mrs. Ruth Feit
1001- Third St.
Miami Beach 39 Fla.

I am taking graduate work in Human Relations at the University of Miami. For my thesis I am preparing a handbook which may be used in police training programs to give police a more sympathetic understanding of Dade County and its varied cultural groups and their problems. First I wish to present a picture of the different groups and subgroups, the economic status of each, and how they make a

living; and then I wish to describe their mutual and separate problems in order to give police the cause factor in crime.

I am partially familiar with the excellent training program for police in the Chicago system. Perhaps you could help me by telling me of any other good police training programs and how I could get more information about the details of their programs.

Also would you kindly tell me how I may get access to information you may have dealing with the sociological make-up of Dade County and its intergroup problems.

Thank you sincerely for any information.

Yours truly,
Ruth Feit

Sending: Conditions of our Rights
Publications list

State & local
Health dept
Housing dept
Coconut Grove
Citizens Comm

Malcolm Ross
F.E.P.C.
Comm.

July 12, 1949

Mr. Clarence A. Laws
The Louisiana Weekly
601 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Laws:

We are interested in the work of your Commission and will be happy to help in any way we can.

Along with our publications list I am sending you a sample of our materials and hope that you will find them useful. Let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

Sending: What Kind of a South do you Want?
Publications list
Getting Along Together
To Secure these Rights
Negro in America
Negro in our Economy
Condition of our Rights
America's 10th Man
Brothers in Black
New Souths- May June, 1949, Oct. 1946, August 1948, January 1947, Nov. 1946
An Honest Answer

17- Information Requests

The Louisiana Weekly

OLDEST AND FOREMOST IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

601 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.
PHONE RAYMOND 6596

C. C. DEJOIE
PRESIDENT

C. C. DEJOIE, JR.
MANAGING EDITOR

July 1, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am in need of your assistance.

Recently I was appointed chairman of the Information Bureau of the Catholic Commission on Human Rights which is affiliated with the Catholic Committee of the South. The Commission is an interracial organization whose members are convinced that the church has an inescapable duty to promote good will and understanding among all men of all races and creeds. For the present, the Commission has decided to confine its efforts to Catholic Churches and Catholic organizations.

It is the responsibility of the Information Bureau to obtain factual data concerning inter-group relations. The data will be made available to the Speakers Bureau, members of the Commission, and interested non-members.

This letter is written with the hope that you will send us any pertinent information which you have for free distribution as well as a listing of manuals, pamphlets and books that may be purchased through you.

Thanking you in anticipation of your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Clarence A. Laws

Clarence A. Laws, Chairman
Information Bureau
Catholic Commission on Human Rights

CAL:lj

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Requests

July 12, 1949

Mr. J. W. Jenkins
1037 Second Street
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

There isn't much I can tell you about. I send you an excellent pamphlet which we have done on the Negro vote; price twenty cents, stamps acceptable.

The September, 1948 Harper's had a fine article by Calvin Kytle called "Long Dark Night in Georgia."

The matter of apportionment as related to Alabama and Georgia is taken up in the last two issues of New South, herewith for free.

The general problem of apportionment is also discussed in an article by H. C. Nixon in the Journal of Politics, Vol.10 No.2,1948.

The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature will, of course, turn up any amount of stuff on the Dixiecrats.

Mr. Alex Heard is now in the last throes of putting together a book on the whole subject of government in the South. He is at the Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama. The publication date last expected is October of 1949. Pick his mind, and you will have all you want.

We would be delighted to have you as a member of the Council. Join us if you wish. The blank is in the enclosed pamphlet called "What Kind of South do you Want?"

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures: 4

JEFFERSON STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

JACK W. JENKINS
Representative

903-6 BANKERS INSURANCE BUILDING
MACON, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

July 11, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I was in one of the groups you spoke to when you visited Mercer University last winter, and I believe you can help me.

Mr. Mitchell, I would consider it a great favor if you could offer any advice concerning material illustrating recent (1939 - 1949) trends in political thought within the South. If your office has access to any information on southern political thinking, would you please let me have it? Of course, if there is any cost involved, I will gladly take care of it.

Thank you very much for whatever you can do.

Sincerely,

Jack Jenkins

Jack Jenkins

JWJ/li

P.S. Please contact me at 1037 Second Street, Macon, Ga.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"
THOMAS JEFFERSON

SPC - Info Requests

7-16-49

Gentlemen,

I am preparing a paper on Intercultural Programs due Aug 1 and I should appreciate your sending me a pamphlet concerning the nature of your work especially in its international aspects.

Sincerely,

Marie Gurnett
1 W Nevada
Urbana, Illinois

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Requests

July 18, 1949

Rev. Paul W. Harris
Soule's Chapel
Moselle, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Harris:

The best thing I can do is to send you a careful selection from the recent publications of our Council.

I think they will answer most of your questions.

I may say that, in my own opinion, the most helpful course for us all to pursue is providing, in fact, equality among all the people of the South in health, housing, farming, employment and education.

If we can help you more specifically, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

THE METHODIST CHURCH

MOSELLE -- SOULE'S CHAPEL

Paul W. Harris, Pastor » Moselle, Mississippi

July 8, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Regional ouncil
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

I am a student in an advanced college class in which we are concerned with the "race problem" in the south. In an effort to arrive at the current trend of thought amoung the leaders in this field we are writing to leading newspapermen, politicans ministers, writers and laymen for information.

Some of the questions we are interested in are. What are the"nigers rights" in the south? What is the "Nigers place" and what is the future state of race relations in the south? What effect is northern criticism having on race relations? What in your oponion is the most adequate solution to the problem?

We are more interested in your oponions than we are in facts.

We will not use the information given for any purpose other than to conduct round table discussions in the class room.

I know this will be an imposition on your time but if possible I will appreciate an immediate reply.

Sincerely yours,

Paul W. Harris

Paul ". Harris

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

17. Information Request

The Louisiana Weekly

OLDEST AND FOREMOST IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

601 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.
PHONE RAYMOND 6596

C. C. DEJOIE
PRESIDENT

C. C. DEJOIE, JR.
MANAGING EDITOR

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

July 18, 1949

Mrs. Norma Huff
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
630 Abuurn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Huff:

The data which Mr. Clarence A. Laws requested of you for the Information Bureau of the Catholic Commission on Human Rights, has come to the office during his military training period.

When he returns, I shall call it to his attention immediately.

Many thanks for your splendid cooperation.

Yours truly,

Lorraine Julian

Lorraine Julian
Secretary

LJ:ah

17- Information Requests

August 1, 1949

Rabbi Paul Robert Siegel
54 Talcott Avenue
Rockville, Connecticut

Dear Rabbi Siegel:

Enclosed is a copy of our monthly publication New South which discusses in a general way "Intercultural Education." I hope it will be of some interest to you.

Little has been done in the South in this field, particularly in the elementary schools. If the program which you work out should be widely adopted it would help greatly.

Since I am not exactly sure which of our publications might be helpful to you, I am enclosing a complete publications list. We shall be glad to have your order.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Fleming
Director of Information

HF:wgd

Enclosures: 2

RABBI PAUL ROBERT SIEGEL
54 TALCOTT AVENUE
ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT

20 JULY 1949

GENTLEMEN:

AT THE PRESENT TIME I AM ENGAGED IN A STUDY FOR MY THESIS AT THE HARTFORD SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY LEADING TOWARD MY DOCTORATE. MY PAPER IS CALLED, "AN INTERCULTURAL APPROACH TOWARD EDUCATION." IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO ANALYZE THE CAUSES THAT CREATE DISSENSION AND DISUNITY ON THE AMERICAN SCENE, WITH A PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL DESIGNED TO AID IN THE TEACHING OF BROTHERHOOD.

I SHOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE IT IF YOU COULD PLEASE MAIL ME YOUR PUBLISHED MATERIALS WHICH MIGHT BE HELPFUL TO ME IN THIS STUDY.

THANK YOU.

SINCERELY,

Paul R. Siegel

PAUL ROBERT SIEGEL

PRS/PC

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

17-Information Requests

August 1, 1949

Mrs. J. W. Marshall
801 Smythe
Plainview, Texas

Dear Mrs. Marshall:

We have nothing at all, I am sorry to say, on the incidence of Paresis in the South. We do have a small reprint on the prevalence of syphilus among army selectees and volunteers. The figures given for selected cities on page four are revealing. As you will see, southern cities have a considerably higher rate. While the figures are not broken down by race, the leaflet discusses generally the higher rate among Negro selectees.

Since most of the data in this field were compiled in the selective service program, I would suggest that for further information you write the Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.

We also have very little on race relations in schools--partly because very little is being done. I enclose a copy of the August 1948 New South which discusses "Intercultural Education" in general, and some of its possible applications in the South. Also enclosed is a complete list of the Council's publications.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Fleming
Director of Information

HF:wgd

Enclosures: 3

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

On the Plains
WAYLAND College
PLAINVIEW TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
J. W. BILL MARSHALL

July 27, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

In a class our professor brought out the fact that Paresis is 4 times as common among the Negroes as among the whites. Then he elaborated on the segregation laws and their importance. Somewhere I think I have seen some figures that make this infection more common in the South with the segregation laws than in the North. Can you give me these figures and the reference or cite me to a reference where I might find them.

I am also doing some research work on race relations in the schools. If you can give me help along this line I shall appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,
Lois Marshall

Mrs. J.W. Marshall
801 Smythe
Plainview, Texas

RECEIVED
AUG 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

LET'S MAKE WAYLAND OF THE PLAINS . . . WAYLAND OF THE WORLD

SRC - Information Requests

August 10, 1949

Mr. Bernard Roseman
The Filliard Hotel
2000 Liberty Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Roseman:

Glad to have your letter.

Here's a list of all our publications. Also, sample copies of some recent issues of our magazine.

We have a few more than five hundred members in Florida.

I suppose we send about six hundred of each new publication (as it comes out) to Florida members and subscribers. Probably we sell not to exceed a thousand miscellaneous pamphlets a year in the State, though upon occasion we do get from Florida single orders for a thousand or so in a batch.

I also enclose a leaflet on the Southern Regional Council in general.

Delighted if your circumstances let you join us, at three dollars a year (membership blank in brown leaflet).

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

OFFICE PHONE 58-8341

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

The Fillard

ULTRA-MODERN ELEVATOR APT. HOTEL
2000 LIBERTY AVENUE
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

August 2, 1949

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at the University of Miami, and, at present, I am taking a course in Human Relations.

This course is made up of five parts, a most important part of which is a term paper. For my term paper, I need to know what the names are of the publications that you publish, how many of these publications there are, how many of these publications you send out each year in the state of Florida, and how many residents of this state (Florida) are on your mailing list.

I would deeply appreciate it, if you can help me with this information and any other information regarding your

publications which you feel will be helpful, including some samples of the publications, if at all possible.

My term paper was assigned to me today and is due August 20th, so as you can see, it will help to have all the facts as soon as possible. Without this information, I cannot complete my paper.

I sincerely appreciate all the help you can give me, and I thank you for your kind attention.

Very truly yours,

Bernard Roseman

SRC - Information Requests

August 11, 1949

Mr. Perry Horenstein
559 Michigan Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Horenstein:

Our publications include pamphlets on southern problems and progress and a monthly bulletin entitled New South. During 1948, we distributed a total of 61,175 pieces of literature including New South.

We have 3,200 members, all of whom receive our mailings. A little more than 500 of our members are in Florida. We estimate that we send about 600 of each new publication as it comes out to Florida members and subscribers. Probably, we sell not more than a thousand miscellaneous pamphlets a year in the state, though upon occasion we do get from Florida, single orders for a thousand or so in a batch.

I enclose a leaflet on the Southern Regional Council, a complete list of our publications, and the latest issue of New South. By the way, we should be glad to have you as a member.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF;wgd

SRC - Information Requests

RECEIVED
AUG 11 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. P. Horenstein
550 Michigan Ave.
Miami Beach
Florida

August 10, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student of Human Relations at the University of Miami. One of the most important phases of this course is the construction of a term paper that each student must submit by August 20. My project deals with the following questions.

1. How many publications are coming into Florida concerning Human Relations?

2. How many publications do you send out during the year?

3. What is the present number of people on your mailing list?

I would appreciate any information that you can give me in regard to the above questions.

Very truly yours,
Perry Horenstein

17- Information Requests

August 22, 1949

Mrs. M. H. Boorom
Interlaken, New York

Dear Mrs. Boorom:

Since the Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged with the Southern Regional Council in 1944, your request for information has been forwarded to us.

Unfortunately, we have no biographical material in print on the Negro poets you mentioned. The best we can do is to list a few references for you:

Embree, E. R. 13 Against the Odds, New York, 1944 (Viking). Chapter on Langston Hughes.

J. W. Johnson: Along This Way New York, 1933 (Autobiography)

J. W. Johnson (editor), The Book of American Poetry, New York, 1931 (Brief biographical sections on various poets.)

If you have access to a good library, you should be able to find a great deal of the information you need. The following people may also be able to help you:

Mr. L. R. Reddick, Librarian
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia
(former Curator, Schomburg, Collection, New York)

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
1538 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

JPSmed

Interlaken, New York
August 19, 1949

RECEIVED
AUG 22 1949
Southern Regional Co

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I expect to be teaching contemporary poetry in a Christian college in South Carolina this fall. Would you be able to furnish me with any biographical material on the Negro poets: J.W. Johnson, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Sterling Brown and others? Only the barest of biographical outlines are to be found in the anthologies.

I would appreciate any material which you could send me.

Mrs. M.H. Boorom

Advise correspondents of
publishers of your
change of post office address.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

INTERL
AUG
10 AM
1949
N. Y.

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.

710 Standard Building

Atlanta, Ga.

SRC - Information Requests

September 2, 1949

Mr. William Pfaff
121 E. 40 Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Pfaff:

It is a pleasure to send you information about the Southern Regional Council. Enclosed are several pieces of descriptive material. If you need more detailed information, I shall do my best to supply it.

Also enclosed is list of our publications, some of which you may find a need for.

We should be most happy to welcome you as an associate member or as a subscriber to our publications.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

Pub. list
Pruch
Fleming

121 E. 40 Street
New York City 17
1 September 1949

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would be grateful for any information you would be able to send me about the history, purpose, and accomplishments of your organization. I am interested not only as a southerner, but in connection with a magazine article I am planning for Today (a student magazine published in Chicago) and as background for future editorial discussion of Southern problems in The Commonweal, of which I am an editor.

Very sincerely,

William Pfaff

William Pfaff

17- Information Requests

September 2, 1949

Mr. J. LaVerd Dobson
167 N. 5th North
Provo, Utah

Dear Mr. Dobson:

We were most happy to learn of your project in the field of human relations.

I am sorry to say that we have no material on attitude testing. Unfortunately, the possibility of introducing such programs in the Southern schools is, as yet, very slight.

One useful source, of which you are probably already aware, is R. M. MacIver's The More Perfect Union (Macmillan, 1948). In Appendix V Mr. MacIver discusses the measurement of student attitudes, and appends a helpful bibliography.

Two likely agencies that occur to me at the moment are the Bureau for Intercultural Education and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Perhaps you are already in touch with them.

I enclose a list of our publications and a leaflet describing the Southern Regional Council. If we can be of help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enc

R.M. MacIver pp. 5 + its biblio Macmillan 48
NCCJ

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1949
Southern Regional Council

167 W. 5TH NORTH
PROVO, UTAH.

23 AUGUST 1949.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

GENTLEMEN:

I AM IN INTERESTED IN ATTEMPTING TO REDUCE RACIAL PREJUDICE AND INTOLERANCE IN THE COURSE OF TEACHING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. IT IS PLANNED TO TEST THE STUDENTS BEFORE INTRODUCTING THE SUBJECT, WITH A SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE AND/OR OTHER INSTRUMENTS, AND TO TEST AGAIN AT THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

MEANWHILE, I AM TRYING TO MAKE SUITABLE PREPARATION: SUBJECT MATTER, CLASS PROCEDURE, AND INFORMATION REGARDING RESULTS OF ANY SIMILAR STUDIES.

AT THE PRESENT TIME THE SPECIAL AREAS IN WHICH I AM INTERESTED ARE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO AND THE AMERICAN JEW.

IF YOU COULD MAKE ANY SUGGESTIONS IN REGARDS TO THIS SUBJECT WHICH WOULD HELP, I WOULD CERTAINLY APPRECIATE.

SINCERELY

J. Laverd Dobson

J. LAVERD DOBSON

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17- Info Requests

16 September 1949

Mrs. Mary S. Lippmann
Horace Howard Furness Junior High School
Third and Mifflin Streets
Philadelphia 48, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Lippmann:

In reply to your request for materials on intercultural education, we are sending you under separate cover a copy of America's Tenth Man, a brief survey of the Negro's part in American life which we have found excellent for classroom use. Along with it, we are sending the August 1948 issue of New South, our monthly magazine, which contains an article on the general field of intercultural education and its application to the South.

I should imagine that the International Institute of Philadelphia could give you a great deal of help in planning your program. Also, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is well equipped to help with such requests. Their New York address is:

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
New York Regional Office
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

If we can be of any further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

TELEPHONES, DE 4-1130, 8395

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

THIRD AND MIFFLIN STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, 48

September 12th, 1949

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I have recently been made director of Intercultural Education at our school.

In this capacity, I must train teachers in this work, plan programs for the assemblies and the P.T.A., integrate intercultual material in Core and regular subject classes, prepare bulletin board displays, and work with community agencies.

I would appreciate any help you can give me. If you have any posters, pamphlets, comic books, or other "helps", I would deeply appreciate receiving them. Thanks!

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Mary S. Lippmann

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

17-Info Requests

16 September 1949

Miss Charlotte Epstein
1622 Michigan Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Miss Epstein:

We are sorry for the delay in answering your letter which, having been addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has just come to us. The Commission merged with the Southern Regional Council in 1944.

The report you refer to, "Democratic Processes at Work in the South" was published by the Commission in 1941, and we regret that we do not have the information you requested.

In regard to programs in the secondary schools in the South, we have found that one of the most effective ways of developing healthier attitudes is to begin with the teachers first. For several years, an annual Institute on Race Relations has been held in New Orleans for teachers in both public and parochial, and white and Negro schools. The Institute has been remarkably successful, and teachers in the New Orleans public schools are given academic credit for attendance. If you would like further information on this program, you might write to Mrs. Irving Cohn, 1122 Dowerline, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Other sources which might be able to help you are: The Anti-Defamation League, 11 Fryor Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia; and the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of America's Tenth Man, a brief survey of the Negro's contributions to American life which we have found excellent for classroom use. Along with it, we are sending the August 1948 issue of our monthly magazine, New South, which contains an article on the general field of intercultural education and its application to the South. If we can be of any further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

1622 Michigan Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida
August 9, 1949

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta
Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

In your report "Democratic Processes At Work In the South", I recently read a statement which was not altogether clear to me. The statement, concerning the form of the Georgia committee, is copied verbatim:

> (Pg. 12) The discrimination as to teachers' salaries, providing bus transportation for Negro children in those counties where there is a county high school, establishment of more county high schools, and an adaption of the textbooks to the needs of Negro children are the specific aspects of the educational program.

Since I am working on a Master's thesis on improving Negro-White relations in the South, the underlined portion of the sentence is of particular interest to me. Can you tell me just what adaptation of textbooks is needed for Negro children which is not needed for White children?

In addition to the above information, I would greatly appreciate any information you may have on sociological, economic, and psychological bases for anti-Negro prejudice.

I am also interested in curriculum planning for the development of healthy Negro-White attitudes in White secondary schools in the South. Have your committees done any work on this?

Thank you for whatever help you can give me.

Yours very truly,

Charlotte Epstein
CHARLOTTE EPSTEIN

Punch
ADL
~~FIC~~
Nat'l Urban League
Aug 48 — 10th Mar
H.U.

17- Information Requests

September 19, '49

Mr. Henry S. Huntington
324 South Smedley Street
Philadelphia 3, Penna.

Dear Mr. Huntington,

The Georgia case goes back to the Virginia cases. They are best summarized in the enclosed copy of New South.

I have little information on the Virginia cases other than the King George one. A most interesting decision by Judge Hutcginson in the Gloucester case was made about six months ago, and has floated about in mimeographed copies. I have only one. Perhaps it is in the law reports by now. He had the problem of whether he as a judge had authority to allow any postponement of conformity with principles long established by the Supreme Court. He did a neat turn: found the School Board then guilty of contempt of his previous order for equalization, told them he would assess penalty at a stated date some months later, and at that time, before assessing penalty, would be interested to hear what they had done in the qay of equalizing. Case is Alice Lorraine Ashley, an infact, etc., at al, v. School Board of Gloucester County (Va.) Civil Action No. 178, in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Newport News Division.. Dates (in mimeographed version) Richmond, Va., January 13,'49.

The sequel to the King George case is in the Richmond Times-Despatch for Sept. 3, '49. In an AP story the local NAACP leaders were quoted as saying, at the time of the dedication of the new school that day, that it looked as though application could be made to drop all proceedings in that case. The school was "the new $150.000 Ralph Bunche High School for Negroes. The principal speaker, Dr. Alonzo Moron, President of Hampton Institute, was given the delicious quote "the mandate of the court had been observed with graciousness". He noted that the equalizatiion fight had left "no trace of bitterness". Bunche, in a wire to the occasion, said, inter alia, "I would be very happy indeed if this new school were for the youth of all races and colors. But I realize that the Negro

must take advantage of what is available to him".

Plenty of native white Georgians who agree with what is being done in the Irwin Case. The thousand or more white members of the Georgia Interracial Commission (affiliated with SRC) agree. Many in the school system agree. Here's an editorial from this morning's Constitution. One yesterday, or day before, I believe, in the Atlanta Journal said that so far from the State of Georgia thinking of putting any money into helping Irwin County defend the suit whatever money the State might scrape up ought to be put into equalizing the schools. (The State officials have said they couldn't help pay for the suit, as the State was not a party, but they have offered legal advice to the County).

The suits (of this kind) may be expected to be introduced in each Southern State. There' one in in Arkansas, and I believe one's cooking in South Carolina. There's one in in Durham, N.C.

My own view would be that it is healthy and right for one or more such suits to go in in each State. Of course the right thing for Counties, Cities, and States to do is to follow the precedent which N.C. set seven or eight years ago at the time of the successful suits in Va. on equalization of salaries. There the Gov. called in a group (a large group) of Negro leaders, and said that he had read the decisions, knew what they meant, and hoped that NC had sufficient resources of statesmanship to avoid the lawsuit method. For his part he bound the State to equalize over a five year period, twenty per cent a year. He expressed the hope that there would be no lawsuits in N.C, saying he re lized that his visitors had entire freedom of choice on that point. Salaries were equalized, there were no lawsuits, the white people are proud of their achievement, and the Negro citizen-body is the prouder of their State.

That's the best model, but my guess would be that it will take the stir of a suit in nearly each State to get the political people to put up themoney to equalize. As long as it's just something that <u>ought</u> to be done, it can be postponed, and the political people will postpone, as they have straight along. But when it <u>has</u> to be done, then politically even, it <u>can</u> be done.

Implication: it of course means Federal aid for school facilities.

In George it is estimated that the bill till be about a hundred million dollars. That's a lot more than Georgia can raise, especially with present laws putting the responsibility on the counties. They're broke, have no decent tax base, etc. Besides, there are 159 of them.

Nobody doubts that the Irwin suit will be won by the complainants. Georgia judges will hold to the law of the land.

Indeed you are wrong in thinking that most Southerners would argue that the Negroes would take poor care of good schools. I've never even heard that suggested. (No, I'm not a touchy defender of the status quo).

I don't know whom you might write to in Ocilla. It would be almost necessary to go, or send someone you trust. People will give you the story, but they shrink ~~xfx~~ from writing it out.

If we can get you detail on this or that we would like to.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

324 SOUTH SMEDLEY STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Sept. 15, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

The Nation, of New York, has asked me to gather some material in regard to the case which has been brought in Irwin County, Georgia, to compel the county to put the schools for colored children on a par with those for whites, making them equal in the quality of the buildings, the teachers' salaries, general equipment, school transportation, etc.

I want to get what Georgia Stste light I can on the situation. Unfortunately I am not able to make a trip to Irwin County, to see things there for myself. My good friend, Nelle Morton, of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, tells me that you may be able to throw some light on the situation and perhaps on the case itself.

Are there native white Georgians, or white southerners, who agree with what the NAACP is trying to accomplish in this case?

What do you think would be the effect if the NAACP ultimately wins in the courts? Incidentally, do you think that there is any chance that it might win in the Georgia courts themselves? Are there any men on the Georgia bench objective enough minded to deal with the case on truly constitutional grounds?

If you know people in Ocilla or Irwin County

white or colored, in whose judgment you have confidence I should be most gratefull for their names and addresses, in order that I may get into touch with them. I shall be very glad of any leads and suggestions you may have to offer for getting into the inwardness of the situation.

What is the opinion of The Southern Regional Council as to the tactics of bringing this case?

Many Southerners, I suppose, would argue that even if the Negroes had school buildings, equipment and toilets such as the white children have, the Negroes would take such poor care of them that in ten years they would again be far inferior to what the whites were using. What should you say to this argument?

I shall be most grateful for any information you may give me, and also for your own opinions on the various questions involved.

Very truly yours,

Henry S. Huntington

Henry S. Huntington

Mr. George Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn St.
Atlanta, Ga.

M- Info. Requests

September 21, '49

Mr. Paul Susser
1466 - 49th Street
Brooklyn 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Susser,

Thank you for your card.

I send you several thingsthat may be useful.

American's Tenth Man has been popular as a simple introduction. We sell it and Singers in the Dawn for ten cents each.

Perhaps you would like to join our Council, as an Associate Member. Blank in the brown-map leaflet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dear Sirs.

I would appreciate any literature you could send me which would help me to better understand and teach Negro Children. I am teaching a sixth grade class the majority of whom are negro children and could use anything that would help both myself and my class.

Thanks

Paul

1466-49 St.
Bklyn 19. N. Y.

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Request

September 26, 1949

Rev. John Masterson
Saint Anthony's Priory
4640 Canal Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana

Dear Father Masterson:

Here is a fairly comprehensive list of readings on the South. We are mailing separately a copy of Your Region's Resources, an annotated bibliography of southern resources.

Here are several other bibliographies that might be helpful:

Race Relations. A Selected List of Readings on Racial and Cultural Minorities in the United States with Special Emphasis on Negroes, by Julia Waxman. Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago (1945).

The Rural South. A reading guide for community leaders. Issued by the Southern Rural Life Council, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 4, Tennessee (1946).

Agencies Concerned with the Quality of Rural Life in the South. Southern Rural Life Council, Nashville, Tennessee (1944).

A splendid new publication is Race and Region, "a descriptive bibliography compiled with special reference to the relations between whites and Negroes in the United States", by Edgar T. and Alma Macy Thompson. It is published by the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill. The price is $5.00,

A most interesting series of booklets has been put out by the

Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Alabama, and another good series by the Tennessee State Planning Commission at Nashville.

The September, 1948 issue of the Southern Packet (Stephens Press, Asheville, North Carolina) discusses Anna Greene Smith's forthcoming book called Fifty Years of Southern Writing. That issue contains a list of books referred to in the article. Perhaps you would be interested in getting a copy.

Our own latest pamphlet on Race in the News is going like hot cakes at fifteen cents apiece. Here is a free one for you.

I put in also a list of the Council's main publications.

Lillian Smith's new book, Killers of the Dream, will be out October 24, published by W. W. Norton and Company, New York. The price is $3.00.

I don't know when I am next coming to New Orleans, but should be very happy indeed to be of any service to you or your students. I have set a tickler to let you know of my next trip to your city.

*
done -
MET

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Saint Anthony's Priory
4640 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 19, LOUISIANA

Sept. 24, 1949

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

I was wondering if you might be able to help me obtain a bibliography of books and articles about the South. What I want, if possible, a list of recent publications about the South. I teach courses on social problems of the South and on urban and rural sociology, but I have been able to find very little information about the South.

Up to the present time I have been treating in my courses general problems of the country, but I would like to put most of the emphasis on conditions and problems of the South. I certainly don't have to tell you how little most Southerns know about their part of the country.

I have been going to write and ask you to give your lecture on the South to the girls I teach at Ursuline or Dominican College, but I know that when you are here you time is generally limited. However, some time when you are here in the future I am going to try and impose upon you.

I wish to thank you, and I hope that you will be able to help me with my problem.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Rev. John Masterson, O.P.

17- Information Request

Send:
punch
Florida veterans' survey
Feb. '46 New South
La. veterans' survey
Dec. '46 New South

September 26, 1949

Mr. A. C. Jackson, Head
Manual Arts Department
Lincoln Park Academy
Fort Pierce, Florida

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter of September 17 addressed to Mr. Guy Johnson, which reached us September 26, asking for information about vocational guidance.

The Southern Regional Council works hard to encourage more vocational training, but I am sorry we have only a small item or two in print about it. I send you that.

Tuskegee Institute could give you a great deal of the most helpful information.

If the Council can serve you in some other way, please let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Lincoln Park Academy
Fort Price, Florida
September 17, 1949

Guy Johnson
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir,

We are inaugurating a course in vocational Guidance in our Secondary Department. We are in need of information about vocations. Please rush to us all information available about occupations under the following fields; Aesthletic, Commercial, Mechanical, natural, scientific, and social.

Your immediate reply will be appreciated. If there are any fees please remit to me the same.

A. C. Jackson
Head of Manual Arts Dept.

17 - Information Requests

September 28, 1949

Reverend Paul J. Schmidt
1912 Randalia Drive
Fort Wayne 3, Indiana

Dear Reverend Schmidt:

Your letter addressed to the Conference on Education and Race Relations has been referred to us as that organization was merged with the Southern Regional Council in early 1944. "Singers in the Dawn" is a small anthology of Negro poetry in a pamphlet which sells for 10¢ per copy. For your further information, I am enclosing a leaflet which will give you some idea as to the nature of the Council's work.

Won't you write us further if we can help you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

CERR
310 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta. Ga.

Gentlemen.

Can you kindly inform me as to nature of your work. Is 'Singers in the Dawn' a book. and if so. what is its price? Thanking you.

Sincerely

Paul J. Schmidt.

1917 Randalia Drive
Fort Wayne 3 Indiana

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Requests

September 29, 1949

Mr. H. L. Fry, Vice President
Rabun-Gap-Nacoochee School
Rabun Gap, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fry:

Our Council is interested in the general movement for better farm leases, but we have not ourselves tried to work out any lease forms.

I have called the Georgia state office of the Farmers Home Administration, USDA, and asked them to send to me a sample of their model lease forms. As soon as I get them, I will mail them on to you.

mailed 9/30/49 mt

Meanwhile, here are some copies of an excellent discussion guide on farm leases done several years ago in the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

RABUN GAP-NACOOCHEE SCHOOL

IN THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

A Work of Christian Education that Deals with Mountain and Rural Conditions as an Economic Problem
A Plan that Takes into Itself each Element of the Isolated Mountain Community—Day Pupil, Boarding Pupil, and Adult
A Place Where Young and Old Work Their Way at Farming and Domestic Industries

O. C. SKINNER
President

H. L. FRY
Vice-President

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF
Chairman Board of Trustees
Atlanta, Georgia

DAMERON BLACK, Treasurer
V. Pres. Trust Company of Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

Dillard, Georgia—Freight, Express and Telegraph Address

Rabun Gap, Ga.

September 27, 1949

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your office has been suggested as a possible source of sample contract forms. I am anxious to obtain some suggestions for contracts on dairy, poultry and similar type situations where the landowner desires tenants on a long-term basis.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Fry

H. L. Fry
Vice President

HLF:hk

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Information Request

October 3, 1949

Mr. Arthur J. Armstrong
Palmetto Methodist Church
Palmetto, Florida

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

We are deeply appreciative of your inquiry of September 12 concerning our organization, its aims, and policies.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, town, and for whole states, would serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impluse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the state and local interracial committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violance, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the State groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the state committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge.and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their state and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various state committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little.

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Single membership is three dollars per year; joint membership of husband

and wife is four dollars. Both types of membership include subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other publications issued during the year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh
Enclosures

Palmetto Methodist Church

Palmetto, Florida

Arthur J. Armstrong, Minister

1021 - 4th Street
Phone 36-071

September 12, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have been interested in the work of your Council for more than two years now, and would like additional information concerning it. Is membership open to those who desire to join? If so, what is the membership fee and what are the dues; also, what are the membership privileges and responsibilities?

I look forward to hearing from you at an early date.

Very truly yours,

Arthur J. Armstrong

Send { Church pplet
Lit

AJA:ja

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 Informative Report

October 5, 1949

Mr. George M. Stephens
The Stephens Press
46 Walnut Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear George:

Glad to have your letter.

Here is a list of public libraries serving all races with the same books and facilities:

Richmond, Virginia
Covington, Ky. and Kenton County, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tennessee
*Boydton, Virginia
*Charlotte Court House, Virginia
*Halifax, Virginia
Austin Public and Travis County Libraries, Texas
Stinnett and Hutchinson County, Texas
Brady, Texas (also a separate Negro Branch)
El Paso, Texas
Lufkin, Texas
Pecos, Texas
Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Missions, Texas
San Antonio and Bexar County, Texas
Wharton and Wharton County, Texas

* Full privileges, but separate reading rooms

The most outstanding cities are Louisville, Kentucky, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Richmond, Virginia. I believe there is some limitation in Richmond, in that Negro school children are not expected to use the main downtown library.

We understand that Savannah, Georgia, and Raleigh, North Carolina maintain separate boards for the Negro and white libraries, the white libraries being governed by whites and the Negro libraries being governed by boards with Negro and white members. Other details and specific examples of such mixed boards for local libraries are given in The Southern Negro and the Public Library, by Gleason. (University of Chicago Press, 1941.)

We are informed that in Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Kentucky, the Negro Library Associations have the right to membership in other library associations. In Louisiana and Texas the state library associations have voted to meet only in places where white and Negro members could convene together. In Kentucky Negro and white groups meet in Louisville and eat together.

The following organizations hold meetings in the South involving both races. We have no details about types of program, banquets, and so on.

Library Associations: Negro speakers are frequently present. Sometimes there are Negroes on the various committees and the groups have luncheon together.
American Association of Schools of Social Work
American Association of Social Workers -- do not have meals together
Southern Sociological Society
Child Welfare League of America
National Association of Housing Officials
National Conference of Social Work
American Red Cross
Family Welfare Association
American Psychological Association
National Tuberculosis Association
North Carolina Nurses Association (?)

Other associations which might be added are: the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education; the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and the Southern Regional Council might be mentioned as additional bodies. It might also be said that a good many local professional gatherings are held by the YWCA's in the South, including both races.

I do know that for several years it was customary for the old Farm Security Administration, in holding its state gatherings in southern states and its occasional general meetings in the South, to include its Negro professional staff. I have lately seen a picture of the Agricultural Extension Service of Georgia in convention, including members of both races--at a meeting held only a few weeks ago.

The Georgia Conference of Social Welfare, meeting annually in a Georgia city, always contains a good number of Negro participants.

The Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education (of the American Council on Education) has held several interracial conferences in the South.

In North Carolina, we understand that the North Carolina Resource-Use Education Commission has members from both races, and that it has held a number of meetings with white and Negro participants.

The Georgia Citizens' Council, which is an agency of the state government, has in some years included Negro members in the audience and Negro program participants, but more lately it has been customary for its program to be provided in duplicate sessions for Negro and white members.

Any professional body in the South will be subjected nowadays to hardly a ripple of criticism for convening together. The matter of a banquet or other recreational program is more touchy, but simple convention for the business of the professional group is fully precedented.

I do not think it will be long before in several southern states the school teachers will meet together annually.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

The STEPHENS PRESS
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS
46 WALNUT STREET
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

October 3, 1949

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

What appears to be a worthwhile opportunity is in prospect on Saturday of this week when a committee of the North Carolina Library Association meets to discuss recommendations for a merger with the North Carolina Negro Library Association. Views are likely to vary widely among the fifteen members of the committee; most of whom will probably represent the coastal plain viewpoint. All the facts that you can supply on short notice regarding successful mergers of this kind elsewhere will be helpful:

1. Public libraries serving all races with the same books and facilities.

2. Public library associations or boards representing local governmental units having members of more than one race.

3. Voluntary or professional associations in comparable fields of work having members of more than one race. (Especially any information on where the meetings are held and what kind of programs are held at these conventions, i.e., general meetings, committee meetings, banquet meetings, joint meetings open to the public of both races.

4. Organizations operating on a bi-racial basis which are governmental or semi-governmental in make-up such as staffs of farm extension or home demonstration agents, public health nurses and demonstrators, etc. (Details on the nature of meetings held will be helpful.)

5. Your comments of any kind would be welcome.

At the present the North Carolina Library Association is composed of white public librarians, college librarians, special librarians and school librarians. The annual convention includes general and committee meetings, usually

open to the public and a banquet and series of breakfasts for special groups. Heretofore they have met in hotels which exclude Negroes under the state segregation laws.

Enclosed are copies of the call to the meeting and of the extract from the North Carolina Negro Library Association letter of April 24 inviting consideration of the merger. This letter arrived at the last annual convention too late to permit consideration of the invitation.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

George M. Stephens

GMS/j
Encl.

EXTRACTED FROM THE LETTER OF APRIL 24, 1949
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE N.C.L.A.
AND SIGNED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In view of the recent action taken by the American Library Association on Regional Meetings, we of the North Carolina Negro Library Association feel that our two organizations with the same purposes in the same State should give serious consideration to the possibility of merging and become one.

As you know such a step has been taken by some other State organizations. We who promote "books as weapons of democracy" should be no less willing to take a stand for democratic actions.

At our Association meeting last November our Executive Committee was given authority to make this contact. We hope that your organization will give this matter thoughtful study and let us have a reply in time for our ne xt meeting which is scheduled for the first week in November 1949.

26 September 1949

Dear Member of the N. C. Library Association:

As you no doubt know, one of the problems immediately confronting our North Carolina Library Association is the petition presented by the North Carolina Negro Library Association suggesting affiliation with our organization.

I have given considerable thought to the selection of a committee to study the problems presented by this request, and I have tried, with the help of the Executive Committee of N.C.L.A., to select a group that would be both a cross-section of our society and would represent all sides of a question which is touching us more and more every day.

Your name has been suggested as one who would be well suited to serve on this committee. I am asking that you do this for our organization, and that you meet with the committee at an assembly here at the State College Library at 10:00 AM, October 8th.

This meeting can not be called at a later date, for the recommendations of the committee must be presented to the Executive Council at a very early date, and there must be time allowed for the notification of our action to the negro group. They will have their annual conference the first week of November.

May I have an early reply offering your services for this committee?

Sincerely yours,

Harlan C. Brown, President
N. C. Library Association

Miss Susan Borden
Mrs. Lilian Buchanan
Miss Gertrude Coward
Miss Katharine B. Day
Mrs. Mary P. Douglas
Miss Georgia Faison
Miss Nancy Gray
Miss Evelyn J. Harrison
Miss Elizabeth House
Mrs. T. J. Lassiter
Mrs. C. S. Morris
Dr. Ben E. Powell
Mr. George M. Stephens
Miss Jane Wilson
Dr. Louis R. Wilson

SRC - Information Requests

October 5, 1949

Professor G. McLeod Bryan
Roberts School of Christianity
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear Professor Bryan:

Thank you for your inquiry of September 12 concerning our organization.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is now more than twenty-five years old. In the racial troubles that followed World War I, it was found that interracial committees, hurriedly formed in cities, towns, and for whole states, would serve with great usefulness to inform members of both races of slow grievances and of emergency situations. Such committees became an established part of the life of the South in the early 'twenties. They were federated and serviced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, here in Atlanta. Influential members of both races would come together, regularly, to enable discussion of problems, and to plan and see through corrective action. Quietly their impluse was felt by newspapers, civil authorities, the churches, school officials, police administrators, health officers, and so on. The Commission helped organize, extend, and steer the work of the state and local interracial committees. It gave much time to factual analysis on the problem of lynching and other forms of interracial violence, and particularly through the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, educated a good body of Southern opinion as to the causes and possible remedies for this traditional lawlessness. Large numbers of local peace officers signed an undertaking to resist mob violence, and many thousands of Southern women enlisted in the cause of getting crime handled by the law, and by the law alone.

From all this, and much related work, the Commission and the state groups built up a body of acquaintance and confidence which is a priceless asset. Links were formed across the barriers of race which have grown through the years, and have been invaluable in stimulating general progress and emergency action all over the South.

Toward the end of the 'thirties the view became increasingly prevalent that the problems of the South were being too much presented just in terms of race, and that the friction that showed up in race incidents could best be eradicated by bringing the entire population of the South abreast of modern standards in health, education, employment, farming, and culture. It was thought, too, that a richer religious life depended in no small part on a sounder base in well-being. Coupled with this view was the thought that the South could and should use her sense of regional unity as a means of organizing herself, on that sounder base. Our regional patriotism could go into public effort to build well-being.

To discuss these views region-wide meetings were held, and from them grew the decision to set up a Southern Regional Council, which would have the job of thinking and organizing and helping local and state effort in these directions. The Council was organized at the end of 1943. It absorbed the work of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and took on fresh direction and many new friends.

Since 1944, the Council has kept up the link with the state committees, six of which have now become full divisions of the Council (Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee); has published a stream of pamphlets pointing the way to improvement in health, housing, education, industry, agriculture, and racial understanding; has steadily increased its membership; has from time to time issued to the press statements giving the sober and informed view on this or that special difficulty; and has worked quietly to influence action by responsible bodies and agencies in all the directions of progress.

The Council has been a bi-racial organization from the start, and its staff has been drawn from both races. It is thus a constantly available resource of informed interracial understanding, with the whole South as its field of knowledge and effort.

We have plans for much more to do, particularly in easing the passage to fuller democratic participation by all the people of the South, in bettering police administration, and in getting the citizens of the South to understand the various welfare functions of their state and Federal governments, and to require of them the highest possible standards of performance.

As money resources are, we are limited by a heavy burden of clerical work in mailing out pamphlets by two and ten to study groups and schools and church bodies, of getting out our little magazine, and of keeping in touch with leadership in the various state committees. We need funds with which to create. From foundations, from a few church bodies, and from our membership we get enough thus far to keep us going, with a little time and personnel for shaping public opinion, but pitifully little.

We welcome to membership those who subscribe to our aims and purposes as outlined. We shall be most happy to have you join us if you would care to do so. Single membership is three dollars per year; joint membership of husband

and wife is four dollars. Both types of membership include subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, and any other publication issued during the year. May we not hear from you further?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh
Enclosures

MERCER UNIVERSITY
MACON, GEORGIA

ROBERTS SCHOOL OF CHRISTIANITY

September 12, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I have recently joined the faculty here and wish to become a member or at least be on the mailing list of your organization. Please let me know the conditions and the cost of membership.

Also to bring my files up to date I would Like to have all your available literature, besides Pamphlets 2, 3, 4, which I have.

Yours Truly,

G. McLeod Bryan

G. Mc Leod Bryan
Professor of Christian &
Social Ethics

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Send "Punch" Mailing List

SRC - Information Request

October 7, 1949

Miss Clarice Brown
348 East Third Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Miss Brown:

Thank you for your letter of October 1.

We have no single publication about Negro history, but several of our pamphlets would be helpful. "America's Tenth Man", now in the twenty-fifth printing, has been useful in school and study groups. I am enclosing our must recent publications list so that you may decide which of our materials will be helpful.

The Kentucky Division is an affiliation of the Council. It is possible that your local group may wish to become a chapter of this organization. Mr. J. M. Tydings, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, is the chairman of the Kentucky Division, and I suggest that you write him for information. In the event that you decide not to affiliate with the Kentucky Division we shall be glad to have the members of your group take out memberships with us. This may be done through Mr. Tydings or with this office.

I am enclosing the latest pamphlets about the Council.

Please write us, if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Sending: SRC.
Punch
Publications 2

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

348 E. Third Street

Lexington, Ky.

October 1, 1949

America's Tenth Man

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Ave. N. E.

Alanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a Negro History Student. I am interested in the activities of the Southern Regional Council, and would appreciate it very much if you would send to me all the available literature on the Negro. I would also like to know just what steps an organization would have to take in order to become a part of the Council.

Send: Pamph
Southern Regional Council
Publications list
Give Tydings address

Sincerely yours,

Clarice Brown

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Requests

10 October 1949

Mrs. J. B. Nichols
Greenville, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Nichols:

In reply to your recent request, we are enclosing the best available figures on the increase in industrialization in the South over the past decade.

Figures on union membership are estimates at best. The most reliable estimate we have gives the following figures on union membership as of 1949:

750,000	- C.I.O.
250,000	- Independent
2,000,000	- A.F. of L.
3,000,000	- Total

According to this estimate, union membership has just about doubled in the South in the last ten years. These figures include 13 Southern States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

A decade ago, only craft unions had secured much of a footing in the South — with the exception of coal mining, and to a lesser degree, metal mining and smelting, which were organized by industrial unions. Today, industrial unions are strong in steel, aluminum, and automobile assembly and parts; they also have considerable organization in textiles, ship building and repair, stone and marble quarrying, cement, rubber, oil refining, chemicals, meat packing, leather, shoes, men's garments, cotton compresses, cotton seed oil, fertilizer, woodworking, furniture, paper, tobacco, and sugar refining. Organization among telephone workers has also increased greatly.

I hope that this is the information you need. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.)Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Encl.

Oct. 6, 1949

Dear Sir,

Have you any material which would give me a picture of the increase in industrialization in the South in the last decade or so? I also want some information on the success of the labor unions in the South — how many industries have been unionized, how many workers in all are union members.

I feel that if these figures are available anywhere, your office would have them. I shall be glad to pay for the material, but would like to have it before Oct. 15.

Yours,

Mrs. J. B. Nichols
Greenville, Ala.

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1949
Southern Regional Coun

17- Information Requests

October 10, 1949

Mrs. Frances T. Cunningham
Box 203
Laurens, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Cunningham:

I am afraid we have no material on the subject which you are to discuss at your book club. However, there is a most interesting and informative pamphlet available from the National Urban League, entitled Communist Influence Among Negroes--Fact or Illusion. A free copy can be had by writing the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, New York.

This booklet, I believe, sums up the matter nicely. As one might suppose, the facts reveal that the problem is largely one of illusion.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

Dear Sir:

Do you have any information on "Inroads of Communism in U.S." or in South either among negros or whites.

I have this topic to discuss at Book Club Oct 18th and thought you might have some material pertaining to the South. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs Frances T. Cunningham
Box 203
Laurens S.C.

17- Information Request

10 October 1949

Miss Anne Alexander
Immanuel Baptist Church
El Dorado, Arkansas

Dear Miss Alexander:

In answer to your recent request, we are enclosing a complete list of our publications. We shall be glad to supply any which you find you would like to order.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Church
Pub. list
New flyer

Oct. 6, 1970

Dear Sirs:

Please send me either a list of available publications in copies of each - preferably the latter.

Thank you sincerely,

Miss Anne Alexander
Immanuel Baptist Church
El Dorado, Ark.

RECEIVED
OCT 10 19
Southern Regional Counc

17-Info Requests

October 12, 1949

Mrs. William J. Dickey, Librarian
Lithonia High School
Lithonia, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Dickey:

Enclosed is a copy of The Southern Frontier (now New South) for August, 1944, which contains the article, "What Can Be Done About Domestic Employment?" I am sorry to say that we have only one extra copy of this issue.

I might point out that because the article was written several years ago the recommended wage scale for domestic workers is in need of adjustment. If we get more recent estimates, we shall send them to you.

To the best of my knowledge we have no other free material which would be useful for your occupational file. I enclose a list of our publications, some of which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

Lithonia, Georgia
October 7, 1949

Please send us 2 copies of the following:

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT ?

We should like to receive also any other free materials which would be useful in setting up an occupational file. Thank You!

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Wm. J. Dickey, Librarian
Lithonia High School

17 - Info Requests

October 13, 1949

Mr. Troy Williamson
Box 192, E.C.J.C.
Decatur, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Williamson:

We have no material dealing specifically with Negro scientists in the South. I enclose, however, a copy of America's Tenth Man, which summarizes outstanding Negro achievement in various fields, including science. For more detailed information, I should suggest that you consult standard library references, such as Who's Who Among American Negroes, The Negro Yearbook, and others. Also enclosed is a complete list of our publications, in case there are others you would like to order.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t
enclosures

Box 192 E.C.J.C.
Decatur, Miss.
October 10, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Aubun Avenue
N. E. Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Please send me any available information you have concerning outstandimg negro scientist in the south.

My reason for writing is that I am writing a term theme in Sociology. Any thing you would send would be helpful and appericated.

Sincerely yours,

Troy Williamson

Troy Williamson

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info Requests

October 13, 1949

Miss Lucille Clements
P. O. Box 359
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Clements:

I am glad to send you information about the Southern Regional Council. Enclosed are two leaflets which give brief accounts of the Council's aims, methods, and accomplishments. Also enclosed is a copy of New South for October 1948 which includes the annual reports of the organization.

This material should give you general background. I should be glad to answer any specific questions about the Council's operations which might occur to you or to other members of your class.

A complete list of our publications is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t
enclosures

October 11, 1949
P. O. Box 359
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

On behalf of my Sociology class I am writing to secure information in regard to the methods which you as an organization use to put into practice the ideology of combating racial discrimination and prejudice. Specifically, we are interested in the methods your organization uses in this drive and what you do as an organization to fulfill your methods and theories. We would welcome information on experiments and cases as well as theoretical data.

Please mail us the information as soon as possible. This would, of course, include any pamphlets you publish in this field.

Thanking you, I am

Yours truly,

Lucille Clements

(Miss) Lucille Clements

RLC

RECEIVED
12 1949
Southern Regional Council

Please send him a round of stuff pronto. Central High, Chattanooga, has for years carried on a race relations unit. Thanks R.B.E.

10/21/48 JPS

Pond. Digest

17 Information Request

Chattanooga, Tennessee
4504-14th Avenue
October 13, 1949

Dr. R. B. Eleazer,
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Eleazer:

If you would be so kind as to give me some information regarding the Race Problem, I would be ever so grateful to you.

I am a student at Central High School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and I have chosen the subject Race Problem to write about, and if you could give me any information about it I certainly would appreciate it very much.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Daugherty, Jr.

Thomas Daugherty, Jr.

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1949
Southern Regional Counc

SRC - Info. Request

October 18, 1949
Dict. October 17

Mr. Gideon W. Fryer
12 Fort Charles Place
New York 63, New York

Dear Mr. Fryer:

I would like to help you, but with a desk piled high and a nearly empty treasury and a stenographer whose busy fingers are all but blistered, I don't think I can do much more than send you various pamphlets.

A show like this is pretty apt to state in its cretements just about everything it does. So if you will go carefully through the bundle, I think you will dig out more than enough to have the story.

Meanwhile, I can give you a good friend of mine in New York City to go and see who knows us intimately and can tell you all about us. He is Harry Wright, 2171 Madison Avenue, Apartment 5-E, New York.

Maybe we could get you to join the Southern Regional Council. Membership blank on that brown map one they sent you t'other day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

GSA
Requests Fordham crosswalking
MET

October 10, 1949

Mr. Gideon W. Fryer
12 Fort Charles Place
New York 63, New York

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Thank you for your letter of October 7, which has reached the office during Dr. Mitchell's absence. I am holding it for his return, so that he may write you about the questions raised in your last two paragraphs.

In the meantime, we are sending you one or two pamphlets describing the development and activities of the Southern Regional Council, with a list of other publications available.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Taylor
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

(Fleming, punch, list)

12 Fort Charles Place
New York 63, New York
7 October 1949.

Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a member of a seminar in intergroup relations at Teachers College, Columbia University, which is making a study of the philosophy, techniques and accomplishments of agencies working in the field of intergroup relations. As a native Tennessean and Julius Rosenwald Fellow, I have chosen to study the program of the Southern Regional Council as my contribution to this seminar project. I should therefore appreciate very much all assistance I could get from your office in this undertaking.

Of course pamphlets, bulletins or references to printed matter will be of great value, but above all I should like, if at all possible, to have the statement of some persons intimately associated with the Southern Regional Council to state informally what policy decisions have been made and what techniques are employed to implement these policies with some evaluation as to their efficacy.

If you would wish to make some statements which are "off-the-record" and not for general dissemination, I should welcome them, but please state if that is the case. It is not expected that this study will be exhaustive, but merely an overview which will give us the best possible insight into the workings of the agency from this distance. Please accept my thanks for any assistance which you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Gideon W. Fryer

Gideon W. Fryer

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info Request

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR
DIVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES

October 19, 1949

Sent 10/12/49

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear

We should like to obtain for the Federal Security Agency Library a copy of the publication noted below. If there is a charge for this material, would you please advise us before sending it. A self-addressed label which requires no postage is enclosed.

Whatever consideration you are able to give us will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Commons
(EPC)

Ellen Commons
Librarian

2 Copies of Report on Racial Discrimination, issued October 17, 1949.

Enclosure

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

Form AD-L784

SRC - Info Requests

5501 Minnoka Ave.,
Baltimore 15, Md.

Coud you send me ~~a~~ a free sample copy of your magazine?

I. L. Baker

Sent 10/20/49
MEJ
Fleming
yellow
Sept NS

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1949
southern Regional Council

17 Information Requests

October 20, 1949

Mr. Dwight H. Wilson
846 Middle Street
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Wilson:

We were interested to have your letter of October 17, and are glad Hodding Carter put you in touch with us.

You have addressed yourself to some fundamental aspects of morality in these our southern states and there isn't much in print about those things. I send you this and that which our Council has done and some of it may give you some leads.

On the fiction side, a convenient summary has been done by Miss Anna Greene Smith, called Fifty Years of Southern Writing. We are sending a copy of the Southern Packet which tells about it.

If you have never happened to read an 1857 book called The Impending Crisis at the South, by Hinton Rowan Helper, that is about the best starting point. It was worth one's social standing in the South for sixty years even to know the thing had been printed, so it must have had something good in it.

W. J. Cash, The Mind of the South, is one of the great books. Howard Odum and Rupert Vance are the great authorities. Try Vance's Human Geography of the South. Lillian Smith has a brand new book called Killers of the Dream which I don't happen to agree with very much, but which is certainly emphatic.

If you will write us from time to time, we will do a sort of "correspondence course" with you and suggest new things to read. Meanwhile, if you get to Atlanta, please come and see us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Send him: Wanted, Educated South
By the People
~~Dec. '46 New South~~ (mark article on "The Negro Veteran in the South)
Jan. '47 New South "Vocational Schools for Veterans" (marked article)
Honest Answer
Recommendation for Action to Southern Governors
Changing South in Print (yellow pamphlet)
Race in the News

Sent 10/21/49
HCF

D.H.Wilson,846 Middle St
Portsmouth NH
October 17,1949

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Regional Council,Inc.
63 Auburn Ave.NE
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Sir:

Your organization has been suggested to me by Mr.Hodding Carter as an agency whereby I might get generic information regarding the present setup and trends of educatuion in the Deep South.If someone can plod through this letter I hope youcan suggest reading material to further my aims.

I am a retired Navy officer,50,with sufficient means to further study rather than remain idle.I am now going to UNH taking courses in physics,mathematics and education with a possible view to ~~teaching there.~~ in the South I intend to point my work towards the Deep South.

During my active duty in the Navy I had many experiences in the South but particularly in NC and Virginia.Just before the last war I was assigned to Pascagoula,Miss. and there I found ideas that I had never encountered before altho I had always had to be most conscious of the color line as in Philippinnes ,Haiti,etc.But I also found that the country folk were generally of pre-revolutionary extraction and possibly represented true Americanism.This at a time when we were worrying about espionage.Although I was born in Iowa and reared in Kansas my forebears came from NC and Missouri. My second cousin,Rolland Williams has an address on Peachtree St.and is probably in the lumber business although I have not heard from him for many years.After the war I went back to Miss. and sold correspondence courses for AMERICAN SCHOOL.I drove about 40,000 miles a year in a Jeep through the southern 30 counties for three years.I was impressed by the fact that these people would tell me"come back again and stay all night.I like to hear you talk."There must be a crying need for education there.

During the next two years at UNH I want to attempt to solve some problems that have come to my personal attention.They include: 1.I have noticed in at least six cases that Fathers permitted their underage-sons-under 18-to enlist in the Air Service by signing a statement that they were of proper age.After the boy was in a year he would want to get home and would be eligible for 2 years Bill of Rights training.The Father would then turn the farm over to the boy but actually he the boy would be in the same status.2.Why so many boys would rather go to work in a sawmill or "public works" when they know the only good jobs are with large corporations which stipulates a HS diploma.3.It appears that a boy is a sissy if he does not get out and work when he weighs enough roughly in order to follow his brothers or Fathers shoes.There are innumerable questions along these lines.If you can reccommend r ading along these lines by Southerners who have studied this matter I should appreciate your help.

Most sincerely yours,

D.H.Wilson

Dwight H.Wilson

17- Information Request

Sent 10/24/49 HCF

THE LIBRARY
of
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 5-0181

October 20, 1949.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would be most grateful if you would send our library the material listed below.

Thanking you for this courtesy, I am

Very truly yours,

H J Alderman

Harry J. Alderman
Librarian

Report calling for legal protection of human rights.

(Reported in the New York Times, under dateline: Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 16)

RECEIVED
22 1949
Southern Regional Council

JPC - Information Requests

October 21st, 1949

Dr. Elsie M. Lewis
Tennessee State A & I State College
Box 112
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Lewis:

We should be very happy to welcome you as a member of the Southern Regional Council, and are enclosing for your information a leaflet describing our aims and activities.

Membership, as you see, is $3 per year for a single member, $4 joint membership for husband and wife. If you should decide to join us you would not need to subscribe to New South, since you would receive it as part of your membership.

I am therefore returning your check for $1 in the hope that you will want to become a member instead. Won't you let us hear from you ?

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

McK/hs

Box 112
Tennessee A and I State College
Nashville 8, Tennessee
October 11, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir;

For some I have been interested in the program of the Southern Regional Council and should like information relative to becoming an active member in the Council. Please be kind enough to supply me with such information. Enclosed you will find check to cover subscription for the "New South".

Very truly yours,

Elsie M. Lewis

(Dr.)Elsie M. Lewis

Send - Punch

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Information Requests

October 21, 1949

Mr. D. R. Cumming, Jr.
51 Little Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Cumming:

I am afraid I can't help you much.

True, the Council has great boxes of clippings lying about, but they are ill-sorted, and such classifying as has been done would hardly lend itself to their being pulled out in a lump as "administration of Ellis Arnall".

Truly if you are going to find out what happened you are going to have to spend a lot of time in Georgia. There are plenty of people here in Atlanta who could tell you the right people to talk with to get the story. You will hardly find the story in the papers. Even the Constitution or the Journal would give you only the outside facts.

If you can arrange to spend some weeks or months hereabouts, I am sure I can open rich materials to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

D. R. Cumming, Jr.
51 Little Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I am a resident of Griffin, Ga., now planning to write my thesis here at Princeton on the subject of Ellis Arnall and his administration. My adviser, Mr. Lively, formerly of Chapel Hill and with whom you may be acquainted, has suggested that I contact you with the hope of getting suggestions, both bibliographical and otherwise.

I should also like to inquire as to the possibility of obtaining material from your organization. Since neither the Princeton library nor the New York Public has a file of a Georgia newspaper covering the period in question, my nearest source of this primary material is in Washington, making my job difficult, to say the least. So if you have a file on Arnall, his administration or related problems which you could lend, either to me or to the University Library, it would, of course, be invaluable to me.

Thank you very much for whatever trouble this letter causes you and for any help or suggestions you can give me.

Sincerely,

D. R. Cumming, Jr.

October 14, 1949

RECEIVED
OCT 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Information Request

October 22, 1949

Mr. Walter Eric Brown
Spring Creek Apt. 19, Village 1
Sheffield, Alabama

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of October 16, inquiring about the work of the Council. We are sending separately a leaflet describing the purpose and program of the Council, with several recent issues of New South.

There is a membership blank in the back of the "What Kind of South Do You Want?" leaflet. We would welcome you as a member. Dues are three dollars a year.

Yes, Harold Fleming is still very much with us. As director of Information, he is responsible for New South and other publications. He is not in the office today, but I know he will be glad to learn that you have written. If you are ever in Atlanta, please come by the office and see us.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Taylor

Send several recent
copies New South
Punch
Pub. List

Spring Creek Apt. 19, Village 1
Sheffield, Alabama
Oct. 16, 1949

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am interested in knowing more about your publication New South as well as other features of your program.

I would like to know, also, if Mr. Harold Fleming is still with your ogranization, and how I might reach him.

Very truly yours,

Walter Eric Brown

Walter Eric Brown

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

October 24, 1949

Gentlemen:

We would like to be included on your mailing list for materials and information which you mail out from time to time. If there is any postage expense involved, please let us know.

Claude C Shotts

Bob Barnes

Robert

Sincerely,

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Chapel Hill, N. C.

October 25, 1949

Mr. Theodore R. Speigner, Chairman
Resource-Use Education Committee
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Speigner:

Thanks a lot for your post card about the upcoming Area Resource-Use Education Conference.

I am sending a hundred copies each of our newest leaflets describing our current pamphlets, as well as a copy of each of the pamphlets.

I do hope some of them will be liked, and that various of the principals will order some.

I send along also 50 leaflets describing the Council. Perhaps some of those who come will be willing to join the Council.

We are grateful to you for this opportunity to get our materials known.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 22, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please send us some literature for distribution to principals and teachers from your department for our Area Resource-Use Education Conference.

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1949
Southern Regional Council

Yours truly,

Theodore R. Speigner

Theodore R. Speigner, Chairman
Resource-Use Education Committee

Done 11/1/49

A. & M. College
Normal, Alabama
October 25, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

Please send to the above address one copy, or copies of "America's Tenth Man, A Brief Survey of the Negro's Part In American History".

This material will be used for classes in Education. We will appreciate this service.

Sample copy + pub. list

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1949
Southern Regional Council

Yours truly,

Vernard Thomas

Vernard Thomas, Chairman
of Educational Committee

App: E. H. Wallace

SRC-IR

House of Representatives
State of Tennessee

NASHVILLE

MARY SHADOW
REPRESENTATIVE
MEIGS AND RHEA COUNTIES
DECATUR

MEMBER OF COMMITTEES:
AVIATION
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AMENDMENTS
EDUCATION AND COMMON SCHOOLS
ELECTIONS
FEDERAL RELATIONS
FINANCE, WAYS AND MEANS
HORTICULTURE
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

October 26, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

President Robb of Tennessee Wesleyan College has handed me your September bulletin. His request is that I attend the annual meeting in November to represent the college. I teach history and political science here at Tennessee Wesleyan.

I am not a member of the Southern Regional Council but have planned to join for some time. Therefore, I am enclosing a check for my membership.

I would like to have full information about the meeting on November 9.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Shadow

Mary Shadow

Ck. 2.00 to a week Oct 27, 49

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC Info

October 26, 1949

Mr. Robert Barrus
Young Men's Christian Association
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Bob Barrus:

I was chosen to answer the Y's inquiry about materials; having some Chapel Hill connections, I am supposed to be able to tell you gently that we are too broke to send out things for free!

We are sending a few recent publications to give you an idea of what is available, with a complete publications list. If some of the materials would be useful, we will be glad to have the Y's order.

I have heard of you from many sources, the latest Rosalie Oakes, who said she had talked with you yesterday in Chapel Hill. Blessings on thee.

Elizabeth Taylor

October 27, 1949

Mrs. Hortense Young
418 South Fifth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Young:

I have threaded my way through the maze about Board members, and offer you and the other members of the Nominating Committee for Members of the Board my findings.

The Board is limited by the by-laws to 72 elected members. In addition it is to contain, under the by-laws, the officers of the Council and the Heads of State Divisions and of affiliated or closely related State Interracial Committees, as ex-officio members.

Board members are originally elected for four-year terms, which are subject to a single extension.

Those members whose first four years are up in 1949, and who are therefore to be considered now for renewal or replacement are the following:

C. Hawkins Brown
Hodding Carter
Rufus Clement
R. P. Daniel
John A. Griffin
Leonard Haas
Jacob R. Henderson
Maynard Jackson
Armand May
E. A. McDowell
L. D. Milton
Alfred Mynders
C. H. Parrish
F. D. Patterson
Edwin A. Penick
John G. Pollard, Jr.
G. B. Rogers
J. W. Seabrock
Alice Spearman
J. M. Tydings
F. B. Washington
Marion A. Wright
Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Aubrey Williams (resigned)

Elected into this class last year:
Bishop E. R. Wright
P. B. Young, Sr.

Those members of the Board who have ex-officio status are in two groups:

(1) Officers of SRC:

Paul Williams, President
J. H. Wheeler, Vice President
Guy B. Johnson, Vice President
Carter Wesley, Vice President
Harold Trigg, Vice President
G. S. Mitchell, Executive Director

(2) Heads of Divisions or State Committees:

A. D. Beittel, Alabama Division
J. M. Dabbs, S. C. Division
* Alfred Mynders, Tenn. Division
* J. M. Tydings, Kentucky Division
Leon Russell, N. C. Division
* R. P. Daniel, Florida Division
H. B. Schaeffer, Miss. Division
R. L. Russell, Georgia I.R.C.
Mrs. J. S. Crate, Texas I. R. C.
J. M. Ellison, Dept. of Race Rel. of the Va. Council of Churches

* Of these latter, those marked with stars also enjoy regular (elected) membership on the Board of Directors of SRC. None of the officers have this dual membership.

Thus it would be possible to open three vacancies on the Board of SRC by not this year reelecting R. P. Daniel, Alfred Mynders, and J. M. Tydings (all of whom are in the class expiring in 1949), on the assumption that they will remain heads of their Divisions, and so ex-officio members of the Board.

Here is a summary of existing vacancies:

Class of 1948 (now the class of 1952). Four straight vacancies because of persons elected to this class who did not accept. 4

Class of 1949. Daniel, Mynders, Tyding, as above 3

Three persons who have been for some time residents outside the region, but continue as Board members. A change in the by-laws will be proposed which may relieve them of membership:
Ira de A. Reid, class of 1950
Clark Foreman, class of 1951
Louis Burnham, class of 1950 3

Plus any vacancies which may be created by non-reelection of members of class of 1949. As persons who might be thus spared, I list C. H. Parrish (who some time ago suggested that he be relieved), and either Jacob Henderson or Maynard Jackson (Both Atlantans, and Atlanta is well represented) 2

Aubrey Williams, resigned by letter recently 1

13

This gives a grand total of 13 vacancies, plus any more opened by non-reelection from class of 1949.

As to persons suitable to fill vacancies, You have the names sent you August 16. I can suggest additional names, which have been discussed with Paul Williams or with Mr. Thomas F. Byrd, who is now engaged in a campaign to raise a goodly sum for the Council. They follow:

Morris Abram, Atlanta, Georgia. Brilliant young lawyer, active in several good causes. Former Rhodes Scholar. Special knowledge of law in field of civil rights. Grad. Univ. of Ga. Age about 30. Lt. Col. in World War II.

Rev. Vincent O'Connell, S.M., Chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South. Lives at New Orleans. A learned and energetic and sympathetic Priest.

E. L. Abercrombie, Atlanta, Ga. International Representative of the Launder Workers' International Union, A. F. of L. A much liked and trusted A. F. of L. official. His union has many Negro members.

Charles Smith, Arlington, Virginia. A Louisianan, with Virginia connections, long interested in the Council, helped it on a volunteer basis for some months in 1948-49, now employed as organization relations officer of the Department of State's United States National Commission for UNESCO. For several years an official of the Government in the field of housing.

Paul Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn. Tennessee Regional Director of the C. I. O. Born in South Carolina, active there and in North Carolina and in Tennessee. Able, upright, courageous.

Price McLemore, Alabama, vicinity of Montgomery. Large planter, successful experimenter with mechanical cotton production, active with Committee of the South, and believed not unsympathetic. Has not been approached.

James L. Coker, President of Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S.C. Signed the $250 letter that was sent out in S.Cl this spring, and gave that amount to SRC. Friend of Dabbs, who runs S. C. Division.

An influential Baptist business man, Atlanta area, to be nominated to the Committee by Mr. Byrd.

Ditto, Methodist. (We are still consulting on this and the one above.)

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta. Executive Secretary, the Atlanta Urban League. A devoted Council member, helpful at every turn, and effective in her job.

Needless to say, I advance these merely as suggestion for the Committee to handle as it may see fit. Add quite others as you will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

cc: Dr. E. B. Perry
223 Pilgrim Building
Houston, Texas

Mrs. C. B. Smith
The Methodist Parsonage
Donelson, Tennessee

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells
116 Montgomery Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. Cyrus Johnson
Bunn, North Carolina

SRC - Info. Requests

October 27, 1949

Mrs. R. H. Jones
Route 1
Osceola, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Thank you for your card inquiring about publications. We are sending separately one or two leaflets describing the work of the Council, with a complete list of materials available from our office. We would be glad to have your order.

Since you asked about playlets, we are sending you a copy of "Mary Smith Meets Mr. People," prepared by the Anti-Defamation League. It is possible that they would have other publications that would be helpful to you and your group. The address:

Anti-Defamation League
11 Pryor Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Let us know if we can be of service in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

Send me samples of your free literature, tracts, etc. on your work. Do you have any playlets, dialogues, etc.

Send also price list of any publications for sale.

Thank you,

Mrs. R. H. Jones
Rt 1
Osceola, Ark.

(Mission Study Chrman)

17-Info. Requests

134 Main Street
New Paltz, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I am advised that you have available free literature on prejudice in America. I would appreciate receiving same.

I am a senior at the State Teachers College at New Paltz.

Pub. list
11-1-49
JPS

Sincerely
Shirley Retallack

---

17. Info. Requests

Gentlemen:

I am using the topic "The Negro - His Problem" for my term paper in Social Studies 12. I would appreciate any pamphlets you can send me on this topic. Our Social Studies text listed one, "Understanding Our Neighbors," which I would appreciate, if possible. Thank you.

Joan Labonnew
25 Winslow Place
Liberty, New York

Pub. list -
11-1-49 - JPS

IR

October 28, 1949

Mrs. J. E. Turlington
Route 3, Box 293
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Turlington:

In reply to your recent request for information about Negro libraries in the South, we regret to say that we have little additional information to add to that you already have.

You probably know that the main public libraries in both Louisville, Kentucky, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, are now open to members of both races.

By various inquiries, we have learned a bit about library associations in the South which might be useful to you. State Library Associations in the South frequently hold meetings which are attended by both races and at which Negro speakers are sometimes heard. Negroes have served often on their various committees. In Texas, Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, the Negro Library Association have the right to membership in other library associations -- or so it is claimed, at least. In Louisiana the library associations voted not to meet anywhere that Negroes and whites could not convene together; members of the Texas Library Association voted likewise. In Kentucky, Negro and white groups meet in Louisville, convening and eating together, but Negroes must use a separate elevator in most of the public buildings.

You have probably written the U. S. Office of Education, but if not, they might be able to give you some useful data. You also might write the Librarian, TVA Library, Knoxville, Tennessee, for whatever information is available there.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

TUA

Rt. 3, Box 293

Gainesville, Fla.

Oct. 24, '49

So. Regional Council, Inc.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sirs:

I am seeking material on "Negro Libraries in the South" - (either in secondary or College) and would appreciate any information you might be able to give me. I have Virginia Lacy Jones thesis (1945) and Eliza Gleason's book "The Sol. Negro and the public Library". Perhaps you have some pamphlets. Or you could refer me to some books. Thank you!

Yours Truly,

Mrs. J. E. Durlington

JR

October 28, 1949

Mrs. Paul H. Richards
Union Theological Seminary
Richmond 27, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Richards:

To our knowledge, nobody has ever compiled any information on recreational facilities for Negroes in the South. Such information is probably availbble, if at all, by communities or in some cases by states.

If such material has been compiled, your best source for it would be the National Recreation Association, 315 4th Avenue, New York City. The person to write there is Mr. E. T. Atwell. Perhaps you also may be able to get some of the information you need from state recreation commissions.

I am sorry that we cannot be of more help.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Union Theological Seminary
Richmond 27, Virginia
October 25, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

For a class in Christian Sociology I am to give a report on recreation facilities for Negroes in the South. Do you have any information on this subject that you could send me or could you suggest where I might obtain such information?

Sincerely,

Mrs. Paul Richards

Mrs. Paul H. Richards

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Info. Requests

28/10/49.

The New South.
Atlanta Ga.

Sirs:

Please send me literature and information on the New South organization.

Sincerely

Thos. M. Megan
Rosary Catholic Mission
P.O. Box 1302
601 Katie Ave.,
Hattiesburg, Miss.

RECEIVED
31 1949
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1949
Southern Regional Council

Vero Beach, Fla.
Oct. 30, 1949.

New South
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs -

As secretary for Christian Social Relations for the Trinity Episcopal Church here, I am to put on a program soon on this subject.

It has been suggested that I get from you and use your publication of the "New South" covering the race riots, murders, burning of negro houses and calling out the

National Guard at great expense to the state of Florida which happened last spring. I do not remember the exact location but it was in the central part of Florida and I believe a parallel was drawn between these incidents and one several years ago near Ocoee, Fla.

I am sorry if I am a bit hazy in my request but I hope you will understand and be able to send me the material I need for this program on race relations.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. W. P. Johnson,
Route 1 - Box 117,
Vero Beach, Florida.

SRC Ory Reg

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION
1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. • Telephone CIrcle 6-1900

November 1, 1949

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Audoben Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I should appreciate it if you would send me a copy of the recent opinion of the Georgia Supreme Court upholding the re-registration law adopted last year.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will Maslow
Director

11/28/49

Lit

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Letter at Info

November 1, 1949

Mrs. F. Gaspard
Ville Platte
Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Gaspard:

We are sending separately the pamphlets requested in your letter of October 29.

Since "Songs of the South" is out of print, we are sending instead a copy of "Singers in the Dawn". I hope that is satisfactory.

"Understanding Our Neighbors" is also out of print. A refund of ten cents is accordingly enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Ville Platte La.
Oct. 29. 1949

Atlanta, Ga.

45¢ M.O.
W.K.

Sirs -

Enclosed you will find money order for which please send the following books -

1. Songs of the South - 10¢
2. Understanding our Neighbors - 10¢
3. America's Tenth Man - 10¢
4. Economic Value of the Negro to the South 5¢
5. Repairers of the Breach 10¢

Thanking you in Advance

Sincerely

Mrs. T. Gaspard

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1949
Southern Regional Council

Pullman Porters - F.S.C.

Johnson - Patterson

Negro Segregation

1522 Poplar St
Phila 30 Pa 11/2/49

Gentlemen

Will you please send me copies of laws pertaining to segregation.

Thank you J E Revell

P.S. Also the unwritten laws

Alplaus , New York
November 2 , 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue , N.E.
Atlanta 3 , Georgia

Dear Sirs :

In reading the pamphlet , BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN GROUPS THAT DIFFER , I found that the Southern Regional Council was listed as a source of further information. I would appreciate very much a listing of or the actual information itself which you can provide . I am particularly interested in articles or pamphlets which would be of interest to those of high school and college age levels.

Very truly yours,
Judith M. Wheeler
(Miss) Judith M. Wheeler

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Inf Reg

November 3, 1949

Miss Joan Burriss
Box 353
Belton, South Carolina

Dear Miss Burriss:

Mailed by ME I

We are glad to send you a copy of Helen Bridgman's pamphlet.

Quite a good summary on housing is in the April 1948 issue of The Woman's Press. I send you on my only copy, and will be most grateful for your kindness in sending it back to me when you have finished using it.

The forthcoming issue of the Woman's Press will have a couple of articles on rural housing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

October 31, 1949

Dear Sirs:

I would like for you to send me the article "Housing in The South" by Helen Bridgman. I will enclose ten sents (10¢) to cover the charge of the article. Also I would apprecitate any other information that you may have on housing. Please send this information as soon as possible as I need it immeditately. Send it to:

Miss Joan Burriss
Box 353
Belton, S.C.

Thank You,
Joan Burriss

Sent 11/2/49 MEJ

RECEIVED
2 1949
Southern Regional Council

Nov. 2, 1949

Dear Sir:

I am a student at New Paltz Teachers College and would appreciate any information you have concerning the fight against prejudice.

Thank you.

Miss Patricia Koll
76 Clatterkill Ave.
New Paltz
N.Y.

SRC
Inf Reg
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

November 4, 1949

Mr. Henry Toy, Jr.
Executive Director
National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Toy:

We are happy to send you, at the request of the Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer, the enclosed copies of the October issue of New South.

All of the state reports included in this issue make some mention of Negro public education. The article on Mississippi, referred to by Mr. Schaeffer, begins on page nine.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures

National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
2 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-1535

October 17, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Reverend H. Brent Schaeffer, Chairman of the Mississippi Division of the Southern Regional Council, has suggested that we may obtain from you a copy of the October issue of the NEW SOUTH.

We are gathering information about efforts to improve Negro public education, and we understand that this issue of the NEW SOUTH contains interesting data concerning education in Mississippi. We would appreciate very much receiving a copy of this publication.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Toy, Jr.

Henry Toy, Jr.
Executive Director

RECEIVED
2 1949
Southern Regional Council

17-Info Request

November 7, 1949

Mr. Floyd Hager
21 Carnegie Hall
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hager:

The Southern Regional Council, with its membership drawn from both races and its program an educational, non-political one, does not fall within the scope of your subject. From the pamphlets enclosed in this letter, you will get a good idea of the kind of organization the Council is, what its aims are, and how it operates.

Your best source for the information you want should be the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (20 West 40th Street, New York City).

Also, if you have not done so already, you might check both the Negro Yearbook, 1947 edition (published by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama) and Gunnar Myrdal's An American Dilemma. Both books will contain much useful information.

If we can be of help to you again in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

SRC Stuff

November 2. 1949
21 Carnegie Hall
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

I am doing research for a paper on Negro Protest Organizations: work, methods, and organizational setup. I would appreciate any material that you would have on the subject or any address of other sources from which I may be able to obtain similar materials.

Sincerely yours
Floyd Hager

November 7, 1949

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson
Southern Field Director
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The writer of the enclosed letter asks for information that we do not have in this office. We would appreciate it if you could give her the information she wants or at least put her onto some likely leads.

We have written her that we have forwarded her letter on to you.

Many thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

17- Info. Request.

November 7, 1949

Mrs. A. L. Anderson
145 Flora Avenue
Peoria, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

We are sorry to say that we have very little information on welfare work among Negroes in the South. We are forwarding your letter to Mr. Nelson C. Jackson, Southern Field Director of the National Urban League, and asking him to help you.

If we can ever help you again in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

November 12 '49

SRL - Info Requests

Dear Sirs:

The article in the Daytona Evening News about your organization interests me very much, and I am sending it to my home church in Palo Alto, Calif.. Could you send me any further information about it?

(Miss) Katharine W. Treat
728 S. Ridgewood Ave
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Fleming
Pub. 1st
Yellow thing
Oct US 1949

11-15-49
JPS

SRC - 9 26 Rep
Pub Cat
11/17/49

803 N. Heliotrope Dr.
Los Angeles 27, Calif.
November 17, 1949

Gentlemen:

Can you please send me your 80 page summary of Raper's "Tragedy of Lynching" entitled "Lynchings and What they Mean."?

Very truly yours,
J. Jas Klulsk

SRC Info Req

Graduate School of Theology
Quadrangle
Oberlin, Ohio

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me all available information concerning your organization.

If there are charges I will be glad to pay them.

Yours truly,

J. J. Abney

Sent 11-14-49 JPS

Pub. List
Hemine
Honest Ans.
Sept 49 NS

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

17- Info Requests

RECEIVED
NOV 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

401 Main Street
Poughkeepsie, New York
November 13, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Upon graduation from State Teachers College at New Paltz, New York, January 1950, I shall begin teaching at the junior high school level. It is my intent to embody in my proposed curriculum a course having to do with interracial relations. Any materials you might send me that I may use in this course or use incidentally in other subject matter fields would be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Henry D. Werle

Henry D. Werle

Pub List
17 Nov 49
HCT

Mrs. McKay - for your info

~~Publications~~ SRC ~~Info~~ Info

November 14, 1949
Dict. November 12

Mr. Frank A. Toliver, Principal
Stephens-Lee High School
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Toliver:

I have sent off a bundle of pamphlets to you today.

I understand these are on consignment for sale by Mrs. Jarnagin at the meeting coming up in late November.

For your information, the following are the prices:

RACE IN THE NEWS	.15	(100 sent
SINGERS IN THE DAWN	.10	10 "
AMERICA'S TENTH MAN	.10	10 ")

The others are free.

I shall be most grateful for your kindness in receiving these and making certain that they reach Mrs. Jarnagin and are displayed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t
cc: Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin

17- Info. Requests

November 14, 1949

Mr. George R. Holland
1107 Pan American Bank Building
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Holland:

Sorry to be delayed by our annual meeting in getting an answer to your letter of November 2.

Negro in Economy
MEJ

I send a pamphlet which may help some, not much. Every now and then I see a figure in the press somewhere. The last one I saw said, I think, six billion dollars a year we lose by not utilizing the skills of Negroes, but I can't guarantee the figure and I can't give the source.

To my mind the great loss is this. By denying exercise of topmost skills when achieved, we put a low ceiling on Negro ambition. If a man is capable of being a machinist but, because he is black, is held for all his life to the lower pay of a machinist's helper, he and his thousand friends are tempted to conclude that skill and ability do not earn their just reward. Therefore why learn skill? Many white people complain a lack of ambition among Negroes. The complaining whites seldom stop to think that this is one great explanation.

The unions do a good deal to open opportunity. If Negro members in a mixed union find that their deserving brothers are denied advancement, the Negro members can slack up in paying dues. See?

You might get something out of Black Workers and the New Unions, by

Cayton and Mitchell, which has a couple of chapters on Birmingham fifteen years ago in this regard. The matter is pretty prominent in Robert C. Weaver's book, Negro Labor: A National Problem (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1946).

Any treatment of FEPC will argue the case. Ask Mike Ross. He ought to know. Success!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

PHONE 9-1076

WESLEY E. GARRISON, INC.

Anything In Real Estate

1107 PAN AMERICAN BANK BUILDING

117 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

November 2, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell,
Executive Secretary,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

It was suggested to me by Dr. Gordon Lovejoy of the Department of Human Relations and Dr. Thomas Holland, Professor of Economics at the University of Miami that I write to you.

Dr. Holland requires a term paper on some phase of labor in his seminar on labor problems. The subject that I have chosen is to the effect that our whole economy would benefit if more opportunities were made available to trained and skilled Negroes.

If you can give me any information on this subject that would be useful in proving this theory from an economic point of view, it will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

George R Holland

George R. Holland

George R. Holland
1107 Pan American Bank Bldg.
Miami 32, Florida

RECEIVED
4 1949
Southern Regional Council

Info Reg

November
Fourteenth
1 9 4 9

Mrs. Pauline R. Anderson
145 Flora Avenue
Peoria, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

Your letter of November 1, addressed to the Southern Regional Council requesting information on the welfare work among the Southern Negroes, has been passed on to me for reply.

I am enclosing material which should help you in writing your term paper in connection with the course in "Race Relations."

If you are interested in writing to the Southern Leagues for additional information, you will find the list in the directory in the back of the attached Conference Proceedings.

If we can serve you further, do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

Nelson C. Jackson,
Southern Field Director.

NCJ:M
enc. 3

cc: Miss Jane P. Simpson
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Inf Req

2748 S.W. 32 Ct.
Miami 33, Fla.
Nov. 16, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Aurbon Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am a student at the University of Miami. In connection with my course in Human Relations I am writing a term paper on the Southern Regional Council. I would greatly appreciate your sending me any material that you might have on your activities in south Florida, preferably the Miami area. If such material is not available I would appreciate your sending me any general material concerning the Southern Regional Council---its history, purpose, accomplishments etc.

Yours sincerely,

Delores Simons

Delores Simons

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NOV 18 1949
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

SRC 1976 R6

5441 Wayne Ave.
Philada Pa.

RECEIVED
21 1949
Southern Regional Council

11/17/49

Dear Sir:

I am a student of Gillespie Jr. High School Philada, Pa.

SRC
Pub. List
11-21-49
JPS

We are beginning to study Intercultural relations and prejudice. My teacher informed me that you may have some information on this topic I would be very pleased

if you would kindly
send me some literature.

Thanking you
Sincerely yours
Robert A. Dayton

17 - Info. Requests

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION - 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Telephone WHITEHALL 3-3560

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November 17, 1949

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

You will recall that we attended the private state agency panel at the recent NAIRO conference in Chicago. At that panel, I am under the impression, you told of an incident in which a Southern Board of Education attempted to equalize educational opportunities and facilities for Negroes and whites by curtailing laboratory, library and other facilities available in the white school and unavailable at the segregated school.

We are now preparing a brief in which we would like to use that information. Will you, therefore, send us any newspaper clippings, reports or other materials which give an account of the action of the Board of Education and the social and political pressures which brought it about?

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Theodore Leskes

Theodore Leskes

TL:cs

ans by Mrs. Tilly
Nov. 22, 1949

250

SRC Inf Reg

I must tell you, brethren, that the gospel which I preach bears no human impress. For indeed it was not from man that I received or learnt it, but by revelation from Jesus Christ.

Gal. 1:11—Weymouth

Seventeenth Street Baptist Church

Res. 1702 Cooper Ave. Res. Phone 1880

Church Phone 9289

Rev. Dennis Comer Washington, D. D., Pastor

Anniston, Alabama

Trustee of Selma University; Secretary-Treasurer State Ministerial Benefit Board; Vice-Moderator of Snow Creek Ass'n.

One example is worth a thousand arguments.

By uniting we stand; by dividing we fall.

Nov. 17, 1949

Commission On Interracial Cooperation
701 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Sirs:—

Please furnish me with such material as you may have pertaining to the Negro in the United States.

Thanks,

I am,

D. C. Washington

~~Add~~ Put List ~~Follow Thing~~

11-21-49
JPS

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

17-Info Requests

November 18, 1949

Miss Mary Carolyn Schwab
608 Glenndale Avenue
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Miss Schwab:

Because of the rapid changes now taking place in the field of graduate education for Negroes, we have not attempted to get out a pamphlet on the subject. As you undoubtedly know, several cases are presently pending before the U. S. Supreme Court which could set important precedents. Also, the Regional Education Plan, just getting under way, is the subject of legal action, and a final ruling will be needed before the role of the Plan in Negro graduate education can be clarified.

The enclosed copy of "The Condition of Our Rights" may be of some slight help. It contains a brief discussion of higher education for Negroes, beginning on page 25.

If you could drop by this office some time, we should be glad to try to help you further.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosure

November 16, 1949

RECEIVED
NOV 18 1949
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs,

I should like to have a pamphlet containing the most recent data concerning the problem of Negro Education on the Graduate school level. Enclosed is 25¢ [I did not find this] which I hope will cover the charges, if not, I will pay the postage upon receiving the pamphlet;

or if you have several pertinent pamphlets, I would be glad to receive them C.O.D. I think that you are doing a grand work and will appreciate your courtesy.

Sincerely,

Mary Carolyn Schwab
608 Glenndale Ave.
Decatur, Ga.

SRC Inforeq

2074 Madison Avenue
New York 35, New York
November 19, 1949.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You have issued from time to time some very fine bulletins. I am particularly interested in the one in March, I believe, which showed how much property Negroes own in the South, and how many businesses are run by them, I believe. You have issued other bulletins showing how the relations between Negroes and Whites are improving. I shall like very much to have those bulletins, in fact I would like to have all for this year, for they are very informative.

Let me know how much I will have to send you in order to secure them.

Very truly yours,

L. F. Coles.

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs: November 19, 1949

I am entering the field of formal education and am anxious to compile a bibliography on democracy and intergroup relations for use with all age levels, from nursery school to college.

If you have such a listing or any other information on this subject, I would appreciate your sending it to me.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Gwen S. LeBost

Gwen S. LeBost
5445 S. Drexel
Chicago 15, Illinois

Southern Regional Council

Thurmont, Maryland
November 19, 1949

Dear Sir:

Could you send me any information which might help me in a study of "Race Prejudice," which I am making in school? Any information will be appreciated.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Mary F. Strine
Box 184

SRC - Inf Req

1531 S.W. Elsie
Beaverton, Oregon
November 19, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Would you please send me a copy of your pamphlet, "Understanding Our Neighbors"?

I am a senior at Beaverton Union High School, and wish this information for my sociology class.

Also any other pamphelts you have on race problems I would sincerely appreciate.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Marilyn Brewster

Marilyn Brewster
1531 S.W. Elsie
Beaverton, Oregon

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC Inf Rec

November 21, 1949

Mr. M. S. Davage
Division of Educational Institutions
Board of Education of The Methodist Church
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Davage:

We are glad to cooperate in suggesting projects that might be promoted on Race Relations Sunday.

Enclosed is a sheet summarizing briefly four projects which we believe people of both races can work together on with fruitful results. Also enclosed are several pertinent pieces of literature.

We should very much like to receive your forthcoming mailing on this subject. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
JOHN OWEN GROSS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR NEGROES
M. S. DAVAGE, SECRETARY

November 10, 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Methodist Church observes the second Sunday in February as Race Relations Sunday. We send out literature to twenty-five thousand Methodist pastors and forty thousand Methodist churches throughout the nation.

Frequently we are asked by interested persons, "What can we do to promote better understanding and to strengthen good will between races?" Because of your wide experience and the excellent work being done by the Southern Regional Council, we solicit your help. We would like to have you suggest five or six, or even more, community interracial projects in which people of different races could cooperate. These could be projects in health, education, recreation, church activities, etc. We would print them on a special sheet to be included in our letter to the pastors and churches.

We need this information by November 26. We would be very grateful for your helpful suggestions.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

M S Davage

M. S. Davage.

MSD:nhe

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC Info req.

November 21, '49

Mr. L. F. Coles,
2074 Madison Avenue
N. Y. 35, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Coles,

Many thanks for your kind letter of Nov. 19.

Here is a list of all our things. We will be delighted to fill your order, with speed. The one you asked about particularly is called The Negro in Our Economy.

Very truly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

17 Info Requests

November 22, 1949

Mr. Charles S. McCoy
34 Shelton Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. McCoy:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to answer your recent letter inquiring about specific social strategies for community action. From our experience in the field, we feel that action in a community sense must be planned and undertaken largely in terms of each particular community itself. The only generalizations we find it safe to make about specific social strategies in Southern communities are:

1) That any strategy, planned to get effective community action, must be in some way tied in with wide citizen participation. We have found a most useful device in the community self-survey, in which citizens of both races get together, take a good honest look at their town, and undertake to do something about the facts they have discovered. If you read the enclosed leaflet describing self-surveys, you will get a good idea of the kind of thing the Council has found effective.

2) That in any planning and action for community improvement, representatives of the whole community must be included - members of all races, nationalities, and religious groups must be represented in all stages. In this way, the action becomes, not only more effective in terms of community structure and influence, but also community undertaking on which all groups can work together -- as fellow citizens, concerned with common problems.

Two excellent sources for your study would be: Goodwin Watson's Action for Unity, and the volume written by Jess and Jean Ogden entitled These Things We Tried. The latter is a report on the work of the Extension Division of the University of Virginia in rural community action, and it would be well worth your time.

If there is anything further we can do to help, please let us know.

JPS

11/21:

I claim no responsibility for this, but they are friends of mine and his wife was with the group this summer.

met

Jane
Please
handle

17-Info Requests

34 Shelton Avenue
New Haven, Conn.
November 19, 1949

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In a social ethics seminar under Dean Liston Pope, I am thinking about doing a report on specific social strategies which can be successfully used in a community.

Survey leaflet

A. Do you believe that significant generalizations can be made about social strategies: (1) for all communities; (2) for communities within a regional area? Or do you believe that each community is a law unto itself?

Ogden Watson

B. What sources, both literature and persons, would you suggest for case studies from which any possible generalizations might be drawn and community social strategies documented?

If possible, I would appreciate having you opinion on item A by December 1 for use in deciding at the seminar session on that day whether such a report would prove to be fruitful.

Sincerely,

Charles S. McCoy

CSM:jcm

RECEIVED
21 1949
Southern Regional Council

SRC Inf Rog

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH

DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

JOHN OWEN GROSS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

810 Broadway
Nashville 2, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR NEGROES
M. S. DAVAGE, SECRETARY

November 23, 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please accept my thanks for your prompt reply to our request for suggesting projects that might be promoted on Race Relations Sunday.

Your sheet of suggestions and also the pamphlets will prove very helpful.

In sending out our letters we are giving your address so that those who desire one of these pamphlets may secure them directly from you.

We shall send you a copy of our pamphlet.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

M. S. Davage
M. S. Davage

MSD:nhe

17-Info. Requests

November 28, 1949

Mrs. Fred G. Constance, Jr.
Chairman of Interracial Committee
Ohio Council of Church Women
441 Parker Street
Mansfield, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Constance:

I don't know what makes people like George Armstrong, Sr. History has something to do with it, in about the same degree that it would be fair to say that History made the Nazis.

One difficulty is that Southerners are misinformed about our own History. If we knew the truth, we would be fairer.

Our Council tries to help get the truth known. Do join us if you can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

THE

OHIO COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN

The Women's Department — The Ohio Council of Churches

CHAIRMAN
MRS. JAMES WYKER
R. D. 2,
MT. VERNON, OHIO

FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN
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COLUMBUS 2, OHIO

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229 N. 17TH STREET
COLUMBUS 3, OHIO

SECRETARY
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2559 BRENTWOOD ROAD
COLUMBUS 9, OHIO

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
MISS D. MAY BROOKS
303 DOVER ROAD
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

DIRECTOR
MRS. FENTON FISH
63 SOUTH HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

63 South High Street — Columbus 15, Ohio

MAIN 6571

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Mitchell,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Mitchell,

I was glad to hear of your work in the South to promote better living conditions. May I ask you the question? What in the South has produced such men as George Armstrong Sr? How many Jr. George Armstrongs are there?

Right here in Mansfield, Ohio leaders of industry who do not employ negros I say when asked why - "I dont know, only I came from the south" !! Why?

Thank You
Mrs Fred G Constance Jr.
Chairman of Interracial committee,
441 Parker
Mansfield Ohio

SRC - Info. Requests

November 28, 1949

Miss Martha M. Rowan
Y-Teen Director
Young Women's Christian Association
First Streets and Franklin Road
Roanoke 16, Virginia

Dear Miss Rowan:

How I thank you for your letter.

Anybody whatever who wants the South to behave itself is very welcome as a member of our Southern Regional Council.

I send some of our newest and briefest leaflets about the Council and some membership blanks. I send also a couple of copies of earlier leaflets to give you more information.

We print a lot of useful things listed in the thing called "The Changing South in Print!"

We would be happy to have you and anybody else that will come join with us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Young Women's Christian Association
MEMBER OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES
FIRST STREET AND FRANKLIN ROAD
Roanoke 15, Virginia

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for your analysis of the South and our economic and social difficulties, at the Atlanta YWCA Round Table.

Will you send me some information as to how one can become a member of the Southern Regional Council? We are very interested in the Council's work and should like to be in a spot to be better informed.

Sincerely,

Martha M. Rowan
Y-Teen Director

MEMBER ROANOKE COMMUNITY FUND

SRC Ans. Rec.

RECEIVED
1 2 1949
Southern Regional Council

3148 N. Carlisle St
Phila. 40, Pa
Nov. 29, 1949

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am a student of Gillespie Jr. High. In my class we are studying fellowship. Would you kindly send me some info. on this subject, thank you.

Respectably Yours,
Merle Elkis

RECEIVED
1 19
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info. Requests

25 Osceola Ave.
Laspee Plateau 5,
R. I.
November 29, 1949

Handled 12/1/49 HCF

Dear Sirs,

I am doing some research in my Problems of American Democracy class and was wondering if you could help me by sending some pamphlets to the above address.

I would like your free pamphlets especially the one "Understanding our Neighbors" and any other you could

send me.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely
Marcia Rosenquist

1128 - 9th St. S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
November 29, 1949

RECEIVED
2 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs;

I am writing as a representative of our Sociology class. We would like any material or reference that you have on the Negroes.

A few of our classmates are colored and would, we think, benefit also from any material which you might send us.

Thank You

It would be very much appreciated if you would send some pamphlets or other references to

Robert Fisher
1128 - 9th St. S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Dec. 1, 1949

Dear Sir;

I am a student at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C., and am writing a term paper on Farm Tenancy in the U.S. I shall greatly appreciate any data you can furnish me on this subject.

Yours Very Truly,
Henry A. Johnson Jr.

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Library

17 - Info. Requests

December 1, 1949

Mr. Dewey Parr, Jr.
Lancaster, S. C.

Dear Mr. Parr:

Since ours is not a religious organization, we have little information on the rural churches in America.

I suggest that you write the following person. He should be able to give you all the information you need.

Dr. Benson Y. Landis, Executive Secretary
Committee on Town and Country
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

Suggest Mr. Parr write for information to

Dr. Benson Y. Landis, Ex. Secty.
Committee on Town and Country
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Lancaster, S.C.,
Nov. 26, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
29 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear sirs:

I am a student at Wofford College and need some information about the rural church in America. Will you please send me anything that you have on this subject as soon as possible.

Thanking you, I am

Yours truly,
Dewey Park, Jr.

SRC - Inf Reg

December 5, 1949

Miss Mary S. Allan
43 South Battery
Charleston, S. C.

Dear Miss Allan:

For the information you request, we are indebted to Dr. McFall of your city. It is possible that you know of his survey and have the results, but I send them along. So far as we know, this is the most comprehensive information available on hospital facilities for Negroes in South Carolina.

As for using the material in print, may I suggest that you ask Dr. McFall's permission. Since the Southern Regional Council obtained it through his courtesy, I should not feel free to authorize its publication without his knowledge.

If we can be of further help, let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosure

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate it very much if you could let me have information as to which hospitals in South Carolina allow Negro doctors to attend their patients in the institution, operate and use all hospital facilities, without discrimination. If this could reach me before December 8, I would be grateful. I would like your permission to use this information in print.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Mary S. Allan

43 South Battery
Charleston, S. C.

Dir of Hospitals
State Dept of Health

December 6, 1949

Miss Edith Stokely
Community Missions Director
Woman's Missionary Union
1111 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Miss Stokely:

We are not sure whether you are interested in migratory labor or migration from the South. On the off-chance that it is the former, I am sending separately a report of the Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor published in 1947. That is the most recent piece of material we have on that subject.

If it is out-of-South migration in which you are interested, let us know what information you need and we shall try to supply it. We have no publications on the subject, but do have some between-census estimates which might be helpful.

I enclose a list of our available publications. Any time we can be of service, let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION

Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention

1111 COMER BUILDING • BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

MRS. GEORGE R. MARTIN, President
4908 Powhatan Ave., Norfolk 8, Virginia
MISS ALMA HUNT, Executive Secretary
MRS. W. J. COX, Treasurer
235 Patterson, Memphis 11, Tennessee
MRS. WILFRED C. TYLER, Recording Secretary
MRS. J. FURNISS LEE, Assistant Recording Secretary
MISS MARGARET BRUCE, Young People's Secretary
MISS JULIETTE MATHER, Editorial Secretary

December 5, 1949

RECEIVED
DEC 1949
Southern Regional Council

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Do you have any recent literature on migrants? If so, please send me one copy each of any pamphlet or book on the subject.

If it is priced literature, send the bill to Woman's Missionary Union, 1111 Comer Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama.

Sincerely,

Edith Stokely

Edith Stokely
Community Missions Director

ES:ds

17- Info. Requests

6 December 1949

Miss Genevieve Rainlar
Lindbergh School
Kenmore, New York

Dear Miss Rainlar:

We regret that we no longer have a supply of the pamphlet, "What Can Be Done about Domestic Employment?" Since this pamphlet contained information which is now out-of-date, we suggest that you write for the latest information on this subject to:

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

He will be able to supply you with a copy of "Community Household Employment Program", Bulletin 221, published by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 1948 (20¢).

If we can be of help to you in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

12/1/49

I will appreciate very much your free pamphlet "What Can Be Done About Domestic Employment."

Genevieve Rainear
Lindbergh School
Kenmore
New York

RECEIVED
5 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info. Requests

6 December 1949

Mr. James R. O'Rourke, Librarian
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. O'Rourke:

For information on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, we suggest that you write to:

Mr. James Dombrowski, Director
Southern Conference Education Fund
808 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

The Southern Conference Education Fund is the educational arm of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and as such has continued autonomously since the Southern Conference for Human Welfare went out of existence over a year ago. Mr. Dombrowski should be able to give you the material you need on the work of the Southern Conference.

If we can be of help to you in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

November 30, 1949

RECEIVED
5 1949
Southern Regional Council

LIBRARY

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us material on the work of the

Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Your prompt attention will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

James R. O'Rourke

James R. O'Rourke
Librarian

SCEF
James Dombrowski, Dir.
808 Perdido St.
N.O. 12, La.

SRC - Inf Reg

6 December 1949

Mr. F. P. Champion
165½ Pine Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Champion:

In response to your request for information on medical conditions in the rural South, we are sending you separately two of our publications which should be helpful -- WANTED: A HEALTHY SOUTH, which deals with health conditions generally, and the May 1948 issue of our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH, which contains an article on hospitals needs and facilities.

A small pamphlet recently issued by the Committee on Research in Medical Economics (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.) should be very useful to you. You should be able to get a copy by writing the committee and asking for a copy of "How A National Health Program Would Serve the South".

If we can be of help to you again, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

105½ Pine Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina
December 3, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me all available information concerning the medical conditions of the rural south or any information pertaining to the conditions.

If there is a charge, I will be glad to remit the required amount.

Sincerely yours,

F. P. Champion

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

FPC

Healthy South
May '48 US

Billed
Sent, 12-V-49
175

Pub List

SRC IR

December 8, 1949

Mrs. Blanche S. Summers
291 Dutton Street
Orangeburg, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Summers:

I am delighted to hear again from Mr. R. L. Williams.

Here is some information about the Southern Regional Council.

We would like to have you or any of your friends to join us, and, perhaps, some of our literature would be useful to you.

Miss Cassandra Maxwell has just lately become a member of our Board of Directors.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Blanche S. Summers
291 Dutton St.
Orangeburg, S.C.
Dec 7. 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchel Executive Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchel:

I have been advised by Mr. R. L. Williams, National Service Officer of the National Council of Veterans to write you concerning the purpose, aims and program of the Southern Regional Council.

Information is requested for use in a class in Sociology. I might say that we have copies of the

New South in Our Library, but the information given is not very helpful in the assignment.
I would like to know especially the names of the present officers of the Southern Regional Council, what the organization is? and what is the main purpose?
I shall be very happy to receive this information at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in advance for all that you are able to do and for any allied information that you are able to send.

Respectfully Yours
(Mrs.) Blanche S. Summers

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION
1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. • Telephone CIrcle 6-1900

December 8, 1949

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Audobon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks very much for the Georgia Law Reporter. I would appreciate it if you would put me on your mailing list so that I can get similar materials when they come out without putting you to the trouble of answering individual requests.

Incidentally we are about to publish jointly with the NAACP an annual Balance Sheet on Group Relations. If you would care to examine the document in draft and give us the benefit of your comments I would indeed be grateful to you. I am sure that from your vantage point you can provide a point of view as well as information which we damyankees often lack. I enclose a copy of last year's Balance Sheet.

Sincerely yours,

Will Maslow

Will Maslow
Director

Enclosure

filed in files under "Materials - Annual Summaries"

17-Info. Requests

Kenansville
North Carolina

Commission On Interracial Corperation
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

My social study class would like for you to send as much information as possible on"The Negro In American Life." Also imforation on the race problem of today. If you have any material on "The Solution To Race Relations,"we would like that to. We would like this imforation as soon as possible.

Yours Truly,
Grace Carroll

116 S. Saluda
Columbia, S.C.

Dear George:

Could you please supply me with some information about Joseph Winthrop Holley, author of You Can't Build a Chimney from the Top.

Thanks

Howard McClain

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Woodbury, Conn
December 12, 1949

Dear Sir, 17. Info Requests

Would you please send me as much information as you can on "The Fight for Negro Rights"

Thank you

Sincerly

Janice Opperman
P.O. Box 94
Woodbury, Conn.

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

17 - Info. Requests

Dear Sir:

I am working on a theme called the Evolution of the American Negro. Please send me any material on the Negro's advancement and culture.

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

Yours truly,

James Magary
631 3rd St
St. Clair Michigan

17 - Info Requests Pub. List, 12-13-49 JPS

Dear ~~Sirs~~,

I am interested in Negro youth work and I would greatly appreciate any information you could send me on this. I would particularly like any material you might have on bettering Negro-white relations.

RECEIVED
12 49

Sincerely,
(Miss) Barbara Wallin
58 Pearsons Hall
Maryville College
Maryville, Tennessee

I R

D. C. WHITTLE
MILES STANDISH HALL
30 BAY STATE ROAD
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

December 13, 1949

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am gathering material for a national magazine article on industry in the South and am wondering if by any chance you might be able to assist me in this matter.

What I want is specific material and latest facts on why business is locating in the South, the effects on the nation as a whole, and the various ways in which industry will benefit the South socially and economically. I would appreciate any information you have on the number of new industries locating in the south and the importance of their business.

My article is comprehensive and aimed at the realization that the South is business' new frontier. I would like to show the importance of the region, the reasons industry has located there, the number of plants, and the results in terms of five or ten years hence.

I have most of the SRL booklets, but desire some up-to-date material on this special problem. Any help that you are able to give me will be gratefully appreciated. If you are not able to help me, could you forward my request to someone, or some organization in the South, that would be able to give me this material? There is a certain urgency in this matter and I would appreciate your immediate attention.

Yours sincerely,

D. C. Whittle

D. C. Whittle

PLEASE REPLY:

"Ten Acres"
Cismont, Virginia

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Lake View, S.C.
Dec. 14, 1949

I R

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send me any available material on Brotherhood and Racial Achievement concerning Negroes, Indians, Jews, and Italians. I was referred to you by Mrs. W. T. Cassels of Columbia, S.C.

I need this material for a S.C. Federated Women's Club Meeting near the first of January and will appreciate it very much if you let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Yours Truly,
Evelyn Renfrow
(Mrs. R.T.)

117 - Info. Requests

14 December 1949

Mrs. George W. Pieksen, President
General Alliance of Unitarian Women
7017 Waterman Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

Dear Mrs. Pieksen:

Mrs. McKoy has asked me to answer your recent letter requesting information about developments in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

As you probably noted in the October New South, we were able to present reports for only six states. We do have some information, rather scattered and incomplete, for the other Southern States, and we are enclosing what we have on the three states you are planning to visit. I am afraid that, since it was gathered mostly from clippings and other sources here in the Atlanta office, the material is quite sketchy and lacks the evaluation an informed local person could give it. Some of it may be useful to you, however.

On your trip, you will probably pick up a great deal of information which you need. If you have the time, the following people could be of considerable help to you:

Mrs. Irving Cohn, Executive Secretary
New Orleans Chapter, Southern Regional Council
1122 Lowerline
New Orleans, Louisiana
(You might ask Mrs. Cohn particularly about the New Orleans Race Relations Institute for teachers, held annually in that city.)

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission in Interracial Cooperation (SRC affiliate)
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, Executive Secretary
Urban League of Oklahoma City
300 North Stiles Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
(Mrs. Johnson is also a Fellow of the SRC.)

We appreciate your interest and your praise of the October issue of New South. If there is anything else we can do to help you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

GENERAL ALLIANCE
OF
UNITARIAN AND OTHER LIBERAL CHRISTIAN WOMEN
25 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

7017 Waterman Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri
December 7, 1949

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

Congratulations to the Council on the October issue of the "New South" and the accomplishments which it relates.

State Roundups

I am going to visit our Branches in Louisana, Texas and Oklahoma in January and would like very much to have the latest information on significant changes or significant information in general in those States. Do y6u have such information in a form comparable to that for the States given in the October issue? If so, or if you can give me just a few important things to report on or that are being worked toward in those areas, I would be grateful. I shall go to New Orleans, Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa.

Cohn - RR Institute for Teachers

Crate

Lorenzo Johnson

Very best wishes to you, and thank you very much for whatever you can tell me.

Very sincerely yours,

Margot S. Pieksen

(Mrs. George W. Pieksen)
President

Mrs. Agnes McKoy
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc: Off. file

MIP/mh

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1949
Southern Regional Council

~~SRC~~ I R

December 14, 1949

Mrs. A. A. Jones
Cope, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

If the facts which you tell us in your letter of December 8 can be proved, the man Sandifer is guilty of violating a Federal Law. I enclose a copy of that statute, which makes peonage punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

It would be best for you yourself to get in touch with the F.B.I. which has an office in Columbia. They will investigate the case and take whatever action is called for. If you ask them to, they will also be careful to keep your name out of the investigation.

Even if no violation can be proved against Sandifer, a visit from the Federal Bureau of Investigation would probably be enough to make him let the Negro woman go.

If you should need help from some of our South Carolina people, you might call on either Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C., or Miss Adele Minahan, 1930 College Street, Columbia, S. C.. Either of them will be glad to help you in any way they can.

If you need further advice from this office, please feel free to write us. In any case, we would be glad to hear how the matter comes out.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

P.S. Please do not use my name in this -
Mrs. Jones.

Cope S. C.
Dec. 8, 1949 -

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I am writing you for information as to whom I can refer a case in a nearby community. I have an aunt, a cripple, who has gone in a rolling chair all of her life. She is absolutely dependent on colored girls that she hires to take care of her. Some months ago a colored woman, who has taken care of her a good deal, left her - went to

the employment of a white man by the name of Clide Sandifer who lives a short distance in the country from Barnberg, the town in which my aunt resides. The colored woman, who goes by the name of Eva, now wishes to return to my aunt's employ & my aunt needs her a great deal. The white man, Clyde Sandifer, is holding Eva's possessions & will not allow her to leave on account of a debt of $14.00 which he claims Eva owes him. This sums to me like a case of civil rights which should be done something about. A certain type of letter written to Mr. Sandifer by the proper authorities might do the trick. Please let me hear from you soon. I do not know is urgent. Yours truly Mrs. A. A. Jones.

14 December 1949

Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Chairman
South Carolina Division, SRC
Route 1
Mayesville, S. C.

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Thank you so much for your letter with the copy of the letter you had sent to Dr. Chalmers about the alleged cheating of Negro teachers in the examinations last spring.

I am returning the copy as you requested.

If you do find out anything more about the whole matter, we will appreciate your letting us know.

Thank you again for all your help.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

17-Info. Requests

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

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PAUL R. WEBBER
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PRESIDENT M. F. WHITTAKER
ORANGEBURG

MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

December 12, 1949

Dear Miss Simpson:

The enclosed copy of a letter will give you the information you requested in your letter of Dec. 8. I am sorry I have no further information as yet. When I can learn anything I will let you know. I should have sent you a copy of the letter to Dr. Chalmers when I wrote him. Please return the copy I am sending that I may file it.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs, Chairman, S.C.Div.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beautine DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

COPY

November 24, 1949

Rev. Dwight M. Chalmers, Pastor
Westminster Presbyterian Church
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Chalmers:

Some time ago the Southern Regional Council referred to me, as Chairman of the South Carolina Division, a letter of yours requesting information in regard to the alleged cheating of Negro teachers in examinations last spring.

I'm afraid I haven't learned as yet any more than you know. We tried to have the matter aired before an Executive Board meeting of the South Carolina Division in August, but were unable to get any responsible person from the State Department of Education to attend the meeting. I have tried every time I have been in Columbia to see Mr. C. B. Seaborn, who is Director of Negro Education, and an acquaintance and I may say a friend of mine, but I have failed so far to find him in town. I will continue until I see Mr. Seaborn, but of course I do not know how much he will or can say.

The whole affair is most unfortunate, indeed tragic. I will inform you if I learn anything definite in regard to it. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Dabbs, Chairman, S. C. Div.

** COPY **

December 8, 1949

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Route 1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

We were wondering if you were ever able to get any information about the teachers' cheating probe in South Carolina for the Mr. Chalmers who wrote us from Greenville. If you did, we would like very much to have whatever information you obtained, as we have been able to find out very little about it from here.

We appreciate very much all your help in these matters.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

31 October 1949

The Rev. Dwight M. Chalmers
Westminster Presbyterian Church
West Augusta Place and Augusta Drive
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Chalmers:

Unfortunately, the only information we have about the alleged cheating on the South Carolina teachers' certification examinations is also in the form of clippings -- culled mainly from the white papers in South Carolina. We regret that we have nothing in the way of a disinterested or complete report on the case.

However, we are sending a copy of your letter to Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Chairman of our South Carolina Division, with the request that he try to get what information he can through our local people. I hope that he will be able to get something definite for you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

cc: Mr. J. M. Dabbs

October 31, 1949

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Route 1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from an SRC member in Greenville, requesting information about the alleged cheating of Negro teachers on the South Carolina certification examinations. We have nothing here but a few inadequate clippings containing little factual information.

Would it be possible for you to find out, through some of our local people in Columbia, just what has been happening? We will appreciate very much whatever information you can get for us and for Mr. Chalmers.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the Annual Meeting next week.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

cc: Mr. Chalmers

Westminster Presbyterian Church

WEST AUGUSTA PLACE AND AUGUSTA DRIVE

Greenville, South Carolina

DWIGHT M. CHALMERS
MINISTER

October 28, 1949.

40 THE MANSE
~~10~~ MOUNT VISTA AVE.
TELEPHONE 4221-J

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Friends,

I enclose a clipping from our Greenville News for Wednesday, October 26. Has any disinterested party gone into this affair deep enough to get the facts? I have an uneasy feeling that the news releases we get through our papers may not conform to the true situation. I would appreciate your own report on this whole case.

Sincerely yours

Dwight M. Chalmers

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1949
Southern Regional Council

2R

December 16, 1949

Mr. D. C. Whittle
"Ten Acres"
Cismont, Virginia

Dear Mr. Whittle:

I hasten to get off to you a copy of a quite recent pamphlet done by the Committee of The South. This is an organization not formally related to us but we are good friends.

Another excellent thing I have only one copy of. It is an article called the Economic Problem of the Southeast by Anne E. Hulse and Patrick J. DeTuro, reprinted from Harvard Business Review January, 1949. The Blue Book of Southern Progress, issued by the Manufacturers Record would probably give you the latest available figures. Also any large office of the Department of Commerce would have some pretty good figures.

My own feeling is that industry strengthens us, not only economically but in our prospects for broader democracy too.

Generally speaking, I would not say that the industrial cities of the South are afflicted with any unusuely large degree of racial tension. Some few are--Birmingham just now is one--but numbers of our manufacturing towns have found it entirely possible for their populations to accommodate themselves to a situation in which people of both races are earning something like the same money. And, of course, that steady income strengthens (for both groups) and makes for progress and understanding. Indeed, I would say that few things would more rapidly improve race relations in the South than conspicuous industrial developments in those broad swaths of the South which have as yet been scarcely touch by it.

Another good source for you is the Research Monograph of the Southern Association of Science and industry, in particular, a recent one by Harriet Herring of the University of North Carolina. I believe they have an office in Murphy's Hotel in Richmond.

A point material to your article I should think would be the matter of the bi-racial aspects of the trade union movement in southern industry. There is no standard book on this subject but it is discussed in an article in Fortune

magazine November 1948 on the southern organizing drive of the C.I.O. The point in my mind is that as the two races need each other to obtain union objectives, they broaden in the union relationship respect of each race for the other. Surely, that is a strengthening influence in the life of the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

I R

December 19, 1949

Mr. Dan G. Yates
300 South Aycock Street
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Yates:

Our material on your subject is quite general, but I am sending you a complete list of our publications. If any of them would be helpful, we shall fill your order promptly.

In case you have not already done so, I suggest you write the following for information:

Southern Association of Science and Industry
Murphy Hotel Richmond, Virginia

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

Enclosure

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

300 South Aycock Street
Greensboro, NorthCarolina
December 14, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The graduation requirements of Guilford College of which I am a student call for a thesis. I have selected to write my thesis on The Economic Waste and Conservation of Forest in North Carolina. In this thesis I plan to trace the history of the waste and methods of waste to the present era. I plan to include such things as waste by the colonist, wasteful cutting practices, destruction from fires, wasteful land clearing practices, destruction by disease, and other forms of timber waste. I also plan to bring out the conservation practiced by the State and Federal Governments in North Carolina in regard to reforestation, regulation of cutting, fire protection and planned forest management.

In my research I have noticed that your department puts out publications pertaining to forestry problems which would be appliable or similar to the practices in North Carolina. I have been unable to find a complete list of publications issued by your office and I would appreciate it if you would supply me with this list and any information or publications which would be helpful in preparing this paper. I would appreciate any free publications which you might have on hand and the price list of other publications.

Any help you might be able to extend to me will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Dan G. Yates

Dan G. Yates

Dan G. Yates
300 S. Aycock St.
Greensboro, N. C.

SASI Murphy Hotel
Richmond, Va.

SRC IR

December 19, 1949

Mrs. R. T. Renfrow
Lake View, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Renfrow:

I hasten to send you a complete list of our publications. Let us know which of them will be helpful to you, and we will fill your order promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

Enclosure

IR

December 19, 1949

Miss Grace Fairthey
317 East 29rd Street
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Dear Miss Fairthey:

Most of the questions you ask are considered in the enclosed leaflet "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy."

I enclose as well a complete list of our publications.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

Enclosures

317 East 23rd St.
Baltimore 18, Md.
December 14 1949

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Conference on Education and Race Relation.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a member of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Junior-Senior High School. Our 8B English Class is studying Intercultural Experiences. While reading the book "Understanding Others" I saw the name of this bureau listed as a source of help. I decided to write and get your opinion on the following questions:

7

1. Why can't Negroes and white Americans become better friends?
2. Why are entire races blamed for the action of a few members?
3. Why aren't segregation laws abolished?
4. Should a person's ability to perform be judged by his race, creed, or color?

I hope you will supply me with the answers soon. Thank you.

Sincerely yours.

Grace Dailey

17- Info Requests

Charles R. Amos
Reynolds H. and I. School
Reynolds, Georgia

The Commission On Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me information or samples concerning your pamphlets of past editions and those you have on hand.

Sincerely yours,

Charles R. Amos

RECEIVED
DEC 20 1949
RECEIVE
Southern Regional Coun

A FORTNIGHTLY OF FACTS AND IDEAS

The Reporter

220 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

December 21, 1949

Dear Harold,

I leave tonight for Birmingham, there to look into a story about the KKK, and then home for the holidays. Tuesday after New Years I plan to hit Atlanta for a day or two and will appreciate greatly any help you can give me in rounding up the regional education story. I agree with you that it is the most important story in the south right now and has to be told well.

I shall phone you from Montgomery to get any helpful hints you can give me. Meanwhile, if there is any material that I should be digesting, will you send it to me 819 Felder Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

I plan to run up to Tuskegee for a day to get a little color on a regional school in action.

It will be good to see you again. If you can hold a dinner date open, I would like very much to treat you on Ascoli money.

Sincerely,

Don

17-Info Requests

Route one
Empire, Alabama
December 22, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am a senior student at Carver High School. I am entering the Birmingham News-Age-Herald Oratorical Contest. I have chosen for my subject, "Educating to Build a Better South Through Industry and Agriculture."

I would appreciate very much any material that you are able to send me concerning this subject.

Thanks for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Thes Creel

sent
esh
gm

RADIO STATION
WKAT

CABLE ADDRESS "KATGRAM"
TELEPHONE 5-5711

1759 NORTH BAY ROAD
Miami Beach, Fla.

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dec. 23,49

The New South
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Gentlemen:

I'm conducting 13 news casts every week and I would appreciate if you could put me on your mailing list. Proper credit will be given to your magazine. Thank you.

sincerely yours

Kurt Singer

Handled 12/27/49 HCF

17- Info Requests

December 27, 1949

Veterans Advisement Unit
Brooklyn College
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H
Brooklyn 10, New York

Dear Sirs:

We regret that the publication "What Can Be Done About Domestic Employment", which you requested, is now out of print.

Current information about domestic employment can be obtained in "Community Household Employment Program", Bulletin 221, published by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. This bulletin can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. at 20¢ per copy.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

BROOKLYN COLLEGE
Veterans Advisement Unit
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H
Brooklyn 10, New York

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Please send three (3) free copies of your ~~college~~ bulletins. As this material is of value to us in our counseling service for veterans, it is also requested that we be placed on your regular mailing list.

What Can Be Done About Domestic Employment

Very truly yours

Gerald J. Nieder
Personnel Manager

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

December 27, 1949

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me any available pamplets or material concerning the health of the Negro in the South. I am writing a term paper on the subject and any material you can send me will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Miss Jean Dixon
200 W. Paris Rd.
Greenville, S.C.

Sent "Healthy South" & asked for 20¢.
HEF

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Office of the President
3320 Gloucester Road Richmond 22, Virginia

Dec. 29, 1959

Dear George,

Here are the two checks I mentioned to you over the phone. I'll be on hand Feb. 2.

You don't have to acknowledge either check as I have done that. Please, however, send Dr. John J. O'Connor an assortment of our best literature and a list of all our publications. He is Professor of Sociology at Georgetown Univ and Secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council in Wash. D.C. His home address is better for mail. Put him on the mailing list as an associate.

Best,

Sincerely,

Paul

P.S. Please see note to Hal Fleming

JOHN J. O'CONNOR
2032 PIERCE MILL ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

St. Catherine
November 25

Dear Paul:

I am returning the inclosed write-ups on Race in the News. Your booklet really hit the big time and, I am certain, is doing an immense amount of good throughout the South.

The second piece of paper is to help along the good work. Please have somebody put me on the Council's mailing list.

Could you possibly put another cup of water in the soup on December 11? I would like to come down for the KSG ceremonies. Eleanor will be unable to attend; must ride herd on the Terrible Six. I will have to serve as the clan representative.

It was mighty good to see you again. A few more talks with you and I will begin to understand something about the interracial problem in the New South.

Cordially yours,

John

25 00 CK
McK

GSH has sent literature 1/3/50

CAC - will enter membership
Has info.

Mrs. William Bethel Berrey
719 Arsenal Place
Selma, Ala.

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dec. 30, 1949

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation:
Atlanta Ga.

Gentlemen:

Please send me some material, which might be used in club work, on the problem of the Negro and the South and what your organization is doing along this line.

Thanking you in advance for your attention to this I am

Yours sincerely
Emma M. Berrey
(Mrs. W. B.)

January 3, 1950

Mr. Robert J. Murphy
1057 Plymouth Avenue South
Rochester 8, New York

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Some time ago, "Understanding Our Neighbors" was revised and expanded under the title "America's Tenth Man", a copy of which I am sending you. The price of the pamphlet is ten cents, which you may send in coin or stamps.

I am sure that some of our other material would be useful to you. So that you may judge, I am also sending a complete list of our publications. We shall be glad to fill your order promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Please send me conditions for membership in your organization.

Marquerite Woodruff
Dept. of Social and Political Science
Mary Hardin-Baylor College
Belton, Texas

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

sent Fleming pamp. & price list Jan 5, 1950

Alabama State College
Room 200 Dillard Hall
Montgomery, Alabama.

Commission on Interracial Cooperation,
710 standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Please send any free material that you have concerning Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Respectfully yours,
C. A. Lett
Clarence A. Lett.

Dear Sir:

Please send me an application blank for your organization and some information concerning your activities.

Sincerely yours,

John Kelley
Box 2299
University Station,
Gainesville, Fla.

RECEIVED
JAN 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I have your pamphlet, An Educated South. If you have later material on the conditions of the South's schools and plan to further education, please send me anything which I may be able to use in material for a talk on "Our Schools"

Thanks very much.

Mrs. D W Webster
1099 Florida Ave.
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mrs. D. W. Webster

Dave
Jan 7 '50

Route 1, Box 62,
Kansasville, Wis.
January 6, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

Info

Dear Sir:

I have written to Washington and have been referred to you as a source of information on the living conditions of the southern Negro. Could you please send me any free information of this sort, as I am making a study of racial prejudice. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Miss Shirley Strand

Dr. I have replied here to the Rural Sociologist Dr. Reg

January 7,1950
Mt. Berry, Georgia

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

Any information that you could send me on Georgia's Natural Resources would be very much appreciated, as it would be very helpful in my studies.

Sincerely Yours
Billy Fite
Billy Fite

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1950
Southern Regional Coun

17-Info Requests

January 7, '50

Miss Corene Caldwell
YWCA
355 Gower Street
Greenville, S.C.

Dear Miss Caldwell,

I am sending you at once such material as we have. The three copies of the FEPC manual and the "What is the Law" item are free, but I must hope that you can send us fifty cents, plus 16 ¢ postage, to cover the other pamphlets.

Maybe you or some of the others would like to join the Council? I put in a leaflet about us, and some blanks.

Let usknow if we can help further.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Marguerite Cutterbridge
2451 Opal Street
Phila. 32, Pa.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir;

I am a member of a 7th (7A) grade class here at Stoddart Jr. High. We are studying a unit on Prejudice. We would like it very much if you would send us some material on that subject.

Thanking you in advance

(over)

Sincerely Yours

Marguerite Cutterbridge

2451 Opal Street

Phila. 32, Pa.

Marguerite Cutterbridge
2451 Opal Street
Phila. 32, Pa

Commission On Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am a member of the (7A) grade class at Stoddard Jr. High here in Phila. We are studying a unit on Prejudice. We would like it very much if you would send us some material on that subject. Thanking you in advance.

(over)

Sincerely Yours

Marguerite Cutterbridge
2751 Opal Street
Philo. 32, Ga

Info

Bedford Training School
Bedford, Virginia
January 11, 1950

Conference on Education and Race Relations
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our community is planning a "Youth Day" to beheld on March 25, 1950. The theme of the day will be "Youth in a Working Democracy". This theme will be divided into the following divisions: Education, religion, civic participation, and international peace. The leaders of the discussion groups would like to have some material by February 1st.

If you should have available any material (free or sale) on adult and children reading level on or related to "Youth in a Working Democracy" please let us know as soon as possible. A bibliography would be highly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Versella Dean

(Miss) Versella Dean, Libr.

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRL Info Req.

January 13, 1950

Mr. Marion Sellers
5027 W. 125 Street
Hawthorne, California

Dear Mr. Sellers:

Thank you for your letter of January 11 and the stamps enclosed.

Here are the descriptive materials about the Council. I hope you will find them helpful. As for our approach to legislation, I think you will get an idea of that from the leaflets. Being tax-exempt, we do not support or oppose specific measures, but we do take stands for and against specific kinds of laws -- anti-lynching, FEPC, suffrage laws, and so on. The leaflet called "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversy" lays out generally the Council's view of the role of legislation in getting social change.

If we can be of further help at any time, let me know.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enclosures

Ewing, Missouri
January 13, 1950

Conference on Education and Race Relations
703 Standards Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please, send me material and information about cooperation between whites and negroes in the South. If you have any free pamphets that I could use in my "American Problems" class (15 members), I would greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely yours
(Mrs.) Roberta Tursifull
Ewing High School

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

Info

January 16, 1950

Miss Mary Ann Tuohy
13415 Shaker Boulevard
Cleveland 20, Ohio

Dear Miss Tuohy:

We are sending you, in the attached envelope, the latest information on lynching which we have in print. We also suggest that you write to the Dept. of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama as an additional source of information on lynching.

If you later find that you have questions on any specific points, we will be glad to do our best to answer them.

Sincerely,

Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

JPS:wgd

MARY ANN TUOHY
13415 SHAKER BOULEVARD
CLEVELAND 20, OHIO

Commission on Interracial Cooperation Inc.
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

In doing research work on the problem of Lynching in the South in the last twenty years, I came upon a pamphlet called, " The Changing Character of Lynching", put out by the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching in 1942. I would like to know if you have any more recent material on the problem. I would appreciate it very much if you could assist me.

Thank-you,
Mary Ann Tuohy
13415 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Cond.
Tuskegee

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1970
Southern Regional Council

NEW YORK
STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
ALBANY

January 16, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

My attention has been called to a series of ten pamphlets on the South offered for sale through your organization at varying prices.

Please inform me of the titles and nature of these pamphlets together with their cost.

I am particularly interested in securing information and illustrations of an economic geography nature on the South which might be helpful in a publication project.

Very truly yours,

Edward L. Cooper

Edward L. Cooper
Professor of Commerce

77-9005-1000M-2-48

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

P.S. 73
41 McDougal St.
Bklyn. 33, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Kindly send me whatever free literature you have on Intercultural Relations. Of the publication The Conditions of Our Rights is free, kindly send some.

Truly yours,
Ruth Crison

January 16, 1950

Mr. A. R. Mead, Director
Bureau Educational Research
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Mead:

In the absence of Dr. Mitchell, I hasten to get this material off to you.

It has just been mimeographed and brought down to me; hence the delay in answering your request of January 3.

If we can be of any further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Winona Dawkins
(Mrs. W. R. Dawkins)
Secretary

SRC - Inf Reg

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
GAINESVILLE

January 3, 1950

RECEIVED
JAN 5 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have noticed a recent news item in the Christian Century of the actions taken by the "Southeast Inter-Church Convocation" held at Atlanta recently. I assume because of the work which they are doing that the Council would know about this. Maybe there is a report of the Convocation. I would be very glad to have this information if you can give it to me.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. Mead

A. R. MEAD, Director
Bureau Educational Research

ARM:ea

Mr. Weir's office
✓ or EO ✓ P.

KRONSHAGE UNIT
JONES HOUSE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

Sent pub lists 1/26/50
Hel

106 Jones House
Kronshage Unit
Madison 6, Wisconsin
January 17, 1950

Dear Sirs,

I am gathering source material for a Human Relations Conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin. I am writing to find out whether you have any material on race or religious relations which could used as source material or could be distributed at the conference. If so, will you please send me copies or a listing of this material? I will gladly remit any costs.

Thank you,

Don Knoerr

Don Knoerr

January 18, 1950

Miss Lois G. Dozier
Box 7
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear Miss Dozier:

We are most regretful that the Southern Regional Council cannot supply free materials for the forthcoming Civil Rights Seminar in South Bend. Unfortunately, our budget is so slim that we have to sell our pamphlets at their cost to us.

Anyway, I enclose a copy of our publications list.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

encl

Box 7
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear Sir:

The Council of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Women is holding a Civil Rights Seminar in South Bend, Indiana. We would appreciate having three hundred copies of any material which you have on the subject that is available for free distribution. We would like to place at the reading disposal of our audience pertinant and reliable material on the topic. If the following is available, may we have three hundred copies: THE CONDITION OF OUR RIGHTS.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Lois G. Dozier

Lois G. Dozier

SRC - Inf Reg

13 Rose Lane
Charleston, S.C.
January 20, 1950

Southern Regional
Council, Inc.
53 Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JAN 23
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me some pictures or pamphlets of famous Negros.

Thank you very mush for your service.

Chapman College
766 North Vermont Avenue
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIF.

SRC Inf Reg

RECEIVED
JAN 24 1950
Southern Regional Council

January 20, 1950.

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I am in charge of a course on RACE AND CULTURE at Chapman College, a liberal arts college in the city of Los Angeles.

The study of inter-cultural and inter-racial group relations and the discussion of programs designed to eliminate group conflicts are part of the subject matter of this course.

Since your organization is concerned with the improvement of group relations, I should be greatly interested in receiving information and material concerning your work in this field.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Kurt Bergel.

Dr. Kurt Bergel,
Professor of History and Sociology.

KB-B

SRC - Inf Req

P. O. Box # 147
Marion Station, Md.
Jan. 22, 1950.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

Dear Sir,

I am a teacher of grades 4 & 5. I'm trying to work out a unit on Negro History. I'm using "America's Tenth Man". I'm anxious to have a play on or about the American Negro. I'm wondering if you could send me information as to where I could get the same.

Thank You

(Mrs) Geneva Johnson
P. O. Box # 147
Marion Station, Md.

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1950
Southern Regional Council

January 23, 1950

Mr. C. F. Hopson, M. D.
State of West Virginia
Bureau of Negro Welfare & Statistics
Charleston 5, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Hopson:

Thank you for your letter of January 20.

The Council would like to be helpful to all good causes in West Virginia. Unfortunately the decision was taken some years ago that the "area of the southern region" did not include that fine state of West Virginia; and because of this, none of our publications will be of any statistical help on West Virginia matters. Nevertheless, I send you two or three and alist of the others so that you may see the sort of thing we are getting out.

We are a membership organization as you can see from one of the leaflets that describes us. We do have perhaps twenty odd members in West Virginia and would be delighted to have some more.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Info.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

C. F. HOPSON, M. D.
DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1950
Southern Regional Council

BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS

CHARLESTON 5

January 20, 1950

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We have been informed that you are Director of the Southern Council and are desirous of securing any information or literature that you may have available for distribution. We in West Virginia are very interested in your organization and will sincerely appreciate anything that you may do for us.

Thank you very much, and if we may ever be of assistance to you, please feel free to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

C. F. Hopson

C. F. Hopson, M. D.,
Director

cfh/eih

January 23, 1950

Professor W. Marlin Butts
Schauffler College
5115 Fowler Avenue
Cleveland 4, Ohio

Dear Professor Butts:

Dr. Odum has sent me on your letter to him of January 2.

It is a pleasure to mail you various of our pamphlet items. I do hope they will be useful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 24, 1950

Mr. Richard Henry
Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church
P. O. Box 543
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Henry:

I am sorry that a trip out of town delayed my reply to your letter of January 18 but hope this will reach you by Thursday.

Here is a list of the Council's members in Knoxville. There are several others in Oak Ridge. I suppose that Mr. Cole or perhaps Paul Christopher know most about the Council among Knoxville people, but Mr. Daves knows us very well too.

I am sending you some literature about the Council with extra copies for people who may be interested.

We have a Tennessee Division of which Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor of the Chattanooga Times is chairman.

We would greatly like to have an active Knoxville group. Of course, the more closely associated with the Council it is the better, but our aim is effectiveness and not hierarchy.

We are most grateful for your interest. Let us know what happens soon and later.

We have entered your subscription to New South. Unfortunately, they now cost $1.50. You could send us the extra fifty cents now or we could bill you for it later in the year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Material Sent

Fleming
New York Times Reprint
Fellowship of the Concerned
Honest Answer
Publications List

January 20, 1950

Mr. Richard Henry
Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church
P. O. Box 543
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Henry:

Dr. Mitchell is out of the city this week, but I am sure he will want to answer your letter in more detail on his return.

Meanwhile, I am sending separately a packet of the Council's material which should be of some help to you.

We are also entering your subscription to New South. This subscription price was recently raised to $1.50. If you could send us another $.50 that would complete payment of your subscription for the year. Better still, we should be glad to have you as a full fledged member. Dues are three dollars so that only two dollars more would be necessary. New South is included in the membership.

We are delighted at your interest in the Council and look forward to working with you toward the establishment of a Knoxville Chapter.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:wgd

1 cc P.N. McG
CCC has this

TENNESSEE VALLEY UNITARIAN CHURCH

Minister
RICHARD HENRY

P. O. Box 543
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

January 18, 1950.

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

This Church, a newcomer to Knoxville having been organized less than a year, is interested in making some contribution to its community in the solution of some social or economic problem. It will hold an organizational meeting next Thursday evening, January 26, to organize a local chapter of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice. From that organization, it is planned that members of the Church shall enlist the cooperation of other groups in Knoxville toward the above-stated end.

There is no representation of the Council here, to my knowledge. This is not the most radical city, socially, in Tennessee, but there are people who are interested in the objectives for which the Council stands, and it is my personal belief that, if not in the immediate future, certainly in the next few years, a local chapter of the Southern Regional Council could win considerable support and interest.

I should appreciate receiving from you as complete information as you may have about the objectives of the SRC, its program, conditions of membership, personnel in the organization, etc. that I may, if the occasion seems auspicious, present to the meeting next week the work of the SRC as one project worthy of the group's consideration.

I am enclosing $1.00 for a subscription to THE SOUTH TODAY, and should like to have it sent to me at 13 Highland Hills Drive, Knoxville.

With thanks,

Very sincerely,

Richard D. Henry

P.S.--I would appreciate knowing who in Knoxville receives your literature who might be interested in such a project, if you felt free to say.

1 cc P.N.
McK.
CC Lorthio

January 25, 1950

Mr. D. C. Whittle
Miles Standish Hall
30 Bay State Road
Boston 15, Mass.

Dear Mr. Whittle:

The ablest man I know in the field you describe is Phillip Hammer, associated with Joseph K. Heyman Co., Candler Building, Atlanta, Georgia. Hammer is a youngish person who has for years cherished a plan to produce a forthright news magazine about the South.

I believe he is active in research material for Heyman & Company's news service.

He is a well trained young man with a balanced point of view.

Did we send you a copy of our pamphlet Race in the News? It has been exceedingly useful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

D. C. WHITTLE
MILES STANDISH HALL
30 BAY STATE ROAD
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

January 2, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 16th. I appreciated your taking the time to write me in detail concerning industry in the South. I followed your references and gained much useful information from them.

Since I already have a copy of the Committee on the South's booklet, "New Industry Comes to the South" I am returning the copy you so kindly sent me, remembering that you are a "low-budget organization."

As you know, I am entering Southern business from the field of Public Relations and am therefore very interested in this subject and those already working in Public Relations in the South. I wonder if you could give me any information concerning men who are now leaders in Public Relations and various other bits of information concerning this subject. I am already in correspondence with Marvin Black, director of the Mid-South Public Relations Conference, but would like to study more developments from a slightly sociological view. Any references you could give me on this would be grately appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

D. C. Whittle

D. C. Whittle

SRC - Info Req.

January 25, 1950

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Thank you for your letter that came January 18.

I sent off a bundle of literature yesterday. I am looking forward to getting over to Memphis at the time you finally set.

Many thanks for your check which pays you up for the full calendar year of 1950.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

good — Dues for Jan 1950 - Dec 1950
McK.
Cec has this

MARGARET C. McCULLOCH
858 WHITFORD PLACE
MEMPHIS, TENN.

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Of other matters I will write later but at the moment I would appreciate having a little literature for advance publicity before your April visit. If you have some odd copies of back issues of New South or Southern Packet which you could send me for free distribution as samples and say a dozen copies of the leaflet "The Southern Regional Council - what it is etc." (I'm not sure of exact title my copy being on loan) - I could make good use of it to start a dozen copies introducing the Southern Regional Council to various groups preparatory to your visit.

In addition to these I should like to have a few spare copies - say to 10 - of the Nov-Dec. 1949 issue Vol. 4 nos. 11 & 12 with the discussion of

the Henderson case & the cases before Supreme Court the end of this month. I am not going to do membership soliciting with there but to introduce A.B.C. to a number of groups — At the moment I have rubbed my own files of my only copies of several cases to send to the Public Affairs Council while trying to tie them up for one of your meetings here. As soon as I know that one date I can schedule the others & let you know whether 2nd or 3rd week in April is best & which days.

Not for publication yet for encouragement Memphis Council of Church Women now has regular representation CMUE, CMME., & Negro Baptist & its February meeting will be only one — not segregated — i.e. World Day of Prayer. Negroes have just applied for vacancies as firemen under new state civil service law & taken the exams. We are awaiting the issue with interest.

Cordially,

Margaret C. N. Cullen

P.S. Not sure when my 1950 membership is due but am enclosing check now.

January 25, 1950

Mr. Frank S. Horne
Assistant to the Administrator
Racial Relations Service
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Horne:

The truth is we got a lucky break in the news story in the New York Times about our most recent issue of New South.

I send you two things that may amount to a summary.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

January 12, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Kindly make available to us a copy of the recently released Annual Summary and Report of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Horne

Frank S. Horne
Assistant to the Administrator
Racial Relations Service

RECEIVED
JAN 14
Southern Regional Coun

RC Info Rey.
~~Reid~~

January 25, 1950

Mrs. Henry H. Hersey
211 Walnut Street
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Hersey:

The attached will give you the brief biographical material on Miss Rebecca Reid, Secretary of our South Carolina Division.

Miss Reid is a grand person as I am sure you will find out.

All good wishes for a most successful meeting.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:wgd

January 25, 1950

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, S. C.

Dear Miss Reid:

Thank you so very much for sending me the biographical material. On the contrary, I think it sounds very interesting, indeed, particularly the "interests" makes me want to know you better myself.

Know the meeting will be a fine one and wish I could be there.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:wgd

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 20, 1950

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, S. C.

Dear Miss Reid:

The attached inquiry has come to us from M s. Henry H. Hersey.

Won't you please, therefore, send us some biographical material which we may pass on?

You will note from her letter how much she liked your talk at Greenville.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes McKoy

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMcK:wgd

Dear Mrs. McKoy: This is the best I ca n do. Doesn't look very interesting, but it is. Best wishes.

Cordially,

RR

Southern Regional
Council
Atlanta Georgia

Last November a few representatives went to Columbia to a State Council of Churches meeting.

We were representing the Council of Church Women in Greenville. Miss Rebecca Reid was at this meeting and spoke about the Southern Regional meeting. She

had attended. We were so impressed with her that we have asked her to speak to our Council in February.

Could you give us any information about her that we might use as an introduction.

Sincerely.

Clara H. Hersey

211 Walnut St.
Greenville S.C.

Mrs. Henry H. Hersey

SRC Info

January 25, 1950

Miss Jean W. Donnelly
Service Librarian
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Donnelly:

Dr. Luther Jackson wrote us about your letter to him of January 12 on the Library's need for a copy of a pamphlet which he did for us on Negro voting in the South.

I suppose that in due time your order for a copy will come through. Meanwhile, as a glad conspirer with you to circumvent time-using rules, I send you forthwith a copy for free.

Here is also a list of all of our things. Truly a lot of them would be most useful to you and I will hope that some will be ordered.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

January 26, 1950

Mr. Henry Houser
409 Dorm B
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Houser:

Very nice to have your letter of January 24.

We would be delighted to help you fully toward a thesis on the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Council. You should be told however that somebody is already doing a pretty exhaustive one on the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. He is Edward Burrows, now teaching at Guilford College, Guilford, N. C. You and Ed, if you got together, could probably reach some division of the field, leaving you some part in which to work.

Anything we have here is wide open to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Dr. Mitchell:

Norma, Janeand I have combed the files for this former correspondence and I have gone through the stacks of unfiled stuff in the back room to no avail. It must have been filed incorrectly last summer when Roy Crowell and Miss West were helping with it all.

Fortunately, I do remember the correspondence and believe I can tell you about the most of it.

Mr. Houser worte from Chautauqua, New York the later part of June or in early July saying he had heard about the Council and wanted more information. You sent him material and a nice cultivation letter and he promptly joined the Council in a few days time. Then in September I believe it was or at least the last of August he wrote again to say he was going to the University of North Carolina and could therefore be a full-fledged voting member of the Council. That he admired what the Council is doing, read everything we sent with great interest, etc.

WGD

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1950
Southern Regional Council

409 Dorm B
Chapel Hill, N.C.
January 24, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

It was sometime last summer when I first wrote to you of my interest in the South and the work of the SRC. I have now completed a full quarter's work plus at the University of North Carolina and am looking forward to a Master's degree by the end of the summer.

I would like very much to write my thesis on the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Southern Regional Council. I have done some preliminary work on the SRC on the basis of some of the records which Dr. Guy Johnson, whom you know well of course, possesses. I am planning to get in touch with Dr. Will Alexander in connection with the Interracial Commission. I am told that the various records of the Interracial Commission are kept in your office in Atlanta. I am wondering if there will be any problem in gaining access to these records on week ends when I was able to get to Atlanta. I certainly wouldn't be able to begin making trips to Atlanta until late March, but thought it would be best to check on this as soon as possible.

I sorry to burden you with this personal matter, but would appreciate hearing what the situation is in regard to this matter whenever you can find time to drop me a note.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Hauser

Jan 3 I,1950

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

Guy B Johnson,Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn AvemN.E.
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Sir;

I am preparing a speech to be called "A Southern Woman Looks at the South"in which I hope,without defending the errors of the pastand without painting too rosy a picture of the present,point up hopefully, present trends toward inprovement. Of course race relations will take up a major portion of the talk.

Can you help me to the extent of indication sources of background material.I should like opinions from liberal leaders of both races.I should also like significent facts,data on actual events from the several States in the fields of education,health, employment opportunities, citizenship etc. your suggestions and advice will be greatly appreciated.

I was a member of the Mississippi Committee at the time of its merging with the Southern Council,but through my onw negligence rather than through lack of interest,have lost touch with the organization since that time.I should like to be re-inststed as a member-

Thanking you for your consideration of this request for assistance,

Cordially yours,
Blanche M Ralston
Mrs Robert S Raslton

Announcement . . .

MRS. ROBERT S. RALSTON

Speaker and Discussion Leader

COAHOMA, MISSISSIPPI

Season 1949-1950

SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO WOMEN'S GROUPS
IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE **

The Enjoyment of Gardens
(Those we see and those we create)

A Garden on Half a Shoestring
(It can be done)

Your Club and Your Community
(For the progressive woman's club)

Building Your Club Program
(Some principles gleaned from experience)

You and "The Hill"
(Discussion of legislation of especial concern to women's groups)

Browning and Our Troubled World
(The Winsome philosophy of optomism and love)

Some Mississippi Poets
("We point with pride")

So You Don't Like Music
(A practical approach to appreciation)

**Upon request, will speak on topics other than those listed above.

NOTE: Also, available for a one day workshop (2 hrs. in A.M. and 2 hrs. in P.M.) in Leadership Training.

TERMS: For all topics, transportation, (or mileage), hospitality and Thirty-five Dollars honorarium. For one day workshop, transportation, (or mileage), hospitality plus Fifty Dollars honorarium.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE SAID: --

"Mrs. Blanche Ralston has a feeling for public interest and can effectively bring to her audience, social data so needed, if we are to successfully solve our problems in the field of community and social welfare. She can draw on her own wide experience in public life. She knows how to inspire others with her social vision, which grows out of first-hand observations of the deep human problems which concern us all." -

Margaret A. Hickey
Honorary President
National Federation of Business
and Professional Women

"Over a period of years I was closely associated with Mrs. Ralston in activities connected with the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs. Richly endowed by nature with a fertile brain, unusual talent for speaking, and boundless energy, Mrs. Ralston made an ideal state president. Records reveal accomplishments of distinction in her administration of the Federation and in other services for our country throughout the years. In my opinion and in the opinion of more able critics Mrs. Blanche M. Ralston is an unusually talented speaker, one who is capable of discussing chosen topics with ease, ability and charm." -

Mrs. Sam Covington
Former President of the
Miss. Federation of Women's Clubs

"Mrs. Robert S. Ralston, known to her great number of devoted friends as 'Blanche', was associated with me for a number of years in a nation-wide project of the Federal government. She knows not only her beloved South but all of the country; and she has friends, and hence intimate sources of information, practically everywhere in the forty-eight States. Her experience as an administrator and her skill in dealing honestly and persuasively with people have given her a rare background. As a speaker, she is witty and brilliant; but, unlike some clever people, she has the generous and kindly qualities of the good neighbor who tries always to use the gifts of understanding and humor and gentleness to protect and to expand the community heritage. A lady of courage and of character." -

Florence Stewart Kerr
Former Asst. Administrator
Work Projects Administration

"It is a pleasure to recall Mrs. Ralston's contribution as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges, some 20 odd years ago. Her activities were indicative of intelligent understanding of the problems presented to the Board, independence of thought, and conscientious action. On the Campus of the University, not only was she welcomed in the family circle, but also, in Fulton Chapel she delighted an audience of students and faculty in song and in public address. In view of the foregoing facts relative to my own observation, as well as her subsequent service in Government positions, with executive experience, I feel that Mrs. Ralston is exceptionally well qualified to stand on the lecture platform or to entertain and instruct smaller groups as in Women's Clubs. All such will be highly pleased with her presence and performance."

Alfred Hume
Former Chancellor
University of Mississippi

"In her talk before the Greenville Garden Club, Mrs. Ralston not only gave valuable practical information on creating a livable garden, but illumined her remarks with fine humor, deep feeling for the beauty of gardens and of nature, and a profound understanding of the aspirations of the human heart."

Allew Haycroft
President Greenville Garden Club

"Mrs. Ralston is a brilliant and versatile lady who speaks from first hand experience on a wide range of subjects. Her lectures are at times profound, powerful and objective--reflecting the wisdom and insight of the philosopher. Again they are filled with twinkling satire, warm sympathy, humor, and poignant beauty--the beauty of great art and fine poetry. Hers is a quiet charm and scintillant wit which make listening to her a rich and pleasant experience."

H. C. Hull
Supt. Morgan City Schools
Morgan City, Mississippi

"I have always considered Mrs. Ralston as one of the outstanding women speakers in this country. The first time I heard her I was greatly impressed by her words of wisdom, her manner of presentation, and the way in which she captivated her audience, holding them from the very first word until the end. She has been a student of all phases of our Americana, of our history, and of our various orginizations which help produce a better United States. She has a keen ability for stating the facts about any subject and for reaching conclusions which can be adapted to everyday life. Her manner of presentation is unique, and those who have heard her can attest to the fact that she creates a mood in her audience which brings the speaker and each individual immediately in close contact with the other. Any organization would be fortunate to have the privilege of hearing this very fine speaker."

Chas. F. Bryan

Chas. F. Bryan
Pres. Tennessee Folklore Society
Assistant Professor of Music
George Peabody College for Teachers

June 20, 1949

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SRC Inf Reg.

Returned stamps & sent pub list 2/3/50 HCF

Jacksonville, Fla.
February 1, 1950.

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I understand that a recent issue of your magazine "New South" carried an article about the negro housing situation in Jacksonville.

Would you be kind enough to mail a copy to me, for which I am enclosing stamps. *

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs) Florence G. Norman

*This information is wanted by a Sunday School class actively interested in better housing for the negroes of Jacksonville.

Please mail c/o Green Mfg. Co.
Box 927
Jacksonville, Fla.

DR

February 3, '50

Mrs. Robert S. Ralston
Coahoma, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ralston.

We are glad to have your letter, and hope we can be helpful.

I have sent off quite a bundle of printed things, most of them quite fresh. If you can wade through them you will find many facts that will be handy.

Do join us again. Dues are now three dollars a year, and that will make you a member of the Council ~~of~~ as a whole, of its Mississippi Division, and a subscriber to New South.

The pamphlets add up to about three dollars, too. Bargain: send in your dues and we'll forgive all back dues, and forgive the pamphlets, too!

My father was reared in Jonestown, which makes me the more your friend!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC Inf Reg

Joan Laucher
Route #5
Marion, Ohio

February 3, 1950

Dear Sirs:

I am a senior in high school and I have chosen "The Negro Problem in America," as my topic for our term paper we have to write in our Democracy class.

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me some information concerning this important problem.

Sent 2/8/50 HEF

Please send to:

Miss Joan Laucher
Route #5
Marion, Ohio

Thanking you in return. Please send it as soon as possible.

17- Info Requests

6 February 1950

Miss Audrey Ann Appel
Somers House
2100 Foxhall Road
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Miss Appel:

As you requested in your letter of January 31, we are sending you separately some material which will give you the information you wanted.

We are also enclosing a leaflet describing the Council itself and an annotated publications list, in which you may find other material which could be useful to you.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Somers House
2100 Forhall Road
Washington 7, D.C.
January 31, 1950

Dear Sirs,

I would greatly appreciate it if you could either answer yourselves, or send me material which would answer the questions: 1) What is the South's justification for segregation, and 2) how does the South get around Article XIV of the Constitution which states "nor shall any state deprive any persons of life, liberty, or property," to have segregation? Do you not think this prohibits segregation?

This material could aid me immensely in writing a term paper on the Negro problem in the South today.

Thank you kindly.

Yours truly,

Audrey Ann Appel
(address above)

SRC Pub List
Hollow Promises / Law & Discrimination (Sept '49 NS)
Nov-Dec NS
Art. of Henderson case

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1950
Southern Regional Council

February 6, 1950

SRC Inf Req

Dear Sir,

Would you send me all the information you have on the colored race. I am working on a school project and would like it as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Yours truly

Lucille Hawkins
5416 Lennon Road
Swartz Creek
Michigan

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

17- Info. Requests

6 February 1950

Miss Mildred D. Hoyt
928 Willow Road, #2
Palo Alto, California

Dear Miss Hoyt:

In reply to your recent request for information about interracial programs in the South, we are sending you under separate cover a number of our publications which will give you some idea of the Council's program in that field. Our program is a broad one devoted mainly getting and disseminating the facts about the region's problems and progress in health, education, welfare, law enforcement, race relations, and so on. For specific action programs, we rely on our State Divisions, local chapters, and our members who are scattered widely throughout the region.

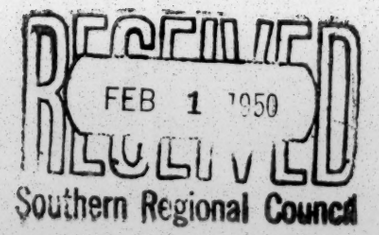
Although we have no special program related to youth and education, our publications are widely used in schools and colleges throughout the Southern States. You will see from the publications list I am sending the kinds of things we distribute.

An interesting program has been carried on in New Orleans for the past few years. There, teachers of both races have annually met together in a training institute in order to discuss their common interests and plan ways to deal with common problems. Various civic and church groups have cooperated in sponsoring this institute, and the teachers have received teaching credit for their attendance. You may be able to get further information about the Institute from Mrs. Irving H. Cohn, Executive Secretary of the New Orleans Chapter of the Southern Regional Council, 1122 Lowerline, New Orleans, La.

For information about other programs, the following sources may prove helpful: the NAACP; the Southeastern Area Student Council of the YWCA (63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Ga.); the National Student Association (304 N. Park St., Madison 5, Wisconsin); and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen (P.O. Box 577, Chapel Hill, N.C.).

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

January 29, 1950
928 Willow Road, #2
Palo Alto, California



The Southern Regional Council
Executive Director
Room 432-63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

As a doctoral candidate in the School of Education at Stanford University I am doing research in interracial relations with special emphasis on programs active in the southern states at this time. May I ask you to cite for me specific programs and persons, especially in relation to youth and education. I will appreciate any aid or guidance which you care to give me.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) Mildred D. Hoyt

Mildred D. Hoyt

Enc.

PO Box 577
Chapel Hill
Fellowship of S. Churchmen
NAACP - 20 W 40th St, NYC 18
YWCA - Sec Area
Student Council
U.S. Nat'l Student Assoc.
AFO, Rose Ryle (Mrs. John)
Inst.
Inter. Educ NS
Alumni
Pub. List
Oct 49 NS
Nov-Dec 49 NS
Survey leaflet
2011 N. Park St
Madison 5, Wisc.

SRC Inf Reg

622 South Marion Street
Covington, Virginia
February 6, 1950

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

During Negro History Week, I am to participate in a forum discussing the question: "Are Negro Leaders Endangering The Progress of Race Relations With Their Interracial Marriages?"

Please send me all available information at your disposal which will help in an intelligent development of this subject.

Include:

1. The names of several leaders so married.
2. The Pros and Cons with regard to such marriages, and
3. Any statistical results of surveys, made to determine the effect of such marriages on race relations

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Very truly yours,
George D. Hill, Jr.

SRC - Inf Reg.

February 7, 1950

Mr. Ray Warwick
United Steelworkers of America
District 38, C. I. O.
Room 219, 610-16th Street
Oakland 12, California

Dear Ray:

Having been in the same position yourself, you can sympathize, I'm sure, with this apologetic and unhelpful answer to your letter. Things have been going on locally, but we haven't been able to get them into print. I'm sending separately some odds and ends about community programs in general. Also the follow-up report, crudely annotated, on the Jax survey.

The only other thing I can give you is a brief description of three of SRC's local-action projects which are doing some good.

(1) Self-surveys. About four or five in various stages -- the farthest-along in Greenville, S. C. There, the findings are mostly complete and should be published soon. The survey aroused a lot of enthusiasm among the townsfolk, and the wholesome by-products were about the same as in Jacksonville: Negro co-chairmen, new respect, improved newspaper practices, allocation of money for Negro schools, new branch of the YWCA for Negroes, etc. Sponsor is the Council of Social Agencies. In view of the Willie Earl lynching and trial, maybe there's an angle for you here.

(2) Program with church women ("The Fellowship of the Concerned"). Under Mrs. Tilly's direction, several thousand church women scattered about the South have signed a pledge to get busy when tension arises, to push for equal justice, and so on. Some of them turned out for the Klan flogging trials in Rome. In Atlanta a group of them called on the judge following a near-lynching in his courtroom. A number of them in Georgia have brought pressure on their legislators to get behind the Anti-Mask Bill. It looks as though money may be found to get the program rolling in other states, too.

(3) "Race in the News". This little booklet is turning out to be a giant-killer. I wouldn't have believed it, but newspapers all over the place are showing the effect of it. What's happening is that delegations of church women, Negro civic leaders, preachers, and sundry "liberals" are calling on their local editors, booklet in hand. (It has already been sent to every paper, daily and weekly, in the South.) Of course, the newspapers don't go all the way down the line, and they don't change overnight. But, when they realize that somebody in the community is keeping tabs on such things, they begin to improve. In Atlanta (following the "treatment") both the Journal and the Constitution have begun using courtesy titles, pictures, and decent news and feature stories about Negro happenings. The same is true of at least a dozen Southern metropolitan dailies. In more primitive places, they have started capitalizing "Negro" and cutting down on crime headlines featuring race.

Sketchy, I know, but maybe you can pick up a sentence or two.

All goes well -- except financially. This will go down in SRC history as the Tight Belt Era. Publicity comes out pleasingly. Does any of it ever get out there? Since it's an election year in Georgia, Talmadge is beating the tom-toms over us again. It seems I have made the mistake of being one of the two plaintiffs in a new county-unit suit.

We look forward to seeing you and Anna this Spring. Meanwhile, everybody's best to both of you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming

United Steelworkers of America

DISTRICT 38, C. I. O.

ROOM ~~508~~ 219, 610-16TH STREET

OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA

CHARLES J. SMITH
DIRECTOR

ARNOLD F. CAMPO
REPRESENTATIVE

TELEPHONE TWINOAKS 3-5466

February 3, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

How's everything going? We read the New South every issue and keep up with SRC as best we can. When we come to Atlanta on vacation next Spring we hope to see all you SRCers.

I'm writing for some help. On February 25 I'm to speak at a UAW civil rights conference on the panel for "How to Handle Discriminatory Problems in the Community." Do you have any already prepared material on the work of the local committees -- such as their study of tension areas and programs to ease them? Also, anything about mayor's advisory committees and their work. And any follow-up on the results of the Jacksonville survey.

If you have such materials, or any other that is appropriate, will you shoot them to me at the above office address. I'll appreciate it very much.

Anna joins me in sending best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

Ray

Ray Warwick

SRC - Int Reg

February 7, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue,
N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sirs:

I am writing a term paper on Negro (racial) Preguddices in Sociology.

I was wondering if you would send me the pamphelt "Understanding Our Neighbors." Also please send me any other information dealing with the racial problem that you may have.

Please send me this information as soon as possible.

I thank you very much for your trouble.

My address is:
Miss Carolyn Muddell
Liberty, Indiana
Rural Route #3

Sincerely,

Carolyn Muddell

Could you send pamphlet
Send Book list
2/13/51

SRC Int. Rel.

February 8, 1950

Mrs. Robert L. Kirk
1209 Jefferson
Paducah, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Kirk:

Thank you for your letter of February 5th. Under separate cover we are sending you two of the four pamphlets that you requested, together with a list of the audio-visual materials available from this office. We do not have the pamphlets, "The Negro in America," or "Seeking to be Christian in Race Relations."

However, we are directing your request to the Southern Regional Council at 63 Auburn Avenue, NE. I believe they will be able to send these two pamphlets to you.

Cordially,

afm/bw

Alexander F. Miller

CC: Southern Regional Council

10¢ coin
Ill "K

SRC Inf Reg

8 February 1950

Mr. Wright Bryan, Editor
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bryan:

Yesterday your secretary called this office and asked us for material on the Negro in Atlanta to send to a student at the Loomis School in Connecticut.

This is to advise you that we are sending you separately the material you requested.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

SRC Inq Rq

February 9, 1950

Mr. Ronald A. Wittreich
Tiger Inn
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Wittreich:

I am sorry to say that we have nothing comprehensive in print on recreational opportunities for Negroes. Enclosed is a copy of New South for October, 1949, which contains progress reports on racial matters for six southern states. Several of them, including that on Florida, mention developments in recreation.

As to the question you pose, there is no doubt that the Negro's recreational and social behavior is heavily determined by the segregation pattern. There is no reason to believe that there would be any marked difference in this respect between the two racial groups if opportunities were equal or identical. Whatever differences there might be should almost certainly prove to be the result of cultural conditioning rather than inherent traits.

For detailed information on your subject, I might suggest that you write the following organization:

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

enc.

Natl Rec Assn
315 4th Ave
New York, N.Y.

Tiger Inn
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey
February 7, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Attention: Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director

Dear Sir:

I am doing research work for the Department of Psychology at Princeton University on patterns of segregation in the South. In particular, we are interested in discrimination and segregation which effects the colored man's recreational and pleasure travel opportunities. Unfortunately, I have been unable to discover a comprehensive discussion on this particular subject. I am of the hope you might forward such information or refer me to the correct sources for this intelligence.

For instance, the movies today are certainly one of our chief forms of amusement, but what sort of differential exists between Southern white and negro affording the former greater opportunities for such entertainment? What is the ratio of theaters available to each group? Or take parks and swimming pools, what opportunities do or do not exist for recreation for the negro here? Perhaps specific facts and figures are not available in which event the questions to be answered are:

1. What are the chief recreational and social outlets for the negro in the South?

2. Is the recreational and social behavior a result of inherent human desires and needs or one forced upon the negro through the whole discrimination and segregation pattern.

As I understand it, there is an attempt to establish a negro ocean resort below Daytona Beach, Florida, known as Bethune Beach. This would seem to indicate a distinct lack of opportunity for negroes to enjoy the Florida seashore pleasures of sunning, relaxing, and bathing; would you say this is so? There does exist, however, a municipal beach in Miami known as Virginia Beach. Where may I find the story on this forward step in colored welfare? What other cities have allocated such beach priveleges?

As I say, I would be ever so grateful for any information or references you may be able to forward to me. I hope I may hear from you in the near future.

Yours very truly,

Ronald A Wittreich

Ronald A. Wittreich

Jacksonville, Florida Feb. 11, 1910

Dear Mr. Mitchell

I am a missionary in South India and interested in such things as building, sanitation, irrigation, etc. for underprivileged groups. I am especially keen to know about economical and simple ways, materials & how people can help themselves. I just visited Macedonia Georgia where Mr. Thomas Mitchell lived and was advised by Art Wiser to talk with you as from your experience you could locate to point out places I should visit where such work is most instructive. I plan to be in Atlanta on Feb. 15th and will call you. If it is possible & convenient for you to spare me about 15 or 20 minutes I would be very grateful. I will call your business address, and if I don't reach you I'll call your home address.

Yours sincerely,
Charles Heineman

Sent Singers in Slavery
2/15/50 psb

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC Int. Rel.

Box 172
Bob Jones University
Greenville, S. C.

February 13, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

In writing a term paper, I find I need some material concerning the Negro spiritual. I would appreciate it very much if you would send to me any material which you might have on this subject.

I am a student at Bob Jones University, and my English instructor suggested that I write to you.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Swanson

Sent pub list 2/16/50 HCF

SRC Inf Req

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1950
Southern Regional Council

Jenners, Pennsylvania
February 13, 1950

Conference On Education and Race Relations
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am making a project for P.O.D., and would appreciate it very much if you would send me all the information you have available on the race relationship between the Negro and the White.

I would like to take this time to thank you for the time you will give in granting my request.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Helen Panek
Jenners, Pennsylvania

SRC - Int Rel

February 14, 1950

Miss Ruby Bradley
Rosedale Consolidated School
Rosedale, Mississippi

Dear Miss Bradley:

Mr. Ralph McGill has asked the Council to send you what we could in answer to your letter to him of February 7.

The most useful thing is the manual on F.E.P.C. copy of which we are mailing to you. You might also find some help in our pamphlet The Negro in our Economy.

One of the things useful to be remembered in the controversy is the importance of the country's getting for itself a trained level-headed resourceful body of persons who can work with private individuals in this difficult and new branch of personnel management. I think a good many instances could be found in which southern employees who have had experience of the services of for instance, the secretary of an urban league, have praised quite highly the help they got in this regard. People are frightened of possible administrative powers in a field in which little experience exists.

So, it might be worth while to examine some instances of personnel adjustment in industries or factories with a bi-racial body of employees.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Gen. Untabulated

Rosedale Consolidated School

R. H. JACKSON, SUPERINTENDENT

Rosedale, Mississippi

February 7, 1950

Ralph McGill
Editor
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am entering a contest sponsored by the D. A. R. The subject is "A High School Student's View on F E P C". Material on this subject is very hard to find. I read your article in the November issue of the Atlantic on Civil Rights for The Negro. Would you please send me all the information on the F E P C that you now have.

I would appreciate a reply at your very earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,
Ruby Bradley

Gentlemen SRC - my Bo

Sent pub list 2/16/50

Please send me any free material you have on the subject, "Civil Liberties in America."

Thank you.

Joan Carlson
Seward, Nebraska

February 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Would you please send to:

Miss Elizabeth C. Belcher
25 Westover Street
West Roxbury, Massachusetts

any information you have concerning the work and purposes of the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Winifred Cole
Winifred Cole, secretary to Miss Belcher

SPC: Ny Rg

February 17, 1950

Mr. Freeman Drake, Sur.
Roanoke, Alabama

Dear Mr. Drake:

We were not able to get the information you requested in your letter of February 11.

However, we did learn that you can get that information by writing to

Mr. Emory O. Jackson
Birmingham World Office
17th Street near Fourth Avenue
Birmingham, Ala.

How are you getting along?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Southern Regional Council.
Atlanta. Ga.

Roanoke. Ala.
Rout. 4.
Feb 11th 1950

Dear sirs:

Will you be so kind as to please tell me if possible the Official address of the N.A.A.C.P. that are putting a drive for membership.

I Wants it for a neighbor of mine he heard the radio Broad Cast yersterday but didnt keep the address. I Wants him to keep up his spirit.

We will be thankful to know who made the anouncement. my membership of it is in Birmingham. Ala.

I will appreciate and thank you for it

yours Sincerely:
Freeman Drake. Sr.

SRC - Int Reg

February 20, 1950

Mr. John W. Mosenis
2515 Floyd Ave.
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mosenis:

Here is a set of our pamphlets with a few others thrown for good measure. The set by itself costs two dollars and this is a bill. We hope you like them.

Why don't you become a member of the Council? We would like to have you. Three dollars plus two dollars would be five dollars. Membership blank is on page 5 of leaflet "What Kind of South Do You Want?" Come on and join us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

John W. Morris
2515 Floyd Ave.
Richmond, Va.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs:

I am very anxious to have a series of pamphlets concerning the southern regions of the United States. I need them for my class in Southern Regions at the Richmond Professional Institute and am unable to obtain them from our book store. Please send them to me at the earliest possible date and bill me for same. I am not certain of the exact price of these pamphlets and therefore can not enclose check.

With kindest regards for your service I am:

Sincerely yours,
John W. Morris

SRC Inq Reg

Sent pub Dist
3/8/50 RE

1429 A Chino
Santa Barbara
February 21, 1950

Southern Regional Council
62 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Our class is studying race prejudice. I am particularly interested in the Negro situation in the South. Will you please send me information on this subject?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely
(Miss) Betty Snyder

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

17-Info Requests

Shilah, Virginia
February 21, 1950

Commision on Interracial Cooperation Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me information on the following persons: W. E. B. Du Bois, and Dean Dixon.

Cincerely yours,
(Miss) Mildred Ashton

Pub. List - 28 Feb 50
Suggested:
Assoc for Study of Negro Life & History
1538 Ninth St., N.W.
Wash. 1, D.C.

JPS.

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC
Lay Reg

WHITE DEER-SKELLYTOWN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

RAY VINEYARD, SUPERINTENDENT

WHITE DEER, TEXAS

SKELLYTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
D. V. BIGGERS

WHITE DEER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
H. T. PEACOCK

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
FRED MULLINGS

DIRECTOR OF GUIDANCE AND SECONDARY CURRICULUM
MRS. B. R. WEAKS

February 22, 1950

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am developing a class unit on the subject "Americans All". If you have any material that would aid, would you please send it. I will be glad to defray the necessary expenses.

Yours truly,
Marsene Weaks
(Mrs. B. R. Weaks)

Duplicate request. SRC has already sent. pcc

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

17. Info Requests

Owens, Virginia
February 24, 1950

Commission and Interracial Coop. Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send me information on James Weldon Johnson, Rosemond Johnson, Dr. Charles R. Drew, Ernest Everett Just and W. E. B. Du Bois. Please send the information C.O.D.

Pub. List - 28 Feb 50

Thank you!

Yours truly
Margaret Cuyler

Suggested: Assoc. for the Study of Negro Life & History
1538 Ninth St, N.W.
Wash. 1, D.C.

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

1PS

Our Lady of the Elms College
Chicopee, Massachusetts
February 26, 1950

SRC
Dry Reg

Dear Sir:

I am a junior in college and very much interested in the inter-racial problem.

As I intend to write a term paper on the "Negro's Condition in the South", I would greatly appreciate any information you might send pertaining to the subject.

Thank you -

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely,

Eileen M. Kattar

SRC - Inf. Req

February 27, 1950

Mrs. Marion M. Estes
Route 1 Lumpkin Road
Augusta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Estes:

I send you some pamphlets which may be of help.

The printed studies done by the National Planning Association for the Committee of the South, 800 Twenty-First Street, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C. would be helpful, but I do not have copies of them.

It seems to me that two main things to have a care for are the location of industry and the future pattern of land ownership in our agriculture. Thus far, industry has concentrated in the Piedmont area though paper has gone to the coastal fringe. We need much more industry, particularly processing industry, in the whole plantation belt.

It is a long story, but the pattern of land ownership worked out under slavery and the plantation system in the whole plantation belt is still a governing factor in much of our hanging back in politics and progress. We have made a fair dent with a reviving pattern of family farm owenrship. Just now, while our crops are changing over, it is touch and go what happens to the land. If it falls out again into big blocks worked by day laborers, that is not healthy; if it falls into good sized family farms, to my mind, that is the very healthiest thing. A South with plenty of industry and a democratic farming economy would be pretty nice.

We would like to have you join the Council. There is a blank inside the brown leaflet entitled "What Kind of South Do You Want?"

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Route 1, Lumpkin Road
Augusta, Georgia
February 20, 1950

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Church
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

A study club of which I am a member has chosen for the year's subject the Southeastern States--politics, geography, history, economics, education and culture. The study has been divided chronologically, and it is my duty to report upon the probable future of the Southeast. I am writing to you in the hope that you can direct me to some source for the necessary data, if you are unable to provide material for use in writing a paper referring to the Southeast's best outlook.

I will greatly appreciate any advice you can give me, and will welcome your suggestions for research.

Yours truly,

Shirley Estes

Mrs. Marion M. Estes

RECEIVED
FEB 22 1950
Southern Regional Council

17-14/a Requests

28 February 1950

Mr. Melvin R. Lemberg
303 SW 25th Street
M iami 45, Florida

Dear Mr. Lemberg:

In reply to your recent request for information on the status of Negro labor in American industry, we regret to say that we have nothing in print on your particular subject. We are enclosing a list of our publications so that you may judge which of our materials might be helpful to you. Several of the pamphlets contain general information which might be useful in your research. We shall be glad to fill your order promptly.

For further information, you might try the latest U. S. Census of Occupations. This will give you the most recent figures, by race and type of occupation. The Negro Yearbook, published by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute (1947 is the latest edition), should be available in your University library and will give you a great deal of helpful information.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

Mr. Melvin R. Lemberg
303 S.W. 25TH Road
Miami 45, Florida

February 21, 1950

Refer to U.S. Census of Occupations

Dear Sirs,

I am a student of the University of Miami, and am at present doing research work on the labor status of Negro's in american industry. I would sincerely appreciate any information you may forward me on this topic; which you may consider as being of help to me.

Thanking you for your effort and cooperation, I remain.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin R. Lemberg.

Pub. List - 28 Feb 50 JPS

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1950
Southern Regional Council

March 2, 1950

Miss Chrystal Matthews
Box 484
Swepsonville, N. C.

Dear Miss Matthews:

I am sorry to say we have nothing in print about the early days of slavery. There are several good books on the subject, however, which you should be able to find.

About the best is a book by Frederick Law Olmstead called A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States. It was first published in 1855 and has lately been reprinted by Putnam. Any good library, such as that at Guilford College, would have it.

If we can be of further help, let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Dobsonville, N.C.
February 24, 1950
Box 484

Anti-Defamation League
11 Pryor Street, S. W.
Suite 308
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am a student in high school of the Alexander Wilson School. I am making a study of the colored race when they first came from Africa to America.

Would you please send me any free information that you have on the colored slaves as were their customs and punishments in the Colonial days.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Chrystal Matthews
Box 484
Dobsonville,
North Carolina

March 2, 1950

Mr. I. W. Bowen, Jr.
P. O. Box 66
Baptist Seminary
Louisville 6, Kenucky

Dear Mr. Bowen:

In response to your letter of February 28, I am sending separately material describing the work of this organization and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. If you have further questions that I can answer, I will be glad to do so.

I might suggest that you write the following organizations for information about their activities and the progress of Georgia Negroes in general:

Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Branch
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
204 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Let me know if we can be of further service.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

P. O. Box 66
Baptist Seminary
Louisville 6, Ky.
February 28, 1950

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am trying to find sufficient material for a theses on "The Status of the Negro in Georgia." I am especially interested in what has happened during the past ten years to improve the status of the negor in your state. This is my approach to the subject: What organizations are at work in the state for the improvement of race relations? What are their plans? How do they carry out these plans? What are the results?

If you can give me any information as to where I can find material for answers to these questions I would greatly appreciate your every effort.

Thank you for this service.

Very truly yours,
I. W. Bowen Jr.
I. W. Bowen, Jr.

Frederick Law Olmstead
A Journey in the Seaboard
Slave States
1st pub. 1855

Pat Patterson
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

Saturday
March 4, '50

Dr Mitchell -

Thank you so very much for letting me borrow your books and magazine. I'm terribly sorry that I haven't returned them before now. They were very helpful in gaining information for my paper.

I appreciate everything you have done for me. Hope I didn't monopolize too much of your time during our talk on February 22nd. I mentioned my conference with you in a letter to my Mother. She wrote back that she has asked Mrs. Shands about you. Are you not related to Mrs. Virgil Harris in Fayetteville? She is also a good friend

of our. I went to school with her sons.

Thank you again for taking up so much time with me.

I remain.

Yours sincerely,
Pat Patterson

March 6, 1950

Mr. Glenn Collins
2217 Sabine Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Collins:

We have pounds and pounds of material about discrimination. I send a select half-pound and a list of all the rest.

Maybe you would do well to take part of the subject: Discrimination and the School Systems, or Discrimination in Employment, or Discrimination on Streetcars, Bus, Trains, Etc.

If we can help you further, please call on us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

2217 Sabine Avenue
Lynchburg, Va.
March 2, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I am a pupil at E. C. Glass High School here in Lynchburg. In the near future I am expecting to make a speech on racial discrimination and Miss Mary Payne of the faculty has advised me to write to you for literature on this subject. Any material you can supply me with will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
Glenn Collins

IR

March 6, 1950

Mr. Gordon W. Blackwell, Director
Institute for Research in Social Science
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Here is a list of the principal officers of the Council's State Divisions and affiliated interracial committees. I should think they would be the most suitable people to whom to mail the leaflet about the Seminar in Intergroup Relations. It should be useful to send each of these people three or four copies.

I doubt that sending the leaflet out to our general mailing of 4,500 people would do much good because of the pretty high educational qualifications for taking part in the seminar.

What happens about Negroes? Be it noted that many officers on our list a e of the Negro Race.

With every best wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

March 1, 1950

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing several copies of a leaflet describing a six weeks Seminar in Intergroup Relations which we are convinced will be a most worthwhile undertaking. We hope to appeal to teachers, social workers, ministers, and other professional workers and lay community leaders.

Can you help in bringing this to the attention of people throughout the region. I was wondering about the possibility of a mention of the Seminar in your publication. If you could enclose a copy of this leaflet in one of your regular mailings, we would be glad to send you a supply. Or if you could send us the names and addresses of people who should receive the leaflet, we will mail direct from here.

Any suggestions which you may have along this line will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Blackwell
Director

GWB:MM

Enclosure

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Fourth Annual Program
In Intergroup Education

SEMINAR IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

A WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS AND COMMUNITY WORKERS

Second Summer Session
July 21—August 29, 1950

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
at Chapel Hill

●

WITH THE COOPERATION OF
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

WHY A SEMINAR IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS?

No region in the United States has been studied as thoroughly by social scientists as has the South. A pressing need is to develop techniques and approaches which apply this knowledge in the improvement of Southern communities. The Seminar in Intergroup Relations will stress the community as a setting for the adjustment of intergroup tensions, especially through school, church, law enforcement and other local agencies.

The program will enroll a varied group of lay and professional community leaders, including especially public school and college teachers, ministers, health educators, social workers, and law enforcement officers.

Attention will be focused on the particular needs and problems of participants in applying social science principles to the understanding and adjustment of intergroup problems within their own occupational and community situations. Special assistance will be given to teachers on curriculum, teaching methods, and other school problems. Those interested in research methods in the field of intergroup relations will also be given special attention.

HOW THE SEMINAR WILL WORK

Under the Seminar procedure individual and group exploration will be supplemented by lectures by the director and consultants. The Seminar will be scheduled for two hours each morning with the remainder of the day available for individual and group work. Seminar participants may, if they wish, register in addition for any half course which does not conflict with the time of the Seminar. Possibilities for a half course include the following: Race and Culture Contacts, Regional Sociology of the South, Educational Sociology, Folk Sociology, Experimental Sociology, Philosophy of Education, Mental Hygiene, Guidance in the School, and Curriculum Construction.

THE SEMINAR STAFF

Director: Rupert C. Koeninger (Ph.D., Ohio State University), Head, Department of Sociology, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas.

Assistant Director: Helen L. Macon (M.A., University of North Carolina), Social Studies Teacher, Central High School, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Graduate Assistant: W. D. Amis (A.B., Swarthmore).

Consultants:

Gordon W. Blackwell—community organization; regional sociology of the South; research techniques.

Guy B. Johnson—the Negro; race contacts and acculturation.

Dorothy McCuskey—teacher education; curriculum.

Howard W. Odum—folk regional sociology; race relations.

H. Arnold Perry—elementary education; social studies; supervision.

Daniel O. Price—research techniques; experimental sociology.

Rupert B. Vance—regional sociology of the South; population.

The Seminar will have a comfortable meeting place immediately adjacent to the library of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the laboratory-workshop of the Institute for Research in Social Science. The research files of the Institute with all their wealth of material on the South and on intergroup relations will be available to the Seminar.

Other activities available to Seminar students will include participation when desired in dramatics, University lectures and the abundant recreational opportunities of the gymnasium and playing fields, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and the Morehead Planetarium.

ENROLLMENT AND REGISTRATION

Application required: Application blanks must be filled out by those wishing to enroll in the Seminar. These forms may be obtained from the Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 1171, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, or from one of the regional offices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (see below for addresses).

Eligibility: To be eligible for the Seminar, which will be limited to 40 persons, one must have the bachelor's degree with some work in sociology or cultural anthropology.

Credit: It is expected that enrollees will be of three types:

(1) Those not desiring academic credit. (These must register just the same, paying regular fees and tuition.)

(2) Those desiring to transfer credit for the course to some other institution. (These individuals must submit transcript of their undergraduate record.)

(3) Those desiring to use the course toward an advanced degree in the Graduate School of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. (These individuals must fill out an ap-

plication blank for admission to the Graduate School and must submit an undergraduate transcript. Admission to the Graduate School would be provisional pending receipt of the applicant's scores on the Graduate Record Examination which may be taken at a later time. Not more than 9 quarter hours credit in courses of the workshop type may be used in a graduate degree program.)

Registration: Registration will take place on July 21 in Room 407, Alumni Building. Seminar participants should register for Sociology 303, Seminar in Intergroup Relations, 6 quarter hours credit (4 semester hours). Requests for credit in education will be considered and passed upon before or at the time of registration, in terms of the student's program.

Seminar participants may take an additional half course in any field for 3 quarter hours credit (2 semester hours) at no additional tuition cost. This additional work must not conflict with the regular hours of the Seminar and it is desirable that the supplementary course be closely related to the field of intergroup relations.

Costs:

Registration fee (includes privilege of library, infirmary, gymnasium, student union)		$ 12.50
Tuition:	Out-of-state students	60.00
	In-state students	25.00
Board and Room (estimated)		100.00

Housing: Communications regarding houses, apartments, rooms in Chapel Hill, and dormitory rooms for men should be addressed to Mr. J. E. Wadsworth, 22 New East Annex.

Communications regarding housing accommodations for women should be addressed to Dr. Katherine K. Carmichael, Dean of Women, South Building.

FELLOWSHIPS

A limited number of fellowships will be available. Application should be made to your nearest office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews:

1514 First National Bank Bldg., *Atlanta* 3, Ga.
1110 First National Bank Bldg., *Birmingham*, 3, Ala.
121 East Third St., Room 301, *Charlotte* 2, N. C.
201 Realty Bldg., *Louisville* 2, Ky.
418-19 Commerce Title Bldg., *Memphis* 3, Tenn.
406 Calumet Bldg., *Miami*, Fla.
513 Pan American Bldg., *New Orleans* 12, La.
616 State Planters Bldg., *Richmond* 19, Va.

For application blanks for admission and for further information, write to:

Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 1171, Chapel Hill, N. C., or to one of the regional offices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

9 March 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
65 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a sample listing (4 or 5) of articles on the race issue as listed in the Mount Vernon Foundation service? My work at present deals with all phases of the issue, and I have no particular items in mind. Any information which you have on hand will be of service to me.

Thank you kindly for your assistance.

Yours truly,

Wm. H. Bramlette

Rev. Wm. H. Bramlette
2305 Medford Court East
Ft. Worth, Texas

Sent pub list 3/13/50 ACF

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

607 West University
Champaign, Illinois
March 10, 1950

Committee on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

Our organization, the Student-Community Interracial Committee of Champaign-Urbana and the University of Illinois is making plans for a campus-wide observation of Negro History Week April 23-30. Since National Negro History Week occurred during semester vacation, we have arbitrarily chosen a week that fits into the University calendar.

We assume that you participated in this activity last month, and we would like to know if you can be of any aid to us. We need to find exhibits, movies, radio scripts, literature, etc., as well as some outstanding speaker or artist to bring to our community that week. Would you please correspond with me if have available or can help us to obtain any of the things I mentioned? Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Marilyn Lichton

Marilyn Lichton
Education Committee
Student-Community Interracial Committee

Sent pub'l'n
3-20-50
HAF

March 10, 1950

Gentlemen

Please send me some information regarding racial relations in your state. We are making reports at school.

Thank you

Joan Eischeid
Rt. 3 Box 409
Okla. City, Okla.

JR

March 10, 1950

Mr. Alan D. Kandel
Associate Director
Southwestern Jewish Community Relations Council
1003 Scanlan Building
Houston 2, Texas

Dear Alan:

I am sorry too that we didn't have a chance to talk further at George Mitchell's.

We are glad to have you as a subscriber to New South. You should have by now the copies of the January-February issue which you requested. I'm also enclosing a publications list; if there is anything on it that looks useful to you, let me know and I will send it on.

The best way we can help, I believe, is by sending you the list of our members in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. There are not too many of them. The only rule the Council has about its membership list is that the names be used for direct contact (in person or by letter) and not for circular mailings.

Unfortunately, our membership records person will not be in the office until next week. I will send the list as soon as she has it prepared.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

Southwestern Jewish Community Relations Council

S. Thomas Friedman
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PHONE CHARTER 2633

1003 SCANLAN BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

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DALLAS

March 6, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Harold C. Flemming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I was sorry that you had to slip out early during the gathering at George Mitchell's house last Thursday since I had hoped to chat with you about one or two things. Since it will most likely be a year until I see you again, I am sending you this note.

I wonder if you could provide me with the names of those individuals in the states of Texas, Oklahoma and Northeastern Louisiana with whom the Southern Regional Council has been in contact in recent years. I may know some of them already but having their names will be a great asset to our work here in the Southwest.

Furthermore, I would like to receive the NEW SOUTH regularly and am enclosing a check in the correct amount. I would also appreciate twenty-five (25) copies of the January-February, 1950 edition on New Orleans if they are still available.

1.50 ck
MCK.
CRC. Fes.

It was good to see you again in Atlanta and I am only sorry that our offices are separated by a thousand miles of Texas. With kind personal regards, I am

Cordially,

Alan D. Kandel

Alan D. Kandel
Associate Director

enclosure
ADK:ccg

140 East 63rd St.
New York, N.Y.
March 11, 1950

Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

In a book I am writing for boys and girls I want to include a brief account of the progress (or lack of it) of Negroes in recent years. In the New York Times of

March 5. I read a very interesting account of the survey which your Council has made. It seems to me that this report would be helpful to me in giving me authentic information.

Would it be possible for me to get a copy of the report? If there is a

Charge will you be kind enough to let me know what it is?

I should be most appreciative of your help. If you know of any other material I should be glad to know about it.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Gertrude Hartman

RECEIVED
MAR 14
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1950
Southern Regional Council

628 Highland Circle
Tupelo, Mississippi
March 13, 1950

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have been reffered to you by the American Council on Race Relations, and I would appreciate any information on race problems and how they should be handled in all sections of the country and any other information that would be helpful in the writing of a thesis on race relations.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very sincerely,

Fraser Hunter

Fraser Hunter

FH/aw

Sent SRC material 3/13/ HCF

La Verne College
La Verne Calif.

I am a student at La Verne College and am majoring in Sociology. As my term project I have selected the Southern Regional Council and also the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. I am interested in the conditions of the South, belonging to a Southern family and I would like to have as much information as possible concerning your work, what you are doing now, how it was formed by whom, and the problems, + all other information that you could let us have.

I would appreciate this very much.

Sincerely yours

Dorothy Sheet

RECEIVED
MAR 13
Council

1206 Lamont St., N. W.
Washington 10, D. C.
March 13, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

In 1945 the National Association of College Women published Suggested Reading for Fuller Racial Understanding, an annotated bibliography on the Negro in American life.

The Committee on Human Relations is attempting to reevaluate this pamphlet in light of the current emphasis upon brotherhood and intergroup relations.

Since your organization has produced and disseminated much information in these areas, the National Association of College Women takes the liberty of asking your assistance. The Association is particularly interested in

Bibliographies and reading lists
Lists of films
Sources of material on minorities in the United States

It will be grateful to receive from you any materials that you can share in the above-named areas.

Sincerely yours,

Sadie Daniel St. Clair

(Mrs.) Sadie Daniel St. Clair
Chairman, Committee on Human Relations

Request for info

March 13, 1950

Miss Muriel Rosenberg, Secretary
Los Angeles County
Conference on Community Relations
3125 West Adams Blvd.
Los Angeles 16, California

Dear Miss Rosenberg:

Race in the News is doing a lot of good hereabouts. We would be happy if your folks would get a lot of them moving.

We sent you one today. Thank you for the fifteen cents in stamps. Correct. We've still got some hundreds. They are fifteen cents straight.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CONFERENCE on COMMUNITY RELATIONS

3125 West Adams Blvd.
Los Angeles 16, California
REpublic 3-1913

56

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE COMMUNITY REPORTER

March 7, 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

It has been called to our attention that a new booklet entitled "Race in the News" has just been published by you.

Inasmuch as our program is vitally concerned with the field of human relations, we are enclosing 15¢ in stamps for one copy of the booklet, and will advise you if more is needed.

For your information, we are enclosing a brief outline of our program in Los Angeles County.

Cordially yours,

M Rosenberg

Muriel Rosenberg, Secretary

Enc.

shelved
[illegible]
Mar. 3. '50.

TO ENABLE COORDINATION, REFERRAL AND JOINT ACTION BY AGENCIES PRIMARILY DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING SOUNDER INTER-GROUP AND HUMAN RELATIONS IN LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTY.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS
3125 West Adams Boulevard
Los Angeles 16, California

REpublic 3-1913

ITS NATURE --
ITS FUNCTION --
ITS MEMBERSHIP--
ITS BUDGET--
ITS PERSONNEL

"The Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations did not emerge all at one time as a full-grown plan. Any plan for coordination of services in a community must grow and develop. It can't just happen." Neither can a plan for coordination be imposed on a group. The idea and the need for a coordinating conference must develop from the bottom up and be an expressed desire of the individuals, the people, or the groups who want to use and participate in a voluntary coordinating plan."

--Dr. Genevieve Carter, March 1947

NATURE:

The Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations is a:

1-coordinating
2-clearance
3-referral
4-counseling

organization to increase the value of services of member groups working on inter-racial, inter-faith and inter-cultural problems.

FUNCTION:

To diminish overlapping of efforts, to stimulate new programs by existing agencies or community groups, to supply speakers and materials, and to advise on plans for investigation, and action when asked. As an aid to coordination, the Conference publishes semi-monthly, "THE COMMUNITY REPORTER."

MEMBERSHIP:

Some fifty-odd agencies in Los Angeles County, with varying degrees of specialized programs, staff, budget and scope of coverage, all of whom concentrate on building stronger democratic human relations (i.e. through schools, churches, labor unions, minority groups, and in problem areas of education, housing, employment, civil rights), make up the clientele of the Conference, with the majority of them already subscribing to its coordinating functions.

BUDGET:

The operating budget is about $5,000 annually, of which half is covered by the Congregational Conference of Southern California. The County Conference is raising the other half, through civic support, and by membership dues ranging from $10.00 to $100.00, according to agency program and budget. The salary of the Executive Secretary is underwritten by the Race Relations Department, Congregational Churches.

PERSONNEL:

George L. Thomas is Executive Secretary of the Conference and is made available as Consultant on Intercultural Relations for member agencies as well as community groups throughout the County. His office is at 3125 West Adams Boulevard. Phone: Republic 3-1913.

PROGRAM OPPORTUNITY OF THE CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS:

It is a voluntary coordinating body made up of agencies and organizations in Los Angeles County whose primary function is the betterment of intercultural and interracial relations. The need for such a Conference stems largely from the nature of Los Angeles as a rapidly growing, decentralized urban center where numerous agencies, particularly newly formed organizations, find themselves working along in the field of intergroup relations without the benefit of collective thinking, planning and action. Energy is sometimes diffused and again efforts of several agencies are duplicated by working on the same local problem.

The purpose of the Conference is to effect the best community utilization of the many services offered by the various agencies. The services offered can be better integrated and skills improved through the experience of working together, evaluating results, uncovering needs, planning together, and exchanging resources.

The Conference is a clearing house where agencies with similar problems can join the forces on problems of common concern, give full community support behind legislative endeavors such as FEPC, Housing, Japanese-American resettlement bill, etc. Social Action follows after facts are considered and a logical course of action is agreed upon. At times joint action may not always result in field activities. In such cases, the Conference gives the weight behind the action.

The Executive Committee, elected by the membership, is the policy making body and it meets once each month. Joint Staff, composed of professional staff workers from the member agencies is concerned with the functional phase of the County Conference. Joint Staff also meets monthly.

The Conference has standing committees on research, education, employment, housing, membership and awards. A principal function of the Conference is to stimulate and develop better intergroup understanding through intercultural education projects, such as institutes, lectures, etc.

The Conference on Community Relations has a challenging program ahead. It has in its program the interest, time and skill of the individual organizations who voluntarily agree to work together toward a common purpose.

ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP:

American Civil Liberties Union
American Federation of Labor
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith
Claremont Intercultural Council
Community Service Organization
Duarte-Davis Environment Committee
Eagle Rock Council for Civic Unity
Greater Los Angeles CIO Council
Japanese American Citizens' League
Jewish Community Relations Council
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish Personnel Relations Bureau
Jewish War Veterans of the USA
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
Los Angeles County Committee on Human Relations
Los Angeles Urban League
Metropolitan YWCA
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Congress of American Indians
Pasadena Council of Social Agencies
Pasadena YWCA
Social Action Department, Congregational Conference, So.Calif.
Social Action Committee, Christian Churches of So. Calif.
Social Progress Commission, First Baptist Church of Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONFERENCE on COMMUNITY RELATIONS
3125 WEST ADAMS BLVD. LOS ANGELES 16, CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC 0236

The Community Reporter

TO ENABLE COORDINATION, REFERRAL AND JOINT ACTION BY AGENCIES PRIMARILY DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING SOUNDER INTER-GROUP AND HUMAN RELATIONS IN LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTY.

Vol. II - 4 February 10, 1950

One of the great challenges of our times is that of human rights. This challenge is immediate and great for our entire people. But the challenge is more important to business than is commonly suspected. Evidence of discriminations and segregations abound. When the facts are nailed down, as they were recently in Washington by the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, we are shocked. Businessmen in particular face the fact that it is we who allow the hatreds evident in segregation and discrimination to become patterns for living, to become the manners of a people -- reflected in legislative and custom patterns that are alien to democracy and to civilization. If the same facts were nailed down in San Francisco and Los Angeles, as they have been in Washington, our communities would literally be appalled. Business here would be on the spot - as it is in Washington. It is an interesting phenomenon that we in San Francisco and Los Angeles think in terms of foreign markets for future expansion. The meetings at which this dream has been developed are legion. And yet in these cities we practice the very discriminations, as a whole people and as businessmen, that would drive the varied peoples of the Pacific world from our business doors. It's time to give this important matter consideration and prompt action in the interest of a living democracy and a peaceful world.

--"Human Rights--A Business Challenge, an address by Edward W. Mehren, President, Squirt Company at Press, Radio & Advertising Chapter, AVC San Francisco, January 19, 1950

****

CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE, Washington, D.C., January 15-17, 1950:

The Civil Rights Mobilization Conference, attended by 4,000 delegates from 33 states, was a powerful demonstration in the campaign for civil rights legislation -- far more impressive than accounts in the daily press have indicated.

The large total size of the attendance, the delegations from distant states, the mass delegations from southern states, the systematic and determined lobbying of the delegates and, above all, the intensity of the delegates and the zeal they pervaded, stamped this mobilization as something far different than all previous conferences and meetings.

The mobilization produced a noticeable stir, even among many of the reluctant and case-hardened legislators usually cool to civil rights legislation.

The six delegates from California who attended the mobilization included Dr. E. I. Robinson, President of the Los Angeles NAACP and Mr. Max Mont of the National Labor Service as representative of the County Conference.

A highlight of the conference held with California legislators, was the commitment unexpectedly made by one Congressman, who was thought to be opposed to civil rights legislation, that he would support fair employment practices and oppose the Rules Change in the House.

The spirit of grim determination and the feel of growing strength carried home by the delegates, can be expected to provide a strong stimulus for increasing the pressure for civil rights legislation.

A report by Mr. Mont is forthcoming. Both Dr. Robinson and Mr. Mont are available to any organizations desirous of further information.

--by Mr. Max Mont, National Labor Service, DU 8-5174

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CONFERENCE NEWS:

MEMBERSHIP:

Renewals and new members for this year include:

Social Action Committee, Christian Churches of Southern California
Social Progress Commission, First Baptist Church of Los Angeles
Duarte-Davis Environment Committee
Pasadena YWCA
Jewish Labor Committee

MEETINGS:

The County Conference was most enthused to have Dr. Robert C. Weaver at its Education Committee meeting and at a luncheon meeting in his behalf. Dr. Weaver, Director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation Opportunity Scholarships, was in Los Angeles the week of February 1st, to interview scholarship applicants.

******

ROUND THE COUNTY, STATE AND NATION

VOTERS REGISTRATION:

I M P O R T A N T! Voters Registration closes April 5th. We suggest that organizations urge their membership to take this seriously and if they have not registered, that they do so at once.

Application of registration of voters can be had at:
Deputy Registrar of Voters' Office
808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles

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JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS' LEAGUE:

H. J. Res. 238, which provides that the "right to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race," was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives during the first session of the present 81st Congress and reported out unanimously by the Senate Judiciary Committee. HJR 238, now requires only Senate passage before it is signed. It would extend naturalization privileges to the less than 90,000 resident aliens of Oriental extraction, most of them of Japanese ancestry and almost all of whom have been resident in this country for more than a 1/4 of a century.

Write to Senators Knowland and Downey urging them to call upon Senator Lucas, Chairman, Democratic Policy Committee, to place HJR 238 on the Senate legislative calendar for early consideration.

SET-BACK: Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen's appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Army, was approved by the United States Senate. Colonel Bendetsen's attitude toward the Japanese Americans is known to be undemocratic. Several member agencies of the County Conference recorded their disapproval of President Truman's nomination of Colonel Bendetsen.

******

DISPLACED PERSONS:

HR 4567, the Displaced Persons' bill now before the Senate, has still not been favorably acted upon by Congress. It is still urged that individuals and organizations write or wire Senators Knowland and Downey. The Department of Social Action of the Congregational Conference (a member of the LACCCR) received the following wires in answer to their request to Senators Downey and Knowland to support HR 4567:

"Your telegram received and views greatly appreciated. -- Wm. F. Knowland"

"Please be assured my support displaced persons legislation. Thanks for wire.
--Sheridan Downey."

******

GENOCIDE:

The meaning of Genocide: Genocide is the destruction of a human group -- racial, ethnic, religious or national. Genocide is committed with the specific intent to wipe out the group.

On December 9, 1948, after two years of hard work, the General Assembly unanimously approved an international Convention against Genocide. Fifty-five of the fifty-eight member nations voted for it. The other three were absent.

The United Nations Convention against Genocide is now in Foreign Affairs Committee, waiting to be reported to the Senate.

You are URGED to wire Senators Downey and Knowland in care of the Senate Office Building Washington, D.C., to recommend ratification of this bill by the Senate.

Extensive materials and speakers on Genocide can be provided by calling Mr. Joseph Roos, Community Relations Committee, DU 8-2321.

****

DEMOCRACY ON THE MARCH!

Mr. Michael Freed, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, reports that the Automobile Club of Southern California has given assurance that all questions on their membership application forms pertaining to race, color, religion and nationality will be deleted.

An 85-year-old custom of racial segregation in the public school system of East St. Louis, Illinois, was erased without incident. More than 100 Negro children transferred to a school previously reserved for whites and two white children enrolled in a school formerly all Negro. --Daily News (AP) January 30, 1950

In opening the new Post Office at West Jefferson and Cimarron, Postmaster Michael D. Fanning, continued his policy of assigning personnel according to ability and seniority, without regard to race, creed or color.

In a poll recently conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 9 out of 10 (ballots were mailed to 15,000 teachers) southern college teachers favored the immediate admission of Negroes to graduate and professional schools without segregation.

On December 20th, the Cleveland City Council unanimously approved an anti-segregation provision applying to all future housing projects. The ordinance, between the city and the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority, declares "there shall be no discrimination or segregation in the selection of tenants, the fixing of rentals, or in the construction, maintenance and operation of any such project, because of race, color, creed, religion or national origin."

--American Council on Race Relations, December '49.

A N N O U N C E M E N T S

ROOSEVELT COLLEGE: A dinner is being planned in behalf of Roosevelt College of Chicago on Tuesday, March 14th at the Embassy Room, Ambassador Hotel, $5 per person. Dr. Percy Julian, world famous scientist and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Roosevelt College and Dr. Edward Sparling, president, will be the main speakers.

Roosevelt College was founded in 1945 to provide educational opportunities for persons of both sexes and various races on equal terms. The faculty and curriculum are patterned on complete academic freedom.

For dinner reservations and further information, phone Mrs. Florence White, HEmpstead 5658.

FAIR PRACTICES COMMITTEE, GREATER LOS ANGELES CIO COUNCIL: Mr. John Dial, Jr. announced that speakers are visiting all locals giving vital information on HR 4453 and S 1728, the National Fiar Employment Practices legislation.

CHURCH OF THE FELLOWSHIP OF ALL PEOPLES, SAN FRANCISCO (Rev. Howard Thurman), announced that its Fellowship Quintet will be in Los Angeles on April 28th. All organizations and individuals anxious to have them perform for their meetings, gathers, etc., may contact Rev. John Doggett at SY 4-8581 or RE 0236, for further information. There is no stated fee for a recital, the choir merely requires some coverage of expenses and would like to have honorarium for its work.

PILGRIM YOUTH FELLOWSHIP, B'NAI B'RITH YOUTH ORGANIZATION, and a number of other youth groups of different racial and religious background, are meeting together to plan a series of events designed to bring about better understanding through activities of various kinds. Much credit is due Miss Rochelle Chalip of the B'nai B'rith and the Pilgrim Youth Fellowship of the Congregational Churches.

A program to celebrate Brotherhood Week is planned for Tuesday, February 21st, 7:00 PM, 4665 Willowbrook Ave.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE has scheduled its next "Our Town" series for March 1st, 8:15 PM, at the Wilshire Temple, 636 South Hobart Blvd. (at Wilshire). The topic will be "Our Town, Its Godly and Its Godless," a panel of three clergymen concerning the contributions of religion to better citizenship in this community. Dr. E. C. Farnham, Executive Secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, Msgr. Patrick Dignan, Superintendent of Schools, Diocese of Los Angeles, and Rabbi Phineas Smoller, Executive Director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations will form the panel.

HEALTH

Dr. Ruth Temple announces that the Community Health Association has planned an all-day workshop and demonstration of health study groups and block to block plans in action on Wednesday, February 15th.

The program will begin at 12 noon with a luncheon at the Biltmore Bowl (Biltmore Hotel) at $2.25 per plate. The principal speaker will be Dr. C. Morley Sellery, Director Health Services, L.A. City Schools.

At 2:15 PM there will be a program at the Biltmore Theater including a workshop and conference led by Dr. Frank F. Tallman, Director, Bureau of Mental Hygiene, State of California. Those with reserved luncheon seats only will be able to attend.

Tickets, at this time, may be picked up at the Community Health Association, 1010 West Jefferson Blvd., RE 5455.

HOUSING

FOR YOUR CALENDAR: The California Housing Association is having a state-wide PUBLIC meeting in Oakland on Saturday, February 25th from 2 to 5 PM, in the West Lake Junior High School, to present and discuss problems on the present crisis in public housing.

Oakland has been chosen as the setting for the conference, because the city councilmen who voted to accept federal loans for public housing, are the subject for a recall election to be held on February 28th.

******

CURRENT READING SUGGESTIONS

ON GERMANY:

"Again the Goose Steps" -- Gilbert Clark
Bobb Merrill, 1949

"What the Germans Really Think", magazine article in the AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, February 1950, by IB Melchior and Will Sparks.

"Struggle for Germany", Drew Middleton
Bobbs Merrill, 1949

Report of Third National Conference on Intergroup Relations, November 1949, by American Council on Race Relations

"The Fight for Human Rights" an original radio play, script by Joseph Roos of the Community Relations Committee. Copies can be obtained by calling DU 8-2321.

SRC — Info Req.

March 15, 1950

Miss Jeanette Barrington
Box 226, University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Miss Barrington:

Many thanks for your letter.

Start in Columbia with Miss Adele Minahan. She'll tell you others to talk with. If you get a chance, drive over to Mayesville, and hunt up the South Carolina Chairman, Mr. J. M. Dabbs. Seven miles out, at Rip Raps. Mighty good man.

I am sending separately some material about the Council. Technically you ought to send us a couple of dollars, more or less, for it. Maybe you'll care to join us, for three dollars, and we'll forget about the pamphlets!

I spent five years as a kiddo on the USC campus, and so write you the more gaily!

Call on us for more, if you need it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1950
Southern Regional Council

Box 226
University of S.C.
Columbia
South Carolina.
March 9, 1950

Southern Reginal Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

First of all I want to congratulate you and your organization on the very fine work you have been doing. I am ashamed for knowing so little of your work but from what little I have gathered your organization is one of the sanest, and least radical of its kind. This clear thinking is what, it seems to me, the south needs and the only safe way to clear away prejudice.

I am a junior here at the university and trying to major in sociology - and am writing a term paper on what groups, such as yours, have done for the Negro Race. If you could send me some information and refrence material I would appreciate it very much. Is there a member of your organization here in Columbia, that might be able to spare a few minutes to talk to me?

[redacted]

This problem .... always interested me and again I want to congratulate you on your splended work.

Yours sincerly,

Jeanette Barrington

Info. Req.

March 16, 1950

Mr. Ellis L. Siders
205-5, Village
Standord, California

Dear Mr. Siders:

I can recommend to you several items:

(1)Study of Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt, Hearings before Special Subcommittee on Cotton of The Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, First Session, July 7 and 8, 1947.
(2)Material available from Senator John Sparkman of Alabama: Low-Income Families and Economic Stability, Materials on the Problem of Low-Income Families,
(3)A pamphlet, Machines in the Cotton Fields by the Council, copy being sent you individually, price $.20. Please send us that in stamps.
(4)Material available from Mr. Ernest E. Neal of the Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama on share cropping and tenure in Alabama.
(5)An issue of our small magazine yielding some figures on farm tenancy, enclosed.
(6)Our pamphlet on rural housing, also being sent you separately, cost $.20.

I can't turn in and answer your eight questions without writing you a paper. I can put my own idea very quickly. The problem is to get into the crops which will have the highest value in our growing southern industrial area and do so in a way that so far from preserving the patternof large land owenership substitute for that in very large measure a pattern of individual and skillful family owenership farm operations.

As to what the Southern Regional Council is, here is a leaflet. We are poor, but we do what we can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

ELLIS L. SIDERS • ~~130 MILES STREET~~ 205-5, Village • ~~SANTA CRUZ~~ Stanford, CALIFORNIA

March 7, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

As a graduate student doing independent research under the direction of the Stanford Food Research Institute, I am undertaking a rather comprehensive study of the rural economy of the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; North & So. Carolina and other bordering states will also be included, at least in part.

This is a large subject, which will require much first hand information. Inasmuch as the field which I propose to explore corresponds somewhat to the area in and with which you are working, I am requesting your assistance.

What I am interested in may be posed in the form of questions, somewhat as follows:

(1) What do Southern agricultural and economic experts view as the primary fault ailing the farm economy in these states?
(2) What are actual conditions today?
(3) What progress has been made in bettering the welfare of the rural people?
(4) What agencies are working in this betterment process? Are they cooperating?
(5) What is being recommended in the way of new products, new markets, new crops, etc.?
(6) How are these suggestions or recommendations received by Southern farmers?
(7) What has been the importance of the TVA to the rural families?
(8) What is the Southern Regional Council?

Very truly yours,

Ellis L. Siders

March 21, 1950

Father Higgins
National Catholic Welfare Conference
1312 Massachusetts Avenue N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Father Higgins:

I believe you asked yesterday for such printed material as we might have in the general line of Paul William's speech. I send you five copies of An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights Controversywhich was represented, I believe, in numerous passages of Paul's talk.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

SRC - Info. Req.

March 21, 1950

Dr. Hilda Kessler Gilbert
State Teachers College
Florence, Alabama

Dear Dr. Gilbert:

Dean Gomillion has requested that we mail you some of our publications for distribution to your Sociology class.

We will be pleased to do this, but rather than send you a random selection, I am enclosing a complete publications list. If you will write us the number you desire of publications of your selection, we shall be glad to fill your order promptly.

Perhaps the library at State Teachers College would like to subscribe to New South.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

ADMINISTRATIVE DEAN

March 20, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Agnes McKoy
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

Dr. Hilda Kessler Gilbert, Associate Professor of Economics at State Teachers College , Florence, Alabama, and a member of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council is interested in receiving some printed material for distribution to her class in Sociology. I would appreciate your sending to her whatever materials you may have for such distribution. I am sending to her a copy of the folder entitled, "The Changing South in Print!"

Very truly yours,

C. G. Gomillion, Secretary
Alabama Division
Southern Regional Council

CGG/r
cc: Dr. Gilbert

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FOUR-TEN BANKERS INSURANCE BLDG. - MACON, GA.
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RECEIVED
MAR 22
Southern Regional Council

March 21, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Our local Interracial Committee is deeply concerned over the hospital situation here, in regard to Negro doctors being allowed - or rather not allowed - to either be on the staff of the City-County owned hospital - tax supported - or to even go into the hospital to attend any of their own patients when it is necessary to send them to the hospital. The whole matter was brought out at one of our meetings, and we are concerning ourselves in the situation, and would like to know if you have any information as to the situation in other Southern communities. We understand from one of our local Negro doctors that in other Georgia communities, Negro doctors have the privilege of attending their patients in the hospitals, and even in some instances are on the staff.

Any information which you may have along these lines will be greatly appreciated, and if you do not have such information, if you can refer us to some other source, we shall be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Lonnie C. Harrold

(Mrs. E. B. Harrold)
920 Hillyer Avenue,
Macon, Georgia

Mr. John E. Ransone
Dir. of Hospital Services
State Dept. of Health

SRC - Info. Req.

March 22, 1950

Mr. William C. Pryor, Jr.
306 East Healey Street
Champaign, Illinois

Dear Mr. Pryor:

Very nice to have your letter of March 16. Unfortunately, Virginius is right, and we are at rope's end financially. Still, we live and we keep hoping that somebody will play out some more rope.

I send you separately pamphlets that will tell you about what the Council does.

I do wish we had money to strengthen our work with help from you. Perhaps, you can spread our good name anyway.

Are you rich enough to join the Council. That only costs three dollars a year, and we would like to have you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

306 East Healey st.
Champaign, Illinois
March 16, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Just recently, I became aware of the existence of your Council and wrote to Mr. Virginius Dabney whom, I heard, was connected with it. He referred me to you for the information I seek. He also mentioned a shortage of funds and said that it "may have to discontinue." Let me say how sorry I am. As a college student, I'm in no position to toss money your way; but if wishes were horses.....

Primarily, the functions, past and present, of the Council is what interests me. From what I could gather from a short reference to it, the Council has a program which attempts to help the South help itself. Right or wrong, I'd appreciate more specific information in this regard.

In my letter to Mr. Dabney, I asked about employment possibilities with the Council, but owing to the brief financial report he gave me, that is probably not feasible now. Just to be sure, however, I'll ask you. For the records, I leave the University of Illinois here in June with an AB in sociology--minors in political science and psychology (and with equivalent hours in history and economics).

Employment or no, my chief interest at present is in the functions of the Council. Thank you very much for any information you send.

Sincerely,

William C. Pryor, jr.

William C. Pryor, jr.

March 27, 1950

Miss Frances B. Boudolf
27 Crawford Street
University Trailer Court
Syracuse, New York

Dear Miss Boudolf:

We haven't got a lot in print about the Council itself. Here is something to go on.

Hunt up a girl named Jane Martin, now Mrs. Jane O'Brien. The last address we have for them is 522 Forest Lawn Drive, Webster, New York. She worked for the Council for years and can tell you all about it.

We now have State Divisions of the Council in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas. In Louisiana we are only organized in New Orleans. Independent State Interracial Commissions in Texas and Georgia are affiliated with the Council. In Virginia we work very closely with the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches and entirely independent of the group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

27 Crawford Street
University Trailer Court
Syracuse, New York

March 24, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I am a student of Sociology at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Since I am a southerner, I am particularly interested in a term paper I am preparing entitled "The Position of the Liberal in the South".

I should appreciate all the information you can furnish me on the Southern Regional Council and all allied councils.

Thank you for your help.

Very truly yours,

Frances B. Boudolf

Frances B. Boudolf

RECEIVED
MAR 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

Tuskegee Institute

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

M. D. SPRAGUE
LIBRARIAN

March 27, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to ask if copies of Race and the News are still available and if so, at what cost.

Yours very truly,

M D Sprague

M.D. Sprague,
S/a Librarian

Sent notes Check 3/28/50 HCF

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1950
Southern Regional Council

27 March 1950

Mrs. E. B. Harrold
920 Hillyer Avenue
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harrold:

We are very sorry that we do not have the information you requested about the admission of Negro doctors to hospitals in various Georgia communities.

However, Mr. John E. Ransom, Director, Division of Hospital Services, Georgia Department of Public Health, Atlanta, Georgia, should be able to give you this information. While we could ask Mr. Ransom to send you the material he has, it perhaps would be more effective if you yourself wrote him for it directly.

As related information, we are enclosing the most recent list of Negro doctors and dentists in Georgia. Incidentally, the Dr. Mason who is mentioned in the footnote to this list might also be able to give you some information.

If we can ever be of assistance again in the future, please let us know. I am sorry that we were unable to give you more help on all this.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.)Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

JR

March 28, 1950

Mrs. S. E. Shields
P. O. Box 297
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Shields:

Some paragraphs in a December, 1946, bulletin I am sending you summarize my ideas on trade training.

The main point to make, it seems to me, is that several million people are going to leave the old plantation belt OPD in the next ten years. Far too many of them are merely hoe hands today. Most will go into some kind of urban situation. They will need technical ability. Therefore, I favor what is called industrial arts. That does not undertake to teach finished skills, but merely to train people in materials, tools, safety, neatness, uses and dangers of electricity, and familiarity with big, noisy machinery.

If you will go and talk to Mr. Ernest Neal at Tuskegee, he can tell you how many people, in what age groups, may be leaving Alabama, when, and whence. Then talk to the Vo. Ed. people, and they can tell you why they haven't been able to teach industrial arts, what is to be done so they could, and whether they would or wouldn't.

Those things put together would make a good paper.

Sincerely,

~~Director~~
George S. Mitchell
Executive ~~Secretary~~
Director

GSM:er

P. O. Box 297
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
March 24, 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am a student in the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, Division of Secondary Education, and I am in the midst of preparing a report on the need for emphasis on vocational guidance for Negro high school students.

Information from the U. S. Office of Education, Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Higher Education, is to the effect that your office can probably supply me with additional information on this subject.

I should, therefore, appreciate very much your forwarding me at your earliest convenience any information pertaining to this subject which will help to make my report authentic and complete.

Thanking you in advance.

Very truly yours,

S. E. Shields

(Mrs.) S. E. Shields

s

March 29, 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Inf Reg

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am writing a term paper on "The Reaction of the White Press Toward the Franchise of the Negro," and I would like to know you have any material on this subject such as names of the newspapers and magazines that are against the Negro's right to vote and those who are for it. I would greatly appreciate any information or suggestions you might have.

I have heard that some newspapers actually have published threats to Negroes if they vote. Is this true? If so, could you tell me which ones they are and whether or not it will be possible for me to secure copies of those papers

Thank you very much for all of your time and trouble.

Sincerely,
Lucille Boss
Box 717
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, So. Car.

Suggested A Measure of Freedom Arnold Forster
by 4/5/50 HCF

RC IR

March 30, '50

Professor Raleigh F. Player
Alabama State College
Montgomery 1, Alabama

Dear Mr. Player,

Thank you for your letter of yesterday.

Six copies of RACE IN THE NEWS comes to 90 cents. I though you would probably not think that excessive, and so have mailed them on over to you. Do please send us the ninety cents!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

SRC - Inf Reg

March 30, 1950

Mr. Truman Metzel
213 Butterfield
Hanover, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Metzel:

We are sending today the pamphlet Voting Requirements in the Thirteen Southern States, which you requested in your wire.

As you will see, the pamphlet is several years old, and not all of the facts in it are up to date. Therefore, I am sending also a copy of our more recent publication, Race and Suffrage in the South. This booklet supersedes the earlier one and includes most of the recent changes.

I might mention two developments since then. South Carolina this year will have a referendum on elimination of the poll tax. Tennessee last year enacted several laws partially abolishing the poll tax. The effects were:

1. Passed a statutory one-year limitation on poll tax payment.

2. Exempted women from state and county poll taxes.

3. Exempted blind persons and veterans.

4. Abolished the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in state primaries only.

There have been moves repeal of the poll tax in various other Southern states, but none of them has succeeded.

If you could send us 25 cents for Race and Suffrage, we should be grateful.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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LC = Deferred Cable
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NS.JZA005 NL PD=JACKSON MISS 29=

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

ATLA= Rm 432 - 63 Auburn

SEND COPY PAMPHLET VOTING REQUIREMENTS IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES TO TRUMAN METZEL 213 BUTTERFIELD HANOVER NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLECT OR OTHERWISE=

TRUMAN METZEL..

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1950
Southern Regional Council

ECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SRC Inq-Reg

Box 211
Fayetteville State Teachers College
Fayetteville, North Carolina
April 3, 1950

Dear Sir:

If you have any material pertaining to court decisions (federal or state)or decisions of commissions (federal or State) made in 1949 affecting Negroes, kindly send me some by return mail.

I have been asked unexpectedly to prepare a paper onthe subject of court and commission decisions affecting Negroes in 1949.

Yours respectfully,
C.A. Chick, Sr.
C.A. Chick, Sr.

RECEIVED
APR 4 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sent Out so New South

6 April 1950

Margaret B. Hodges, Editor
Social Work Year Book
American Association of Social Workers
1 Park Avenue, Room 810
New York 16, New York

Dear Miss Hodges:

Enclosed is the copy of the form in which reference was made to the Southern Regional Council in the 1949 Social Work Year Book. Please note the two corrections made in the listing: (1) membership 3,500; (2) subscription price of our monthly periodical, New South, $1.50 per year.

We appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

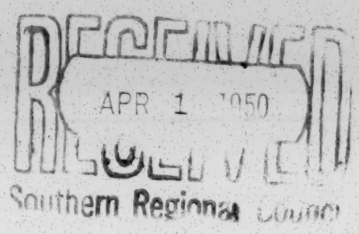
(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

ONE PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

March 31, 1950 SRC IR

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK
MARGARET B. HODGES, *Editor*



Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W. Room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

During the past year responsibility for the Social Work Year Book, formerly published by the Russell Sage Foundation, was assumed by the American Association of Social Workers. As in previous editions, the Social Work Year Book 1951 will contain a directory of agencies.

We are revising the list of agencies included in the 1949 volume. Enclosed is a copy of the form in which reference was made to your agency. Will you kindly revise this, if necessary, and return it to me.

In order to have the material up-to-date we have postponed communicating with you as long as possible. I shall, therefore, appreciate a prompt return of your corrected listing. There is no charge for this reference to your agency's work, but we need your cooperation in order that the information may be correct.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret B Hodges

Editor

Encl.

SRC- Information Request
4/6 Bay Street
Hattiesburg, Miss.
April 4, 1950

prod NH 4/7/50
with letter - no action

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 6
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

I am enrolled in a Sociology class at Mississippi Southern in which we are discussing the Problems facing the South, and I have became very interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council.

I am preparing to write a paper on the philosophy, aims, and actual program of this Council. If you have any information available concerning the organization, history, aims and goals of this Council; or know of any references to this work, I wish you would send it to me.

Yours Very Truly,
Mary Ross

Reg for Sep

7 April 1950

Robert A. Lambert, M. D.
Greensboro, Alabama

Dear Dr. Lambert:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to answer your letter of April 1.

We regret that we cannot give you an accurate and complete summary of of acts of violence in Alabama and other Southern states. Our clipping service cannot supply us with such information, and we are not able to clip enough newspapers, both white and Negro, from all the different states to give us complete coverage. Furthermore, many such incidents never reach the press at all. The article to which you referred in the March 1949 New South, "The Pattern of Violence", merely gave a representative sample of such incidents. The listing was never intended to be all inclusive.

Here, however, is a tabulation of such clippings as we have, covering the period you mentioned. It is sketchy and most incomplete. As such, it merely indicates a disturbingly high incidence of extra-legal violence and intimidation, with a corresponding lack of efficient law enforcement.

I am sorry that we cannot be of more help.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

RECEIVED
APR 1
Southern Regional Council

ROBERT A. LAMBERT
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

April 1 - 1950

Dear Mr. Mitchell -

In the March, 1949 issue of the New South, there was an article entitled "Pattern of Violence" which contained a list of "lawless" incidents in the South covering the period, Jan 1948 to March 1949.

I should like very much to get similar statistics for the year 1949, - or up to March of 1950, if possible. I am interested in knowing particularly the number of such incidents for my own State, Alabama - It is my impression that Alabama had the largest number of any Southern State, in this past year - I expect to refer to this discouraging

record in a speech which I am to make at Harvard College, Birmingham, on April 11 (Founder's Day). It would be very useful to have definite figures, if they have been ascertained.

Thanking you in advance for any help you can give me, I am,

Very sincerely

Robert R. Lambert

M.D.

P.S. I do not want any details of the incidents, – the actual number in the several states, and especially in Alabama will suffice. At the moment, I am not concerned with the racial aspects of such lawlessness but with the general significance of the phenomenon.

SRC Rec'd

Please send me a list of your publications that might be of value in our high school social studies classes.

Thank you,

Mrs. Mildred McCormick
Fair Park High School
Shreveport, Louisiana

Done 4/13/50
HCF

RECEIVED
APR 12
Southern Regional Council

~~SRC~~ IR

ROBERT A. LAMBERT
GREENSBORO, ALABAMA

Apr 11 - 1950

Dear Mrs Simpson -

I am deeply grateful for the data in "Acts of violence in Alabama and other Southern States", supplied with your letter of April 7.

I appreciate the difficulty in collecting information of this kind. The summary which you have given me will be very helpful, and I shall indicate in my speech today my obligation to the Council for the statistics -

The theme of my Founders Day address at Howard College, Birmingham, will be the role of the college in better citizenship -

Very sincerely,

Robert A Lambert

SRC Reg for Dy.

April 11, 1950

Miss Carolyn McGeorge
1719 Cherry Street
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Miss McGeorge:

The pamphlet Understanding Our Neighbor is out of print, but I am sending you separately a copy of America's Tenth Man, which includes much of the same material. I am also enclosing a complete publications list, since I believe you will find other of our publications helpful.

America's Tenth Man costs ten cents. If you could send us that, we would be grateful.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

Enc.

Carolyn McGeorge—1719 Cherry Street—Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Sir:

In my schoolwork I am doing research on the SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH, and I would like to secure some pamphlets on this subject. I have seen reference to the pamphlet UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS, the southern point of view about the race problem, and would appreciate a copy of this if it is still available. Any other information that you can send me on this topic will be deeply appreciated. I have only a limited time for this research so am sending this air mail.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Sincerely,

Carolyn McGeorge

Miss Carolyn McGeorge

RECEIVED
APR 7
Southern Regional Counc

Reg for Dft

April 11, 1950

Dr. Ernst Borinski
Chairman
Social Science Division
Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Borinski:

I am sorry to say that we have no material dealing with the chances for passage of the Civil Rights legislation. I don't believe you will find much discussion of that problem except in the columns of the newspapers, since the situation changes from day to day.

I enclose a complete publications list in case some of our publications would be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er
Enc.

TOUGALOO COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TOUGALOO, MISS.

WILLIAM H. WATKINS
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DR. ERNST BORINSKI
SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPT.

April 3,1950

RECEIVED
APR 5
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E
Atlanta 3,Georgia

Gentlemen:

One of my former students who has gone out into the teaching world sent a request to my Laboratory for material for a debate on" Will the Civil Rights Bill" be passed. I had material on The Civil Rights Bill itself, but nothing in regards to discussion as to whether or not it will pass.

If you have any material on this subject will you be so kind as to send it to Miss. Pearlene Briscoe, Harris High School Meridian,Mississippi. I would also appreciate to receive any information of this nature for my Laboratory. We have here on the campus a U.N. Volunteer center, and try and send as much material as we possibly can to the schools of the State.

Thank you so very much

Very truly yours

Ernst Borinski
Dr. Ernst Borinski
Chairman Soc.Sci. Division

E.B:wld

Sent pub list 3/13/50 HCF

Please send the materials indicated for my school supervisory files:

SRC 1/17 Reg

1. Catalogues, price lists, descriptive literature
2. Free publications or periodicals. Place my name on the permanent mailing list.
3. Description of services to schools, as film loan service, etc.
4. Educational materials for classroom use or school reference filing.
5. _____

Permanent Address
Box 2461
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Mary H. Koru
General Supervisor
Levy County Schools
Bronson, Florida

TR OWBRIDGE 6-0932

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CIVIC UNITY COMMITTEE

489 BROADWAY, CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

CARLTON P. FULLER, CHAIRMAN MURIEL SNOWDEN, EXEC. DIR.

April 13, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are most happy to fill your request for a copy of TOWARD DEMOCRACY IN EMPLOYMENT THE CAMBRIDGE WAY. We are mailing it to you immediately under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Muriel Snowden

(Mrs.) Muriel Snowden
Executive Director

MS:jjr

RECEIVED
APR 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Inf Reg

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN
ATHENS, GEORGIA

ROBERT H. AYERS
204 LECONTE HALL
ANNE ELLEN QUEEN
LUSTRAT HOUSE

April 13, 1950

APR 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sent pub. lit 4/19/50

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the past two or three years that I have been in college I have had the opportunity to read and study several of the pamphlets which have come out of your office. They have been most helpful to me in understanding the educational and negro problems in the South. I would like to congratulate you on the fine and far-sighted job you are doing.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me copies of all the material you have printed concerning the South and its problems. If there is any cost for this, I shall be glad to assume the responsibility of a COD package.

Thank you for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Bev Asbury

Bev. Asbury
1045 S. Milledge Avenue
Athens, Georgia

BA:jsk

SRC Req. for Info

4801 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Florida
April 13, 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
APR 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sirs,

I am majoring in human relations at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. At this time I am preparing a term paper on action agencies in the field of Negro betterment. If at all possible could you please send me some information about your organization. I am particularly interested in the number of members, number of chapters, type of work, progress to date, and financial conditions of your organization. I will appreciate very much any help you can give me on this project.

Respectfully yours,
Norman L. Paul

Ans 4/19/50 HK

Sent pub. list 4/19/50

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY
RICHMOND 19
April 14, 1950

SRC - Inq Reg

Gentlemen:

Please send the Virginia State Library a list, with prices, of all available publications of your Council, including complete volumes of the New South.

Sincerely yours,

Josephine Strother

Josephine Strother, Head
Serials section

RECEIVED
APR 17 1950
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
APR 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

1717 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis.
April 13, 1950

SRC - Inq Reg

Dear Sir,

Would you please send me some information concerning your organization. I have to give a speech and need the material. It would be very much appreciated.

Thank you.

Gloria Sylvester
Merritt Hall
1717 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Done 4/19/50

SRC April 28, 1950

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of your pamphlet, Understanding Our Neighbors and any other literature which represents the Southern point of view in racial discrimination

I would like to use this information on a term paper.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
Martha Kitayama
16811 Foothill Blvd.
San Leandro, Calif.

SRC Inf Reg

Sent pub. list + Membership appl. 4/21/50 [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT
OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

April 18, 1950

RECEIVED
APR 21 1950

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me a complete list of publications by the Council and information regarding individual membership in the Council.

Yours very truly,

MBKing

MORTON B. KING, JR.
Chairman

MBK:pg

Reg inf

Mrs. Fred F. Shepard
Box 225
College Corner, Ohio

RECEIVED
APR 20 1950
Southern Regional Office

April 18, 1950

Race Relations
Atlanta Georgia - Sent pub list 4/21/50

Dear Secretary -

I am using an address from some old literature on Race Relations.

Our Club is planning a program on "Our American Heritage" & wish some information on Race. We wonder if you still have available such literature on the Negro, Indian, Japanese or other immigrants who make up our population.

Any aid you can

give a suggestion where I can find such literature will be appreciated.

Very Truly.

(Mrs Fred) Bessie Shepard.

RECEIVED
APR 24 1950
Southern Regional Council

PRESTON L. WRIGHT
414 GREENWICH STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 9, CALIF.
TELEPHONE: TUXEDO 5-5145

400 South Madison Ave.,
Pasadena, California.

April 19, 1950

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

About a year ago an article appeared in your publication by Marion A. Wright under the heading, "OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN SOUTHERN AFFAIRS."

If there are additional copies of this article available I will appreciate it if you would forward two or three to me. If there is a charge, I will be glad to take care of it.

Yours very truly,

Preston L. Wright

PLW:a.

Out. So notified.
HC

Filled order & sent Flemming w/note of acknowledgement 4/24/50 HCF

SRC Inf Reg

351 Lexington Ave.
Lexington, Ky.
April 19, 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
APR 21 1950

Gentlemen:

Please send the books which I have indicated on the enclosed order blank. I am enclosing my personal check for $1.85 as payment for same.

I would appreciate information from you concerning the qualifications for membership in your organization as I have heard considerable praise of the work which you have been doing.

Yours very truly,
J. Gilbert Hardee
Assistant in Rural Sociology

Rep. cif

351 Lexington Avenue
Lexington Kentucky
April 19, 1950.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
APR 21 1950

Gentlemen:

I am a graduate student in Rural Sociology. My attention was called to your organization & I am writing to request information as to your aims etc. I would also like a list of your publications.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

William A. Morrison

Shipped
4/24/50

SRC Reg. for Dif.

RECEIVED
APR 20 1950
Southern Regional Council

Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn.
April 19, 1950

Dear Sir:

I am a student at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee. In our class on "Race Relations" I am making a study of the Ku Klux Klan. I am writing to ask you for any information that you may have on the Klan being particularly interested in its history and recent activities.

If there are any pamphlets or bibliography available, I would appreciate having them sent to me. If there is a charge for any of these I would be glad to forward the money to you.

Thank you very much,

Sincerely,

Arlene Merritt

(Miss) Arlene Merritt

Sent pub. list
4/21/50

SPC Sent "Healthy Earth"

Dear Sirs:

As a teaching assistant in Physical and Health Education at North Carolina University, I am collecting and evaluating available free and inexpensive materials which may be of value to the teacher of Personal and Community Hygiene as references or teaching aids for use by students and faculty.

I should like to include the materials which you publish in the many areas of health education and its related fields.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

April 21, 1950

Mary McCormic
302 Carr, Chapel Hill, N. C.

BLADENSBURG HIGH SCHOOL

BLADENSBURG, MARYLAND

C. PAUL BARNHART
PRINCIPAL

KALMAN J. VOZAR
VICE-PRINCIPAL

SAMUEL W. GEISSENHAINER
VICE-PRINCIPAL
VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

APR 24 1950
Southern Regional Council

Reg. ind.

April 21, 1950

Conference on Education & Race Relations
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In our Problems of Democracy class at school we are studying the problems of race, religion, and creed. We hope to overcome some of our prejudices by learning the reasons for them and the results of them.

In our history book we learned that your association could present us with some material on the ever increasing co-operation of the Negros and Whites in the South.

If you could send us some information on this subject we would be very greatful to you.

I am thanking you in advance. And I repeat:"We do hope we can overcome some of our prejudices."

Sincerely yours,

Miss Regina Easton

Miss Regina Easton

Sent free mater. + pub list
4/24/50

SRC Inv Reg

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering
of the
University of North Carolina
Raleigh

BASIC DIVISION OF THE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 21, 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We understand that you have some very interesting pamphlets on the problems of the South. It is possible that we will find these a solution to some of our problems in regard to the development of new courses in which suitable textbooks are not available. Our greatest need is simple but sound material which would reveal the implications of social problems to students whose background is in technical fields.

We would appreciate the opportunity to examine sample copies of your pamphlets to see if they fit our needs.

Sincerely,

Elmer H. Johnson
Elmer H. Johnson
Asst. Professor of Sociology

EHJ:hm

APR 22 1950
Southern Regional Council

BILL COOK
100 ELLIOTT HALL
OXFORD, OHIO

SRC-Inf-Req

Please send information on the present piece of your literature.

Interested in:

"Singers in the Dawn"

"America's Tenth Man"

Others.

Thank you.

Bill J. Cook

Done 4/28/50 HEF

RECEIVED
APR 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

Reynoldsburg High School
April 21, 1950

SRC Inv Rec'd

Done 4/28/50

Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would like to have the following free material as listed in the Educator's Index of free materials for use in our school.

Thirty five copies of "Unity Begins at Home".

Thank you for your cooperation in assisting us to enrich the curriculum of our school program.

Sincerely
C. R. McCauley
Principal

SRC
Inf Reg

We are studying
Minority Groups
in our American
Problems class
at school. I would
apreciate it very

Helen M Farland
459 Western Blvd
Hayward ~~Calif~~
Calif.

RECEIVED
APR 24 1950
Northern Regional Council

(2)

much if you
would send me
your pamphlet on
"Understanding Our
Neighbors," and any-
thing else you
may have.

Thanking
you,
Helen